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40th Congress, 1st Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Ex. Doc. No. 33.

UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY AND MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of the 8th July, 1867, *a report of the Secretary of State concerning the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and the republic of Mexico.*

July 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant as requests information in regard to certain agreements said to have been entered into between the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" and certain reputed agents of the republic of Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, *July* 10, 1867.

Department of State,
Washington, July 10, 1867.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 8th instant, requesting the President, "if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to this house all information in possession of the State Department in regard to certain agreements said to have been entered into between the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and certain reputed agents of the republic of Mexico, in reference to the issuance of certain mining bonds, or other matters whatsoever," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of a note from Señor Romero, the minister of Mexico, dated April 20, 1867, with the papers accompanying the same, relating to the subject.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 20, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: Recent publications made by the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, undertaking to sustain the validity of a contract which it attempted to conclude with General Carvajal, and the imputations consequently cast upon the government of Mexico and its representative in Washington, are of such a nature that they impose upon me the unpleasant duty of addressing you on that disagreeable subject, to let you know everything that has happened in it, from the time that General Carvajal came to this country up to the present moment. My object is to deposit in the Department of State the evidence of the bad faith of the persons constituting that company, and the complete nullity of that document, as well as to vindicate at the same time my government and myself from the serious and unfounded imputations cast upon us by persons without responsibility or position. The statement which I shall have to make to that end will be long, and the documents I shall have to adduce will be numerous; but this prolixity is absolutely required by the nature of the case and the variety of incidents referred to by the company.

The national government of Mexico, and most particularly President Juarez, have always been opposed to the enlistment of foreigners in the army of the republic, as much because such a step would produce discontent among the people, as because it would be very difficult for strangers, of whatever nationality they might be, to make themselves contented with the scanty fare, privations and sufferings they would have to endure, and which the patriotism of the Mexican soldier enables him to bear; and also because, having full confidence in the success of the cause from national resources alone, they do not think it necessary to invite the people of other countries to share their glory.

In the most gloomy moments for the country, some public men have favored the enlistment of foreigners, and especially of citizens of the United States, and even went so far as to propose that measure, at least on two occasions, as indispensable to the salvation of the country. In 1859, President Juarez did not think proper to accept the proposals made to him on that subject, and the result proved, in December, 1860, that he was right; but in 1864, when the French invading army had succeeded in gaining possession of a great part of the republic; when the Emperor of the French showed himself more seriously engaged in carrying out his attempt to convert Mexico into a French colony; when the civil war in the United States seemed to be going to prolong itself indefinitely, or end in a division of this country; when the city of Oajaca had succumbed with the last regular army then remaining in the field; and when the national government saw itself obliged to seek refuge in a frontier state of the republic, the President believed that the scruples of his patriotism ought not to prevent him from doing all he could to conduce to the salvation of his country.

General Carvajal, one of those most urgent for the enlistment of foreigners, sent Mr. Ramirez Arellano to Chihuahua, about the middle of the year 1864, as his commissioner, charged to solicit from the government the necessary authorization, so that he might enlist foreigners, and make war with them in the State of Tamaulipas, of which he is a citizen. The government, knowing General Carvajal to be a citizen of patriotism and honor, with great influence over the people of Tamaulipas, thought he would co-operate in organizing and impelling the war of independence in that section, and granted him the authorization he solicited, and moreover made him governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

This was done on the 8th of November, 1864, (No. 115,) and the authorization to enlist foreigners and raise means necessary for the purpose was issued on the 12th day of the same month and year, (No. 116.) The reading of those authorizations, which were the only ones granted to General Carvajal, and from which all of his powers emanated, demonstrates that the government only authorized him—1st, to accept the military services of one or ten thousand foreigners; 2d, to purchase as many as forty thousand rifles or muskets for infantry, three thousand small-arms for the use of cavalry, and a few batteries of light rifled cannons for field and mountain use, and a proportionate quantity of munitions of war; 3d, to pledge the public revenues of the State of Tamaulipas, the proper rents of that State, together with the federal rents that may be collected in it, in order to procure the means to realize the two preceding authorizations; and 4th, to contract a foreign loan of a sum sufficient to equip the number of foreigners enlisted.

General Carvajal received those instructions and his appointment about the middle of December, and he certainly must have considered them, as I did, as an authorization to accept *in Mexico* the services of all foreigners who might present themselves, and not as a license to come to the United States to solicit them; for he did not come to this country on the immediate reception of his instructions; and perhaps he never would have come, but for the circumstances I will mention hereafter.

Major General Lewis Wallace, of the United States volunteers, was sent on a visit of inspection to the line of the Rio Grande, in the early part of the year 1865. He took letters of introduction with him from New York to General Carvajal, and on arriving at Point Isabel, the only point at that time in possession of the United States forces, he sent for that general, who had his encampment near San Fernando, in the State of Tamaulipas; he had various conversations with him; and, on seeing the authorizations which that general held from his government, he manifested to him his opinion that they were sufficient to allow him to come to the United States, raise means, arms, munitions, and everything else that he might desire. General Carvajal, imbued with the opinion of a chief of so much high character, determined to come to New York, without even going back to his encampment. General Wallace had the kindness to offer him a passage in the vessel that had brought him to the frontier, and both left the Rio Grande for New Orleans about the last of March or first of April, 1865, and arrived in New York near the middle of April, precisely at the moment when the civil war in this country was ending with the complete triumph of the government of the United States.

In proof of this and other assertions I will hereafter make, I think proper to transmit to you copies of the communications which I have addressed to my government, because, as they were written some time ago, while the events were occurring, it cannot be supposed that my despatches could report them in any other way than as they really did occur.

When General Carvajal arrived in New York, and informed me of the general object of his visit in a private letter, I thought his coming was very opportune, and the choice of our government of him was most proper; for I had always known him as an honorable man, who passed the early years of his life in the United States, who has an American education, speaks English perfectly, professes the Protestant religion, and I imagined he was well enough acquainted with this country to accomplish the object of his commission with more facility than any other citizen who had not enjoyed the same advantages. I invited him therefore to come to this city, to explain to me the nature and extent of his commission, and to inform him that I also had received authorizations from our government to negotiate a loan in the United States.

General Carvajal arrived in Washington on the 25th of April, and I soon found out that he was wrongly informed about the situation of affairs in this country, and of its disposition towards Mexico; which made it very difficult for me to agree with him in the execution of the commission he had received from our government. General Carvajal had been induced to believe that the sympathy of the people of the United States for the cause of Mexican independence was so great as to induce them to give us pecuniary aid without considering the conditions. He had also been taught to believe that the moneyed men of this country were not only disposed to lend us pecuniary aid, but were anxious to do it; and he could not understand what could hinder us from profiting by this advantageous opportunity. He believed, in fine, that his faculties authorized him to negotiate for an unlimited amount of money, and he desired to proceed to realize this without losing a single instant.

For my part, I considered the realization of a loan in this country in favor of Mexico as a very arduous undertaking, requiring mature meditation and the co-operation of the business men of this country, as well as a concurrence of contingent circumstances, which I considered as indispensable to the success of the enterprise. My intention then was to confer with some of the principal bankers of New York, explain to them our situation, hear their opinion and listen to their suggestions, and carry out the idea of the loan only in case they considered it feasible, and were disposed to lend their co-operation.

General Carvajal's plans and his haste to put his projects into execution were in open contradiction to my views; and when I found this out, on the 31st of May, I communicated the particulars to my government, stating the points about which we differed, (No. 3.)

To give General Carvajal an opportunity to satisfy himself of the impracticability of his plans, I consented for him to go to New York and raise what means he thought he could obtain only by asking for them, and at his request I gave him a certificate, (No. 5,) in which I said that the general had authority to negotiate funds on the conditions and terms expressed in his papers, and that whatever contract or purchase he might make in accordance with those instructions, and in the execution of his commission, would be binding upon the Mexican government. That certificate, carefully drawn up, could give General Carvajal no greater powers than had been granted him by his government, and its only intent was to certify to the authenticity of his authorizations.

General Carvajal left this city on the 1st of June for New York, and was several days busy trying to raise funds, without success. He wrote to me on the 10th of July following, saying he had despaired of raising means, and was thinking of starting back to Tamaulipas; but shortly afterwards (on the 13th) he wrote to me again from New York, (No. 4,) that "a strong company of that city offered to lend him two millions of dollars in cash, all the war material he wanted, and ample facilities to raise means on the largest scale." In his subsequent letters he informed me his arrangements were being perfected, but gave no particulars till the 24th of the same July, when he wrote me as follows:

> "In the contract which I have concluded, I have pledged all the revenues of Tamaulipas and San Luis, till the debt and interest shall be paid, except twenty per cent. left for government expenses in those States. But I can dispose of all the funds needed for my forces, and others raised by the government. Of course the government may or may not accept this offer. * * * * * The negotiation is arranged so as not to compromise the government at Washington in any way."

Though I thought it would be hard for General Carvajal, with his limited powers, to raise such considerable funds for the government of Mexico in such a short time, I could not conceive that his levity or hallucination would lead him to assure, in such a positive manner, things so far from certain. Thinking then that I might be the one deceived, and that General Carvajal was right, I determined to go to New York for the purpose of obtaining better information about the nature of his arrangements, and at the same time to try, on my part, to comply with the instructions which I had received from my government in reference to the negotiation of funds.

In note No. 244 of the 28th of June, 1865, (of which I also enclose a copy, No. 117,) the President of the Mexican republic authorized me to negotiate a loan in the United States for as much as one hundred millions of dollars, under the terms and on the conditions specified in said instructions. These were received by me in this city on the 2d of August following; and the previous notice that they would reach me soon, determined me to send my note of the 23d July previous to your department, because, as it was communicated by the President to Congress, in his message of the 20th of March, 1866, it has already been published. On the 3d of August mentioned, General Carvajal brought me the documents relating to the arrangements which he had concluded. I then saw for the first time that they consisted of a contract with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, (No. 7,) entitled "secretary and general financial agent of the" so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," dated at San Carlos, in the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May, 1865, when in reality it had been signed in the city of New York, in the latter part of July of that year. The perusal of that contract produced an extraordinary impression upon me, because in it General Carvajal had notoriously exceeded his faculties by making grants of railroads, &c., for which he had not the slightest pretext of authority; and in the note which I addressed to my government on the 8th of August, on that subject, of which I also enclose a copy, (No. 6,) you will see what I said about the contract at that time.

On asking General Carvajal how he could expect to obtain resources by means of this contract, when all that the company bound itself to do was to pay the drafts with the proceeds of the bonds, which could not be done unless the bonds were salable, and after they had been sold, he replied to me that the company had agreed to sign another contract, binding itself to place at his disposal from three to five millions of dollars in drafts accepted by it, which would be negotiable. As soon as I learned with whom General Carvajal was treating, I asked some of my friends of a respectable position in New York, and who had access to the offices established there for the investigation of the condition and responsibility of business men, who Mr. Woodhouse was, and what the position of the company he represented. The information I received was such that no doubt was left but that General Carvajal had been completely deceived by Mr. Woodhouse, as the company he represented, which he supposed to have a capital of twenty millions of dollars, was entirely unknown; that its name was not in the directory, and that it had no funds in the house of Howes & Macy, announced in the prospectus as its bankers, nor in the hands of the person represented as its treasurer; and from all appearances the company had been formed exclusively for this business, without credit or funds, or security of any kind; which they proposed to make up with a pompous name. Mr. Woodhouse, who was the principal partner and almost the only one in the company, seemed to be a lawyer of the lowest class, without any pecuniary responsibility, and with a reputation sufficiently bad to ruin any respectable business in which he took a part.

Another friend of mine, who took the trouble to go and see every one of the persons whose names appeared in the prospectus of the company as members of it, informed me by letters written on the 12th, 14th and 16th of August last, (of which I enclose copies, Nos. 12, 13 and 14,) that of the persons referred to, some were insolvent, others could be found nowhere, and those who had means and credit declared that they did not know Mr. Woodhouse, or that he had used their names without their knowledge or consent. I regret that I cannot mention the name of the gentleman who wrote me those letters. I can only say that he enjoys the confidence of the United States government.

The nature of that information was such I thought proper to make it known without delay to General Carvajal, which I did at an interview I had with him on the 12th of August. The persons who surrounded him, and who had managed to deceive him so completely with so little effort, had been before me in preparing him, to neutralize the effect that my information would necessa- rily produce. They had made him believe I was very envious of the success he had obtained in his negotiation, and that, moved by a spirit of meanness in personal aggrandizement, I entertained the anti-patriotic project of preventing the realization of his plans. This made him not only hide from me all inform- ation of what he was doing, as much as he could, but also made him receive with great distrust the information I gave him in regard to the insolvency and other bad qualities of the company with which he was treating. In the enclosed copy of the note which I addressed to my government on the 16th August, (No. 9,) you will find minute details of what I have stated.

When Mr. Woodhouse had succeeded in persuading General Carvajal to sign the contract, which, with manifest fraud and deception, he had been induced to sign, and when he had got from him all he wanted, he no longer took the trouble to keep him in hallucination. Moreover, things had now reached such a condition that it would not be very easy to prolong for a much longer time a similar deception. On the other hand, Mr. Woodhouse's failing to comply with his promises to General Carvajal was enough to open his eyes; and on the night of the 20th day, he told me he thought he had been deceived, and he was only waiting for Mr. Woodhouse to fail openly in some of his obligations which he had contracted, to justify him in rescinding the contract. On the 24th of the same August, I informed my government of that change, as appears from the note which I addressed to it at that time, and of which I enclose a copy, (No. 15.)

Mr. Woodhouse's tactics completely changed when General Carvajal found out that the persons who appeared in the prospectus of the company as mem- bers of it either did not know it, or had not lent their consent to appear in such a character. Mr. Woodhouse then said he would reorganize his company, offer- ing to engage more respectable people in New York to take part in it. The memorandum which General Carvajal made of this on the 25th of August, and of which I also remit a copy, (No. 129,) gives details of all that had occurred up to that time. In the mean time General Carvajal withdrew (cancelled,) from Mr. Woodhouse the power he had given him to act as his attorney, to see to the printing of the bonds, which were to have been issued in accordance with the contract, and the United States Bank Note Company, charged to engrave and print the bonds, was notified of this revocation on the 28th of August.

On the morning of the 31st of August, General Wallace, who had continued to lend his good offices to General Carvajal, advising of the conduct he ought to pursue, informed me that the persons who Mr. Woodhouse said were going to take part in his company, and among which there were, as I have said, various names highly respectable, as those of the honorable E. D. Morgan, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Mr. L. E. Chittenden, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and others, intended to have a meeting at noon on that day, in number 71 Broadway, and invited me to be present on the occasion. Although I was convinced that this meeting would have no favorable result, for I did not believe that Mr. Wood- house would be able to induce persons who had at least a good name to lose to join him, I told General Wallace that if the persons who were to meet deter- mined to interest themselves in the concerns of Mexico, proceeding under new bases, I would rejoice at it greatly; but I did not think it my duty to attend the meeting. After it was over I went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where General Wallace was stopping, to learn the result, and not finding him in his room, I left my card. On receiving it, General Wallace had the goodness to address me the enclosed note,(No. 26,) in which he communicated to me the result of the meeting.

I make these extended explanations, because Mr. Woodhouse mentions this incident in his petition, without date, addressed to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the contract referred to, with the same inaccuracy as all the other facts contained in it, supposing I had consented to attend the meeting referred to. Mr. Woodhouse mentions in the same petition, with the same fault of exactitude that I have already mentioned as abounding in all his assertions, the details of an interview which he had with me in New York, on the 30th of August, which forces me to say now what really did take place.

While I was stopping in New York, at the house of Mr. Blas Bruzual, the minister of Venezuela, (No. 35 West Thirty-third street,) and not with the minister of Chili, as Mr. Woodhouse represents, I received Mr. Sackett's card one morning, who was one of the members of the company. Knowing that Mr. Sackett was the only person of means who was engaged with Mr. Woodhouse, I thought proper to inform him of the impression that the arrangements made with General Carvajal had produced upon me; I therefore went down into the parlor to see him, and, to my great surprise, I found Mr. Woodhouse with him, although the latter had not sent me his card, nor had he written his name on that of Mr. Sackett. Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett then read me a list of names of highly respectable persons in New York, among which, however, were their own two names, who were to organize the new company. I then told them plainly what I have since repeated whenever the opportunity occurred, that the contract was null, not only because General Carvajal had notoriously exceeded his faculties, but because the laws of the State of New York did not permit the company, presuming it to be in existence, to occupy itself in negotiating Mexican bonds, building railroads in Mexico, and working mines outside of the State of New York; but, if some citizens of the United States really desired, in good faith, to take part in Mexican enterprises, I was sure the government of the republic would grant them liberal and reasonable concessions, respecting the validity of which there would not be a particle of doubt. Mr. Woodhouse attempted to defend the validity of his contract, and then I told him all discussion on the subject was useless, as we would soon have the decision of the Mexican government on that point.

General Carvajal found himself in a very painful situation when he was convinced that the hopes he had founded on the Woodhouse contract were illusory; he had contracted many obligations which he could not possibly comply with; he had caused many Mexican officers to come to New York in order to return to the frontier with him; and the complete failure of his first contract, far from making him more cautious in future, kept him in an anxious and feverish state of excitement to make another contract as soon as possible as an amendment of his first error. This made him agree with Mr. J. N. Tifft, a partner in the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Company, upon the terms of a second contract, of which, however, I will not now speak here, except as far as may be necessary to rectify inaccuracies mentioned by Mr. Woodhouse.

General Carvajal's second contract was signed on the 11th of September, 1865; and on the 1st of October following I came from New York to this city. After that I did not hear of Mr. Woodhouse and his company till the 19th of December of the same year, when Mr. Andrew Cassard, a New York broker, of Cuban origin, who had intervened in the conclusion of General Carvajal's first contract, came to see me, and informed me that he had been named secretary of the Woodhouse company; that this had been revived, and was now ready to put the contract into execution. I told him the contract was null, and read to him the communication which I had received only a short time before from the government of Mexico, notifying me of the decision; and to prevent any future misunderstanding in regard to the terms of my reply I requested him to put the object of his interview in writing, so that I might reply to it in writing. On the 20th of that month he sent me the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, and which I answered the next day, (Nos. 51 and 52.) I also send a copy of the communication on this subject which I addressed to my government on the 22d of December mentioned, (No. 49.)

On the 17th January, 1866, Mr. Cassard wrote to me again, informing me that Mr. Woohouse's company had changed its name, and hereafter would be called "The National American and Mexican Company," and presuming General Carvajal's first contract valid, stated many particulars of the manner in which they intended to carry it out. I answered him on the 18th, and repeated what I had said in my former letter. I enclose a copy of those two documents, and of the note I sent with them to my government, (Nos. 55, 56, and 57.)

On the 22d day of the same January Mr. Cassard wrote me a third letter, of which I send you a copy, with my answer to the same, (Nos. 59 and 60.) In it he sought to defend the validity of the contract, and spoke to me of the company's plans to send emigrants to Mexico. My answer was a repetition of my former ones.

On the 27th of the same January Mr. Cassard wrote to me for the fourth time, saying he had made the purport of my letters known to the company; that all its members were disgusted with Mr. Woodhouse's "insolence and obstinacy," and had determined to quit the company, because, after examining its charter, they became satisfied it could not legally conclude a contract with General Carvajal; that they moreover had determined to form a new company, to be called "The International American and Mexican Company," and it would be composed of very respectable persons in New York.

Hearing that Mr. Woodhouse had used my name as one of the directors of his company, in a prospectus he was preparing, I told Mr. Cassard, in answering his last letter, that Mr. Woodhouse had no authority from me to use my name as he did, and if he published his prospectus I would be compelled to make the statement known in the public papers. I enclose a copy of Mr. Cassard's letter, with my answer to it, (Nos. 62 and 63.) I subsequently received three other letters from the same Mr. Cassard, dated the 3d, 20th, and 24th of February following, in New York, relating to the same business, and those were the last he wrote to me. I enclose copies of them likewise, (Nos. 75, 76, and 77.)

Mr. Woodhouse wrote to me on the 1st of February mentioned, for the first time, reporting in an inexact manner my conversations with Mr. Cassard, and stating that distinguished members of Congress gave the preference to his contract, and the consul of Mexico in New York wanted to be a director in the company. After that I received three other letters from Mr. Woodhouse, dated in New York the 21st and 26th February, and 1st of March following, which were answered by the secretary of this legation in the same terms as the letters of Mr. Cassard, (Nos. 71, 72, and 73.)

I did not receive another letter from Mr. Woodhouse until the 11th of September, 1866, when he wrote the last one that has come into my hands, and of which I remit a copy, (No. 85.) It was answered by the secretary of this legation in the same terms as the others, (No 86.) Since that time I have received no letter, communication, or message of any kind from Mr. Woodhouse.

I think proper to state in this place the great discrepancy that exists between what Mr. Woodhouse said to me from time to time in his letters mentioned and what he says in his petition to Congress. Although he supposes the contract valid, according to those letters, he never hinted in any manner whatever that it had been approved by me by word or writing, either directly or indirectly.

Such is the succinct relation of all that has occurred in a direct manner between the Mexican legation and Mr. Woodhouse before the latter published his petition to Congress. However, as there are other incidents, some of which are mentioned in said petition, and a brief account of which will bring to light all that has occurred in relation to that subject, I think proper to make a brief mention of them in this place.

On the 14th of September, 1865, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs received at the same time my two notes, numbered 380 and 393, of the 8th and 16th of August anterior, with which I sent him a copy of the contract, and had given him my opinion respecting it. At the same time he received General Carvajal's communications on the same subject, and this was quite sufficient to cause the President, in ministerial council, the very next day, to declare that General Carvajal had exceeded his powers, and that the contract was null, as evinced by the communication which he addressed to me on the 15th of September, under No. 319, (No. 119.) A copy of the communication was transmitted at the same date to General Carvajal by the minister of relations. On the same day, and under No. 321, Mr. Lerdo de Tejada addressed me the communication, of which I also enclose a copy, (No. 121,) informing me that on the 19th day of August previous General Carvajal gave him an account of the distribution he had made of certain drafts drawn on account of the contract, a portion of which he had sent to the minister of finance, together with what was called an open letter of credence, signed by Mr. Woodhouse, and informing me also that the distribution had been disapproved by the President, who had ordered the bills of exchange and letter of credit to be cancelled and sent back to General Carvajal, that he, on his part, should restore them to Mr. Woodhouse. The communication which Mr. Lerdo de Tejada addressed to General Carvajal on the subject, containing the cancelled bills of exchange, and of which I send you a copy, (No. 126,) came to me in the original to be put into the hands of that general, and to get his acknowledgment of the reception of it. I did so, and likewise remit a copy of the acknowledgment of its reception, (No. 41.)

The President of the republic also intrusted me on the same day to find out from the Mexican consul in New York why he had written the certificate that appears at the end of the contract, (No. 123.) I requested the report of the Mexican consul, who gave it to me in the terms which you will see in the enclosed copy of his report, which was subsequently rectified by the ministry of relations, (No. 128.)

I had been assured on various occasions that Mr. Woodhouse was engaged in having bonds engraved which he said belonged to him by right of his pretended contract, but I could not be persuaded to give credit to those rumors, because I could not believe Mr. Woodhouse would dare to forge Mexican bonds, and because I thought it would be hard for him to find a bank note engraving company to be his accomplice in the fraud. As early as the 14th of November, 1865, I applied to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, communicating to him the information in my possession, and requesting him to send one of the detectives of his department to New York, to investigate the affair and find out the truth, (No. 47.) I also charged the Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. to be diligent in the investigation, because, as they resided in New York, and it would be to their interest to prevent the counterfeiting of Mexican bonds, I reasonably supposed they would be diligent in this particular.

Unfortunately the United States Bank Note Company, the same that engraved a part of the bonds issued by General Carvajal in virtue of his contract with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., failed, and all the stock was sold. Before or after its breaking up Mr. Woodhouse had succeeded in having some, or perhaps all, of the bonds his contract mentions printed. It would have been indiscreet in me to have published a warning before I found out to a certainty that they were counterfeiting Mexican bonds, thus casting imputations, more or less founded upon the fact, to protect and defend persons of good faith, and I would have become an accomplice of those who desired to deceive the public if I had kept silence on learning that bonds had been actually forged and were offered for sale.

Guided by these principles, and notwithstanding that I was told since the 14th of November, 1865, that Mexican bonds were being forged, I did not think proper to publish any notice of the fact till a year after, on the 4th of October, 1866, when I was shown a bond issued by Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. On that day I instructed the secretary of this legation to put an official warning in the papers of this country, which for the information of the public said that no contract made in the name of Mexico, and no bonds called Mexican, would be valid unless previously approved by me, according to instructions which I had from my government. This notice was not directly against Mr. Woodhouse, though he was included in it, for till then I was not certain that he had ordered any bonds to be engraved. I enclose you a copy of the said notice, (No. 88.) But on the 28th of January last I had reliable information that some of Mr. Woodhouse's bonds were in market, and that he pretended to pass them off as genuine Mexican bonds. Then I deemed it my most urgent duty to denounce the fraud to the public, to save honest people from becoming victims of it. For that reason I had a second announcement inserted in the papers of that same date, especially directed against the Woodhouse bonds, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 95.)

That advertisement gave rise to the publications of Mr. Woodhouse and his associates against me and the government I represent. I would not have noticed them if respectable and wealthy persons of New York had not come to tell me, after the publications and notice mentioned, that they were about to take part in the contract of Mr. Woodhouse, supposing it to be valid, or at least susceptible of modifications that would not change its substance, and would make it acceptable to the Mexican government. This convinced me that the notice of the 26th of January was not sufficient to forewarn the public against the insidious snares prepared by Mr. Woodhouse; and wishing to do all in my power to make known the actual condition of his contract to everybody, I instructed the secretary of the legation to publish a third official notice, containing the recision of the contract by my government, and General Carvajal's declaration of the same effect. I enclose a copy of this third notice and the documents annexed to it, (No. 114.)

As soon as I heard of Mr. Woodhouse's petition to the Congress of the United States, and of the article accompanying it, I inquired of the persons mentioned in it about the facts of the case, and what Mr. Woodhouse had said of them. I have received reports from some of them, which I enclose, numbered 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, and 159.

These papers are, in my judgment, more than sufficient to demonstrate in the most convincing manner the inaccuracy of Mr. Woodhouse's assertions, the ease with which he permits himself to make accusations entirely unfounded, and the little credit that any of his assertions deserve. As I send you complete copies of all these documents, I do not think it necessary to expatiate upon them in this place.

I also requested the charter or the certificate of incorporation of the company from Mr. Woodhouse, and from that document, of which I enclose a copy, duly authenticated by the secretary of state of the State of New York, (No. 130,) it appears that the company was formed on the law authorizing the general organization of mining and manufacturing companies, and by that law they could only work mines in the State of New York, and, of course, could not negotiate Mexican bonds, nor build railroads and telegraphs in Mexico, nor do anything in Mexico that the contract pretended to allow in that republic. It appears besides, that of the nine persons whose names appear in the charter or certificate of incorporation of the company as trustees, and of whom Mr. Woodhouse is the ninth, a great part of them do not belong to and never have belonged to the company, Mr. Woodhouse having used their names without their knowledge or consent. It also appears that the house in New York that Mr. Woodhouse announced in the prospectus of his company as its bankers, neither knew Mr. Woodhouse nor the company, and never had any funds of either in its possession; that the partnership represented as attorneys for the company were not employed by it; that the persons represented as trustees had nothing to do with it; and the whole was a fraud of Mr. Woodhouse, and nothing more, by which he deceived, with manifest fraud and false pretences, General Carvajal.

A contract concluded fraudulently by one of the contracting parties is absolutely void according to every principle of universal legislation. It is the same by the common law of England, because there is no equity in the contract, as one of the parties gives much to the other and does not receive an equivalent. This is what is termed a leonine contract in the Roman law, and is also null in that legislation.

To shun the disagreeable proof of the falsity of his assertions brought up against him a second time, Mr. Woodhouse took good care not to insert the names of his directors, bankers, and treasurer in the new prospectus of the company recently published, so that this opulent company, which, according to the mentioned prospectus, (No. 109,) has a capital of twenty millions of dollars, and assets to the value of eighty-five millions, is constituted by Mr. Woodhouse as president, and two other persons entirely unknown to the business men of New York, one of whom is secretary, and the other civil engineer and superintendent of the company. It cannot be conceived how the possessors of those twenty millions of capital and eighty-five millions of assets can trust the management of so much property to three penniless persons, without taking any interest themselves in its administration.

The perusal of the annexed documents reveals various other incidents which I now omit, because it would make this communication too long, but which confirm with all accessory evidence, as I have already pointed out, the extreme levity with which Mr. Woodhouse makes accusations, the bad faith with which he proceeds, the little credit that can be given to his asseverations, and the little or no confidence that wealthy men, or those having at least a good name, can place in him.

Asking your pardon for troubling you with this lengthy communication on a subject which is disagreeable and wearisome in itself, I embrace the opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. William H. Seward, *&c., &c., &c.*

List of documents sent by the Mexican Legation in Washington to the Department of State of the United States with the note of this date, relating to the contract signed by General Carvajal with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse.

No.	Date.	Contents.
		CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEXICAN LEGATION WITH THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS IN MEXICO.
	1865.	
1	April 26	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports of General Carvajal's arrival in Washington.
2	April 30	Same to same. Communicates the details of a conference between Mr. Romero, Zambrano, and General Carvajal. (No. 187.)
3	May 31	Same to same. Communicates the disagreement arising between Mr. Romero and General Carvajal. (No. 244.)
4	July 25	Same to same. Reports the conduct of General Carvajal after the 31st of May, 1865. (No. 358.)
5	June 7	Same to same. Certificate of Mr. Romero that the authorities of General Carvajal are genuine.
6	Aug. 8	Same to same. Sends a copy of the contract signed by General Carvajal with Mr. Woodhouse, and gives his opinion respecting it. (No. 380.)
7	May 15	Same to same. Contract supposed to have been signed in San Carlos de Tamaulipas on the 15th of May, 1865.
8	Aug. 8	Same to same. Financial analysis of that contract.
9	Aug. 16	Same to same. Transmits the information which has been obtained respecting Mr. Woodhouse and the company he represents. (No. 393.)
10	Aug. 8	Mr. William E. Dodge, jr., to Mr. Romero. Communicates some information respecting the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company.
11	Aug. 10	Same to same. Transmits information respecting that company to Mr. Woodhouse.
12	Aug. 12	Mr. ——— to Mr. Romero. Communicates his opinion respecting the suspicious appearance of that company.
13	Aug. 14	Same to same. Communicates his conversations with Mr. Burnett and Messrs. Howes and Macy, from which it seems their names have been used without their consent in the prospectus of the company.
14	Aug. 16	Same to same. Communicates his conversations with Mr. Sackett and Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, from which it appears the same as the others.
15	Aug. 24	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Relates what occurred to General Carvajal up to date, and that he knew Woodhouse had deceived him, and he would annul the contract. (No. 406.)
16	Aug. 26	Same to same. Communicates the state of the affairs of the contract, and the efforts of General Carvajal to make another with the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. (No. 411.)
17	Aug. 28	Same to same. Relates a conversation he had with General Carvajal, and which induced him to notify him that he would not be permitted to issue bonds. (No. 412.)
18	Aug. 27	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Gives an account of what occurred in relation to General Carvajal, and notifies him that he will not be permitted to put his bonds into market.
19	Aug. 31	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Acknowledges receipt of the note from the Department of Foreign Relations, in which he is informed that General Carvajal can do nothing without Mr. Romero's consent. (No. 415.)
20	Aug. 31	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Communicates to him the preceding determination.
21	Sept. 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Communicates the state of the Woodhouse contract, and the new steps taken by General Carvajal to make another with the Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. (No. 420.)
22	Sept. 1	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Acknowledges receipt of copy No. 20, and transmits copy of the following note.
23	Sept. 1	General Carvajal to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Communicates that he was deceived by Mr. Woodhouse in signing the contract, and he was taking the necessary steps to annul it.
24	Sept. 2	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks the antecedents of his arrangements with Messrs. Corlies & Co.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1865.	
25	Aug. 31	General Wallace to Mr. Romero. Relates the failure of Mr. Woodhouse to reorganize his company of responsible persons.
26	Sept. 1	Mr. ——— to Mr. Romero. Communicates the state of the printing of the Woodhouse bonds.
27	Aug. 25	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to General Carvajal. Give the terms on which they will undertake the negotiation of a loan of $30,000,000 in Mexican bonds.
28	Aug. 25	General Carvajal to Messrs. Corlies & Co. Accept the terms proposed in the foregoing letter, and proposes new ones.
29	Aug. 25	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to General Carvajal. Accept these additions, and proposes others.
30	Aug. 25	General Carvajal to Corlies & Co. Accepts their terms, and authorizes them to draw up the contract.
31	Sept. 8	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the last correspondence interchanged with General Carvajal on his second contract. (No. 428.)
32	Sept. 3	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Urges Mr. Romero to decide on the contract with Messrs. Corlies & Co.
33	Sept. 4	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Answer to the foregoing, saying he will inform him of his decision as soon as it is made.
34	Sept. 6	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Urges Mr. Romero to approve his contract with the house of Corlies & Co.
35	Sept. 6	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Proposes some modifications to the above contract.
36	Sept. 6	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Disapproves the proposed modifications, and insists on the approval of the contract.
37	Sept. 8	Mr. Mariscal to General Carvajal. Acknowledges the receipt of the foregoing communication, and invites the general to an interview with Mr. Romero.
38	Sept. 8	General Carvajal to Mr. Mariscal. Offers to attend an interview with Mr. Romero on that same day.
39	Nov. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Acknowledges the receipt of the note from the minister of relations annulling General Carvajal's first contract, and informs him that his letters have been forwarded to him. (No. 580.)
40	Nov. 11	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Transmits the correspondence of the government of Mexico received for General Carvajal.
41	Nov. 13	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Acknowledges receipt of said correspondence.
42	Nov. 14	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks for a written report of all his acts.
43	Nov. 15	Mr. Romero to Señor Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the report of the consul general of Mexico in New York on his certification of General Carvajal's first contract. (No. 582.)
44	Nov. 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Asks a report of the reasons which he had to put the certificate which appears at the bottom of said contract.
45	Nov. 14	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Romero. Report in regard to the above incident.
46	Nov. 18	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Relates what has occurred respecting the forgery of the Mexican bonds. (No. 591.)
47	Nov. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. McCulloch. Asks him to send a detective from the Treasury Department to find out if they are forging Mexican bonds.
48	Nov. 15	Mr. Chandler to Mr. Romero. Replies saying the proper steps have been taken.
49	Dec. 22	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Gives the details of two conversations he had with Mr. Cassard, secretary of the Woodhouse company. (No. 681.)
50	Dec. 18	Mr. Zarco to Mr. Romero. Informs him that Mr. Cassard is going to Washington for Mr. Woodhouse.
51	Dec. 20	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Communicates the object of his business.
52	Dec. 21	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answers him that Mr. Woodhouse's contract is null, and that it has so been declared by the Mexican government.
53	Dec. 21	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Charges him to send Mr. Woodhouse a copy of the declaration of nullity of his contract made by the government of Mexico.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1866.	
54	Jan. 16	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Informs him that Mr. Woodhouse is going to call his company the "American and Mexican," and open an office in Broadway. (No. 36.)
55	Jan. 18	Same to same. Transmits another correspondence interchanged with Mr. Cassard. (No. 40.)
56	Jan. 17	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Informs him that the Woodhouse company has changed its name, and is now called the "National American and Mexican Company," and is negotiating with Mr. Zarco.
57	Jan. 18	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answer to the above letter, saying that Mr. Zarco is not authorized to make any contract in the name of Mr. Romero.
58	Jan. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits another correspondence interchanged with Mr. Cassard. (No. 53.)
59	Jan. 22	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Insists that the contract between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse is valid.
60	Jan. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answers the preceding, telling him to apply to the Mexican government for a new contract.
61	Jan. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits other correspondence with Mr. Cassard and other documents. (No. 63.)
62	Jan. 23	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says the members of the Woodhouse company, disgusted with him, left him and formed another company, to be called "The International American and Mexican Company."
63	Jan. 28	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. The above received, and requests him to tell Mr. Woodhouse if he uses his name as director of the company he will have to contradict it in the papers.
64	Jan. 26	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. Transmit a list of the persons forming the Woodhouse company, according to his assertion.
65	....	List in which the names of Mr. Romero and Mr. Zarco appear as directors of the Woodhouse company, without their consent.
66	Jan. 25	Mr. Barney to Mr. Romero. Tells of his advice to a friend of New York not to join the Woodhouse company.
67	Mar. 7	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the Woodhouse and Cassard correspondence. (No. 163.)
68	Feb. 1	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. States what he says were his arrangements with General Carvajal, and says Mr. Cassard has come to Washington to see Mr. Romero with his authorization.
69	Feb. 6	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks information on some points in the foregoing letter.
70	Feb. 22	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying there is no truth in the assertions of Mr. Woodhouse.
71	Feb. 21	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Says the best men in the country are in his company, and their plans are approved by Congress.
72	Feb. 26	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Tifft has thirty millions in Mexican bonds, and will dispose of them illegally.
73	Mar. 1	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Says he considers his contract valid, and has the preference of Congress.
74	Feb. 26	Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Woodhouse. Answers the foregoing letters in Mr. Romero's name, repeating that the contract is null.
75	Feb. 3	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Woodhouse declares that Mr. Romero is a director in his company, and the other company drove him out of his office, and is organizing.
76	Feb. 20	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says Colonel Ramsey is coming to Washington, and reports conversations with Mr. Tifft.
77	Feb. 24	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Woodhouse has by fraud organized another company.
78	April 11	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Acknowledges reception of note No. 133, March 12, of the minister of relations, enclosing new documents of the Woodhouse contract. (No. 277.)
79	April 11	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Acknowledges receipt of the ministerial note No. 134, March 12, giving more particulars of Woodhouse's and Cassard's plans. (No. 278.)
80	Mar. 10	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Tells what is known of Woodhouse's arrangements with Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. (No. 355.)

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1866.	
81	July 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Transmits other correspondence with Mr. Cassard about money paid to General Carvajal by Mr. Amos S. Sackett. (No. 495.)
82	July 10	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Remits to Mr. Romero various documents about $12,276 75 advanced to General Carvajal by Mr. Amos S. Sackett.
83	July 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answers that he cannot receive the documents, but they must be sent to his government.
84	July 14	Mr. Mariscal's memorandum of the contents of the above documents.
85	Sept. 11	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Reports his conversation with Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and says ambitious military men had conspired to rob and murder him because he would not allow them to dispose of the proceeds of his bonds.
86	Sept. 15	Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Woodhouse. Answers the preceding, saying as his contract is null Mr. Romero can have nothing to do with it.
87	Oct. 4	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Says he has been assured that Mr. Woodhouse is preparing to issue bonds to be called Mexican, and has published a notice of warning to honest persons. (No. 659.)
88	Oct. 4	Mr. Mariscal to the public. Official notice from the legation that no bonds are valid but those authorized by Mr. Romero.
89	Oct. 30	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Informs him where the dies of the bonds issued by General Carvajal are to be found. (No. 715.)
90	Oct. 27	Mr. Romero to Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. Makes the same communication, and tells them to secure the dies.
91	Oct. 29	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. Say they will do all they can to get the dies mentioned.
91⅓	Nov. 30	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following. (No. 800.)
91⅔	....	Copy of one of the bonds issued by Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.
	1867.	
92	Jan. 27	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Says he has reliable information that Mr. Woodhouse has issued false Mexican bonds, and will publish a notice of them. (No. 43.)
93	Jan. 25	General Sturm to Mr. Romero. Telegram saying a million in Woodhouse's bonds are offered at a low figure.
94	Jan. 26	Mr. Russell to Mr. Tifft. Says he has seen the Woodhouse bonds, and has one in his possession.
95	Jan. 25	Mr. Mariscal to the public. Official notice that the Woodhouse bonds are not genuine, and do not bind the Mexican government.
96	Jan. 31	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Informs him he has seen one of Woodhouse's bonds, and describes it. (No. 49.)
97	Mar. 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports the objections to prosecuting Woodhouse, and says he saw his petition to the House of Representatives of the United States. (No. 95.)
98	Mar. 1	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. Shows the difficulties of proceeding legally against Mr. Woodhouse.
99	Mar. 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports conversations with Mr. Frank E. Howe and Mr. Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., on the Woodhouse affair. (No. 104.)
100	Mar. 7	Mr. James W. Beekman to Mr. Romero. Letter introducing Colonel Frank E. Howe.
101	Mar. 28	Mr. Woodhouse to the "Cronica." In an article published in the "Cronica," of New York, he misstates the conversations of Mr. Howe and Mr. Van Dyke with Mr. Romero, and makes some allusions to Mr. Beekman.
102	April 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Howe and to Mr. Van Dyke. Sends them copies of Mr. Woodhouse's article, and points out its inaccuracies.
103	April 3	Messrs. Howe and Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Answer to the foregoing letter, showing that Woodhouse misrepresented his interviews with Mr. Romero.
104	April 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Beekman. Encloses a copy of Mr. Woodhouse's article, and points out the inaccuracies it contains.
105	April 3	Mr. J. W. Beekman to Mr. Romero. Says he does not know Mr. Woodhouse, and his name has been used without his consent.

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List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
106	1867. May 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits printed copies of Mr. Woodhouse's petition to the United States Congress, the prospectus of his company, and a copy of the report of the Mexican consul in New York. (No. 108.)
107	May 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Van Dyke. Sends him a copy in English of the powers granted to General Carvajal by the Mexican government.
108	May 16	Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Reply that, in view of those powers, he and his friends will take no part in the Woodhouse affair.
109	May 16	The last prospectus of the Woodhouse company.
110	May 16	Mr. Woodhouse's allegation in favor of the guarantee of his bonds.
111	Mar. 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Asks for a report on various points of Mr. Woodhouse's article.
112	Mar. 14	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Woodhouse. Sends the report requested, correcting Mr. Woodhouse's assertions.
113	Mar. 16	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Gives his reasons for a third official publication respecting the nullity of the Woodhouse contract. (No. 111.)
114	Mar. 16	Mr. Mariscal to the public. Publication of two documents annulling the Woodhouse contract.
		CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.
115	1864. Nov. 8	General Negrete to General Carvajal. Communicates his conditional appointment as governor of the State of Tamaulipas.
116	Nov. 12	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Carvajal. Informs him of the power given him by the President for the purposes indicated.
117	1865. June 28	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Informs him of the power from the President to negotiate a loan of one hundred millions of dollars in the United States. (No. 244.)
118	July 13	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. New instructions to General Carvajal to act in concert with Mr. Romero, and instructions for Mr. Romero. (No. 267.)
119	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Communicates the declaration made by the President, annulling the contract between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse. (No. 319.)
120	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Instructions communicated to Mr. Romero on the same subject. (No. 320.)
121	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. The President disapproves of the use General Carvajal made of the Woodhouse drafts, and orders that they be returned to him, cancelled. (No. 321.)
122	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Carvajal. Explains his reasons for annulling his contract with Mr. Woodhouse. (No. 1.)
123	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Telling Mr. Romero what to do with the above documents. (No. 322.)
124	1856. Mar. 12	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Remits copies of two documents on the same subject, that should have been sent with note No. 321. (No. 133.)
125	1865. Aug. 9	General Carvajal to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Gives report of the application of some of the Woodhouse bills, and sends two hundred thousand dollars in them to the treasury department. (No. 5.)
126	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Carvajal. Reply, disapprobation of the applications, and returns the drafts cancelled, to be given back to Mr. Woodhouse. (No. 2.)
127	1866. Mar. 12	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. In view of Mr. Romero's communications on the Woodhouse affair, he approves of his acts towards Mr. Cassard. (No. 134.)

List of documents sent by Mexican legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
128	Mar. 28	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. In regard to the report of the Mexican consul in New York, in regard to his certificate to Mr. Woodhouse's contract. (No. 246.)
		DOCUMENTS OF ANOTHER KIND.
129	1865. Aug. 25	General Carvajal. Memorandum of the manner in which he was deceived by Mr. Woodhouse, in order to get him to sign the contract of the 16th of May, 1865.
130	May 22	Charter of the Woodhouse company, in accordance with the general law for the organization of mining and manufacturing companies in the State of New York.
131	1867. May 25	Mr. Romero to the pretended directors of the Woodhouse company. Circular, asking if Mr. Woodhouse acted with their consent, and if they sanction his acts.
132	May 27	Mr. Spofford to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying his name was used without his knowledge or consent.
133	April 2	Mr. Bliss to Mr. Romero. Reply of the same nature as the preceding.
134	April 11	Mr. Kane to Mr. Romero. Similar reply in the name of his client, Mr. George Hoffman.
135	April 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Asking him for an answer to his circular of the 25th of March. (No. 131.)
136	....	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Reply similar to the others, saying Mr. Woodhouse used his name without his knowledge or consent.
137	....	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Repeats his answer, that he took no part in the Woodhouse business.
139	Mar. 27	Mr. Romero to Messrs. Howes and Macy. Asking them whether or not they were bankers to the Woodhouse company.
140	Mar. 28	Messrs. Howes and Macy to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying they have no knowledge of the company, have no accounts with it, nor funds belonging to it, and their names were used without their consent.
141	Mar. 28	Mr. Romero to Mr. Courtney. Asking him if it is true that he and Mr. Daniel Dickinson were lawyers to the Woodhouse company, as the prospectus says.
142	Mar. 29	Mr. Courtney to Mr. Romero. Answers that neither were ever lawyers of that company, and their names were used without authority.
143	Mar. 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Asks if he consented to be a director in the Woodhouse company, and other questions.
144	Mar. 16	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying it is false that he consented to be a director in the company, and how it was that he went into the office only once.
145	1867. Mar. 18	Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Romero. Says it is false, that he was in New York when Mr. Woodhouse says they wanted to take the contract from him, and alleges the motives that vitiate the accusation of Woodhouse against Mr. Romero, as the person who wanted to get the contract.
146	April 1	Mr. Romero to Mr. Zarco. Inquires if he has been a director in the Woodhouse company, as his name is in Mr. Woodhouse's written list.
147	April 2	Mr. Zarco to Mr. Romero. Replies that it is false that he ever took part in the company, and he always refused, when urged, to become a member.
148	Mar. 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Fuentes. Requests report on the manner in which Mr. Woodhouse got the contract signed by General Carvajal.
149	April 6	Mr. Fuentes to Mr. Romero. Gives an account of the wiles and deceptions used by Mr. Woodhouse to get violent possession of the contract.
150	Mar. 13	Mr. Romero to General Sturm. Asks for report on the facts mentioned by Mr. Woodhouse in his petition to Congress.
151	April 10	General Sturm to Mr. Romero. Says he was one of the first to discover Mr. Woodhouse's treachery towards General Carvajal.
152	Mar. 28	Mr. Romero to Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. Asks a report on various facts related by Mr. Woodhouse in his petition, and especially on the supposed plot to assassinate him.

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List of documents sent by Mexican legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
153	April 16	Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. They answer. giving an account of what happened with Mr. Woodhouse, exposing his calumnies in his petition to Congress, and particularly in relation to the plot to assassinate him.
154	Mar. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Henry. Asks for a report of the part he took in the Woodhouse business.
155	April 17	Mr. Henry to Mr. Romero. Answer, stating what he knows, and enclosing documents to show the falsity of Mr. Woodhouse's assertions.
156	May 20	Mr. Romero to General Wallace. Asking a similar report as in the preceding.
157	May 20	General Wallace to Mr. Romero. Reply, noticing Mr. Woodhouse's prevarications.
158	May 15	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks for a report in regard to Mr. Woodhouse's application to Congress.
159	April 15	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Reply, showing the many voluntary tergiversations of Mr. Woodhouse.
160	April 18	Mr. Romero to Mr. Dunbar. Asks if Mr. Woodhouse could possibly have fifty millions of Mexican bonds engraved in fifteen days.
161	April 20	Mr. Dunbar to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying it is impossible to engrave them in so short a time.
162	April 8	Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Asks if it is true, as Mr. Woodhouse states, that his difficulties with Mr. Romero have been settled, on condition that the latter name two directors in the company.
163	April 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Van Dyke. Reply, saying there is not a word of truth in it, and repeating his conversation with Judge Burnett.
163½	April 9	List of directors in the Woodhouse company.
164	April 10	Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Answers the preceding letter, and says that Mr. Woodhouse has used his name without his authority, in putting it in the list of new directors of the company.
165	April 9	Mr. Hull to Mr. Romero. Asks if it be true that he has concluded a contract with Mr. Woodhouse, and says his plan is the most likely to succeed.
166	April 10	Mr. Romero to Mr. Hull. Answer, referring to the letter written the same day on that subject to Mr. Van Dyke.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LEGATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.

No. 176.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 26, 1865.

The general of division Lewis Wallace, of the army of volunteers of the United States, who for some time has commanded the military department of the centre, having his general quarters in Baltimore, and who enjoys the confidence of this government, has manifested to me on various occasions, as I think I have communicated to you, the greatest sympathy for our cause.

It may be about three months ago that he manifested to me that he was going to the Texas frontier with a commission from this government. He told me that he desired I should give him letters of introduction for some persons of confidence who might be on the frontier. Not believing it convenient to do this, I told him that Mr. Zambrano might give him some, and, in fact, did give him one for the General Don José I. Carvajal.

General Wallace got as far as Point Isabel, where there was a detachment of the United States army still remaining. From there he sent for General Carvajal, who had his camp near San Fernando, in the State of Tamaulipas, had several conversations with him, and, after conferring with the confederate chiefs of Brownsville, came back to Baltimore, bringing General Carvajal with him.

* * * * * * *

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

No. 187.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 30, 1865.

General Carvajal stated to me that as he had no power to dispose of more than the amount of the federal revenues in the State of Tamaulipas, with the object of accepting the services in that State of ten thousand volunteers from this country, and that guarantee not being enough to negotiate the funds necessary to pay the expenses of such an undertaking, he desired that citizen Zambrano, who has an authorization to dispose of other rents, should unite with him, and that both should work in concert.

With this object we had a meeting in my house on the 28th instant. I suggested the propriety of all those who had similar authorizations from the supreme government, instead of proceeding in disaccord, thereby injuring each other, to work together and united. General Carvajal spoke next, and said in substance what I have already given you.

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The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
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WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

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IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

No. 244.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 31, 1865.

In my note (No. 176) of the 26th of April last I informed you of the arrival in this city of General Carvajal, gave his motive for coming, and the objects he proposed to gain here. In two subsequent notes I alluded slightly to his labors, and now I deem it my duty to communicate to you all that has occurred in relation to this business.

General Carvajal thinks the authorization given him by the supreme government on the 12th of November of last year, to accept as many as ten thousand volunteers, to be raised in the United States; to purchase as many as forty

List of documents sent by Mexican legation, &c.—Continued.

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General Carvajal thinks the authorization given him by the supreme government on the 12th of November of last year, to accept as many as ten thousand volunteers, to be raised in the United States; to purchase as many as forty thousand muskets and three thousand cavalry arms, with outfits and other elements necessary to arm that number of Mexican forces, all under his immediate command, was a commission given him to come to this country to raise that force and purchase those elements; and in the execution of that commission he thinks I can have no opinion or vote, but that I ought to procure him means, on my responsibility and by my influence, to carry out the commission; and if I do not, he will bring an accusation against me for disobedience to the orders of the supreme government.

In vain I assured him I was the sole representative of the government of the republic here; that he had forfeited his title as an officer by going out of the limits of his jurisdiction; and while he remained in the United States he could do nothing without my consent; that the supreme government had put under my immediate direction the business of negotiating funds in this country by instructions and authorizations much posterior to those of General Carvajal. All was useless; the general thinks that so long as the ministry does not expressly say that the authorization of the 12th of November is revoked, he must consider it as valid, and will act accordingly.

* * * * * * *

I had two interviews with the general to-day; his extreme susceptibility, and his mistaken idea about the commission which he fancies the supreme government has given him in this country, and to which he thinks I must submit, did not permit us at that time to come to an agreement which should exist between two Mexicans who are serving their government, and are trying in good faith to aid their country in the difficult crisis through which it is now passing. By great moderation and condescension I have managed till now to avoid or delay a rupture with General Carvajal. I have, however, given him to understand clearly that I do not concur in his opinion of the nature of his commission and the character of my duties.

* * * * * * *

It seems to me almost impossible to arrive at an understanding with General Carvajal. I feel now more deeply than ever that the distance of the supreme government does not permit us to hear its voice in a proper time; yet I will do my duty regardless of consequences, and in spite of threats made against me. I think proper to communicate to you to-day all that has occurred up to this time, because I am sure in future I shall be obliged to refer to this unpleasant incident.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

No. 358.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 25, 1865.

I have the honor to communicate to you what I know has occurred to General Carvajal subsequent to the note in relation to him which I addressed to you under No. 244, with the date of the 31st of May last.

Soon after the explanations I had with him on that day he determined to go to New York for the purpose of seeing if it would be possible for him to raise means through the business men of that city. He requested me to give him a certificate to show that he had authority and power to negotiate resources and purchase elements of war, which I gave him on the 7th of June last, and tried to draw it up in such a way as to show that he had no other power than that given him by the supreme government on the 12th of November last. I enclose you a copy of that certificate, with its translation into Spanish. I gave him, besides, letters of recommendation for some persons of New York, and furnished him with the funds necessary to transfer himself to that city.

Since that time he has been laboring to obtain resources, although without any success. Despairing in his power to raise means, he wrote to me on the 10th instant, supplicating me to lend him two thousand dollars to enable him to return to Tamaulipas immediately.

In a short time that situation changed, and he wrote me on the 13th that "a strong company of that city offered to lend him two millions of dollars in cash, all the war material he wanted, and certain means to realize resources on a larger scale." He also told me he intended to place a portion of that money at the disposal of the supreme government.

He has since continued to write to me, informing me that the negotiation was going on in its arrangement, but gave me no particulars about it. More explicit in a letter of yesterday he tells me as follows:

"In the convention which I have celebrated are included all the revenues of Tamaulipas and San Luis for the payment of the debt and interest, except 20 per cent. reserved for the government expenses of those States. But I can dispose of all the funds needed for my forces, and any others the government may raise. Of course the government may or may not accept the offer; but I am certain it will ratify the convention, because it is of immense advantage to the country, I assure you This relates to the excess of the loan that I need for my forces during two years.

"Till the approval comes you can dispose of mine, if you need it. The affair is arranged so as not to involve the government at Washington in any way whatever."

Such are the details of the arrangement which he has concluded that General Carvajal has condescended to communicate to me up to this time.

* * * * * * *

The circumstances of General Carvajal's success in raising funds is an evident proof that the time has now come to realize our loan.

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I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United Mexican States to the government of the United States of America, do hereby certify that General J. M. de T. Carvajal, of the Mexican army, is the governor of the State of Tamaulipas, of Mexico, appointed by the national constitutional government of the republic, and that he was authorized by his government, under date of November 12, 1864, to make contracts for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and negotiate funds under the terms and conditions and with the powers therein specified, and that any contract or purchase that he will make in pursuance of and in accordance to said instructions will bind the national government of Mexico, and the public faith of the country.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

M. ROMERO,

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS

No. 6.

No. 380.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 8, 1865.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, General Carvajal brought me the documents relating to the arrangements he made in this city. They consist of the contract with the company with which he treated, which is entitled "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," and was organized on the 20th of March last, with a capital of twenty millions of dollars in paper and property; a power to Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, secretary and general agent of the company, to attend to the printing of the bonds as his attorney; and in concert with his other attorneys, another power in favor of Don Jesus Fuentes Muñiz, to represent it in this city as general agent, and, in unison with Don Francisco Zarco, to correct the proofs of the bonds, so that the Spanish portion of them may be correct; and lastly, the principal contract, which, together with the other documents, is dated at San Carlos, State of Tamaulipas, the 15th of May last.

I read the above documents in his presence, asking the necessary explanations for the intelligence of certain points, and making what observations I deemed necessary on others. After the reading I told him I could not give my opinion in regard to the arrangement till I had read the contract and thought upon it some time, for which reason I requested him to leave it with me or to send it to me. He told me he was translating it, but if the second secretary of the legation would come to his hotel he might take a copy of it. The copy was made yesterday, and to-day I can send you a copy and translation of that document. General Carvajal informed me that he had communicated to the supreme government the general terms of his contract, and that a special bearer of despatches would set out for that city soon, with the said documents, and a note of his giving a detailed account of his actions. I think this communication will arrive before the special messenger.

My former intercourse with General Carvajal, as you know, and the conduct he has observed towards me in the celebration of his contract, make my position in regard to him very delicate. I would willingly refrain from writing a single word about this, if the importance and transcendency of the affair did not make it my duty, as agent of the republic, to watch over national interests, and give your department my opinion on this arrangement, and to impart the facts relating to it which have come to my notice and may have an influence upon the determination that the citizen President may adopt.

I must begin by saying to you that, in my judgment, General Carvajal has arrogated to himself a representation he does not hold, the complete representation of the supreme government, in whose name he has acted. You must know if he has been really made governor of the State of San Luis, and if the powers

granted him to raise means also include legislative rights, which have been especially delegated by congress to the supreme government, all these irregularities may be passed over, provided the negotiation is to the advantage of the nation; but unfortunately I cannot consider it so; for in my judgment it is simply granting the corporation very valuable privileges, for the only consideration of selling our bonds at a very low figure, which could just as well be done by other firms that make a business of this, perhaps in a better way, by a commission of five or seven per cent., without concessions of any other kind.

Since my arrival in this city I have endeavored to obtain information about the company; for my first impression was it could not easily comply with the stipulations of the contract as General Carvajal understands them. Up to this time I have not been able to find out anything about it, nor hear of its principal agent, Mr. Woodhouse; but the very fact of their not being known in this city does not say much in their favor. As soon as I obtain reliable information, I will communicate it to you.

If this negotiation is effected, we must give up all hope of another on a larger scale, under different terms, as nobody will be willing to accept grants of less value than those that have already been made. General Carvajal has provided for the extension of the business in his contract, but in the same terms, leaving no room for alteration in some particulars, or chance of conditions less disadvantageous, making the whole depend upon the grant of the exclusive privilege to construct a railway, thus monopolizing in the hands of one single company all the railways that may be built in the most populous States of the republic.

In relation to the grievous terms of the contract, I refer to the memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, and in which is produced in numbers and exhibits its worth in a skeleton.

In my judgment, the principal object of the company is to obtain the concession of the railroad to Mazatlan. If this is obtained, it will endeavor to accomplish the business; if not, there is an end to it; for it is certain that the railroad to San Luis will not be an inducement sufficient to make the affair acceptable. Till the ratification of the supreme government is obtained for the railroad to Mazatlan, I think it will be very difficult to induce the company to make any considerable advance. General Carvajal has assured them that the ratification will come, and I think that is the understanding between them. The general supposed they would immediately advance three millions of dollars, so that he could return to Tamaulipas, although this, as you will see, is not stipulated in the contract. I learn that on Saturday, the 5th instant, he sent to collect a bill of one hundred thousand dollars, as part of the three millions. The company wrote on the back of the draft that it would be paid when the bonds were issued, which, as I understand it, will be delayed some three weeks or a month.

It is also very remarkable that General Carvajal has arranged the business in a way that the funds remain ordinarily at his disposal, as is seen in the form of the drafts found in the contract. If a shorter term be fixed for the construction of the railroad, if it does not contain an exclusive privilege to build railroads in all the States through which it passes, and if other privileges be granted to the company that proposes to build it, or other companies formed with capital to carry out the enterprise, even the privilege of monopoly might be conceded, with the great danger of concentrating in a few hands almost all the railroads of the republic.

But as the concession is now made it is almost impracticable, and is equivalent to a prohibition to build railroads for fifteen or more years in the States through which the proposed one is to pass. If, in this country, where railroads cost less and produce more, there is no company, rich as it may be, that ventures alone to build more than one hundred leagues of railroad, how can a single company build a line of hundreds and even thousands of leagues in Mexico? General Carvajal has intimated to me that he wishes me, as the representative of the republic, to assume the contract which he has made, and immediately grant the extension of the railroad to Mazatlan; in which case he assures me I could dispose of the funds I most wished. I believe I have no power to authorize such a contract, and even if I had, I would not do it; but, at the same time, not wishing to embarrass General Carvajal, so that he may not say his project failed because I opposed it, I agreed not to express my opinion on the subject, not to see any members of the company, or not to mention the subject, if I should happen to see them, and if General Carvajal should ask me directly if I intended to ratify the contract, I should simply say to him I had no power to do it. So, if the negotiation could be realized in this way, they will have a good beginning, and I will do all I can to remedy the evil caused, and make other arrangements on better terms, though it may be a bad precedent; and if not realized, which in my judgment is most probable, I will have an open field to proceed under better auspices.

Since this arrangement, and those which Generals Sanchez, Ochoa, and Vega might have made in San Francisco, by virtue of powers for that object granted to them by the supreme government, and by which they have disposed of the revenues of the Pacific States, you will perceive that I will have little to offer for a grand negotiation, and that it will be impossible for our debt to assume a system of unity, so desirable for us as well as for our creditors. Past experience induces me to recommend to you in a very particular manner that the supreme government adopt in future the system of intrusting those affairs to a single person, instead of appointing many, entirely independent of each other, and with different instructions. I recommend, therefore, to the supreme government to charge me exclusively with the arrangement of those affairs, if I am to have anything to do with them, or to deprive me entirely of the power it has given me to interfere, if it can find a more proper person to attend to them, which I would much prefer.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

Contract.

To whom it may concern:

As manifested by various decrees or supreme orders of different dates, it is the policy of the constitutional republic of Mexico, of which Benito Juarez is now the citizen President, to encourage in all lawful and consistent ways emigration to and colonization of the States of Mexico. In furtherance of said policy, the citizen President aforesaid issued supreme orders from the city of Chihuahua, then the seat of government, one dated November 8, 1864, the other dated November 12, 1864, authorizing General José M. I. Carvajal, then and now civil and military governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, among other powers, "to arbitrate the ways and means that may be necessary" for certain specified purposes; also, to contract a foreign loan of such amount as he might think required "to promote the same policy," of which supreme orders extracts vesting said authorizations have been copied in the English and Spanish languages, and the copies, duly authenticated, delivered by the said General Carvajal to the party with whom the following arrangement has been undertaken.

Know ye, therefore, that in conformity to the policy mentioned, and by virtue of the authority conferred by the said supreme orders, said General José M. I. Carvajal, on this 15th day of May, 1865, at the town of San Carlos, Tamaulipas, has bound and obligated the government of the States of which he is governor, and the general government of the United States of Mexico, of which he is the agent as aforesaid, all of the first part, to and with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, in March, 1865, office 43 Exchange Place, New York city; and that the said United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of the second part, has, at the same time and place, similarly bound and obligated itself to and with the said State governments, and the said general government of the United States of Mexico, to the effect and in the words and figures following, to wit:

First. The said parties of the first part hereby grant to the said party of the second part two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of Tamaulipas, and two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of San Luis Potosi, to be selected and located by the agents of the said second party.

Second. The said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part two thousand one hundred and thirty-six mines, situated in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, to be selected, located, denounced, and worked by the agents or assigns of the said second party. The mines to be thus selected, &c., it is expressly understood, are what are designated by the mining laws of Mexico as "company mines," composed of seven *pertenencias* of a square of two hundred Mexican *varas*, equivalent to about fifty (50) square acres to a mine.

Third. And the said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part the privilege of constructing and operating, under its sole management and direction, a substantial double-track steam railway, to begin at the city of Matamoras, on the Rio Grande river, and running by way of the cities of San Carlos and Victoria, and the towns of Jamaeme, Palmillas, and Miquihuana, in Tamaulipas, and the city of San Luis Potosi, in the State of San Luis Potosi, to extend to the western limit of the latter State, with a view to its ultimate extension, by the most eligible route, to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast. Like privilege is hereby granted to the said second party to construct and operate branches of said railway to Soto La Marina and Tampico, by such routes and through such places as to said second party may seem the best. To effect all which the said first parties further grant to the said second party the free and uninterrupted right of way for said railroad and branches, of a width not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet, together with the right to convert to its use for said railroads all material convenient to the line thereof, and of whatever kind necessary in the construction of the same, the payment of such rights of way and construction material to be arranged and provided for by the government of either of the said States in which they may be situated, whenever they are the property of an individual proprietor or citizen who claims compensation for their conversion. Also, lots of land, suitable in situation and quantity for station-houses, water tanks, depots, storage-houses, and every appurtenance essential to the operation of railroads. Also, the privilege of navigating any bay, lake, or river, when necessary to perfect and continue any line of travel or transportation. Also, the right to construct canals when they may be convenient to connect any such bays, lakes and rivers. Also, to construct telegraph lines along said railroad and branches, or between points which they may intersect. Also, to sink artesian wells wherever they may be required for the purposes of said second party. Also, to continue and complete said railroads, telegraphs, and lines of water communication and travel from the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi to the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, by routes the most public, to assume the contract which he has made, and immediately grant the extension of the railroad to Mazatlan; in which case he assures me I could dispose of the funds I most wished. I believe I have no power to authorize such a contract, and even if I had, I would not do it; but, at the same time, not wishing to embarrass General Carvajal, so that he may not say his project failed because I opposed it, I agreed not to express my opinion on the subject, not to see any members of the company, or not to mention the subject, if I should happen to see them, and if General Carvajal should ask me directly if I intended to ratify the contract, I should simply say to him I had no power to do it. So, if the negotiation could be realized in this way, they will have a good beginning, and I will do all I can to remedy the evil caused, and make other arrangements on better terms, though it may be a bad precedent; and if not realized, which in my judgment is most probable, I will have an open field to proceed under better auspices.

Since this arrangement, and those which Generals Sanchez, Ochoa, and Vega might have made in San Francisco, by virtue of powers for that object granted to them by the supreme government, and by which they have disposed of the revenues of the Pacific States, you will perceive that I will have little to offer for a grand negotiation, and that it will be impossible for our debt to assume a system of unity, so desirable for us as well as for our creditors. Past experience induces me to recommend to you in a very particular manner that the supreme government adopt in future the system of intrusting those affairs to a single person, instead of appointing many, entirely independent of each other, and with different instructions. I recommend, therefore, to the supreme government to charge me exclusively with the arrangement of those affairs, if I am to have anything to do with them, or to deprive me entirely of the power it has given me to interfere, if it can find a more proper person to attend to them, which I would much prefer.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

Contract.

To whom it may concern:

As manifested by various decrees or supreme orders of different dates, it is the policy of the constitutional republic of Mexico, of which Benito Juarez is now the citizen President, to encourage in all lawful and consistent ways emigration to and colonization of the States of Mexico. In furtherance of said policy, the citizen President aforesaid issued supreme orders from the city of Chihuahua, then the seat of government, one dated November 8, 1864, the other dated November 12, 1864, authorizing General José M. I. Carvajal, then and now civil and military governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, among other powers, "to arbitrate the ways and means that may be necessary" for certain specified purposes; also, to contract a foreign loan of such amount as he might think required "to promote the same policy," of which supreme orders extracts vesting said authorizations have been copied in the English and Spanish languages, and the copies, duly authenticated, delivered by the said General Carvajal to the party with whom the following arrangement has been undertaken.

Know ye, therefore, that in conformity to the policy mentioned, and by virtue of the authority conferred by the said supreme orders, said General José M. I. Carvajal, on this 15th day of May, 1865, at the town of San Carlos, Tamaulipas, has bound and obligated the government of the States of which he is governor, and the general government of the United States of Mexico, of which he is the agent as aforesaid, all of the first part, to and with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, in March, 1865, office 43 Exchange Place, New York city; and that the said United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of the second part, has, at the same time and place, similarly bound and obligated itself to and with the said State governments, and the said general government of the United States of Mexico, to the effect and in the words and figures following, to wit:

First. The said parties of the first part hereby grant to the said party of the second part two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of Tamaulipas, and two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of San Luis Potosi, to be selected and located by the agents of the said second party.

Second. The said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part two thousand one hundred and thirty-six mines, situated in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, to be selected, located, denounced, and worked by the agents or assigns of the said second party. The mines to be thus selected, &c., it is expressly understood, are what are designated by the mining laws of Mexico as "company mines," composed of seven *pertenencias* of a square of two hundred Mexican *varas*, equivalent to about fifty (50) square acres to a mine.

Third. And the said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part the privilege of constructing and operating, under its sole management and direction, a substantial double-track steam railway, to begin at the city of Matamoras, on the Rio Grande river, and running by way of the cities of San Carlos and Victoria, and the towns of Jamaeme, Palmillas, and Miquihuana, in Tamaulipas, and the city of San Luis Potosi, in the State of San Luis Potosi, to extend to the western limit of the latter State, with a view to its ultimate extension, by the most eligible route, to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast. Like privilege is hereby granted to the said second party to construct and operate branches of said railway to Soto La Marina and Tampico, by such routes and through such places as to said second party may seem the best. To effect all which the said first parties further grant to the said second party the free and uninterrupted right of way for said railroad and branches, of a width not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet, together with the right to convert to its use for said railroads all material convenient to the line thereof, and of whatever kind necessary in the construction of the same, the payment of such rights of way and construction material to be arranged and provided for by the government of either of the said States in which they may be situated, whenever they are the property of an individual proprietor or citizen who claims compensation for their conversion. Also, lots of land, suitable in situation and quantity for station-houses, water tanks, depots, storage-houses, and every appurtenance essential to the operation of railroads. Also, the privilege of navigating any bay, lake, or river, when necessary to perfect and continue any line of travel or transportation. Also, the right to construct canals when they may be convenient to connect any such bays, lakes and rivers. Also, to construct telegraph lines along said railroad and branches, or between points which they may intersect. Also, to sink artesian wells wherever they may be required for the purposes of said second party. Also, to continue and complete said railroads, telegraphs, and lines of water communication and travel from the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi to the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, by routes the most eligible and the best calculated to promote the improvement and development of the country, this latter privilege to be valid and complete only when it is formally sanctioned by the general government of Mexico; the said General Carvajal pledging himself to exert all his influence and interest to accomplish said ratification upon grants, terms, and conditions similar to those specified relative to the railroads, &c., from Matamoras to the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi.

Fourth. It is hereby expressly stipulated by and between the contracting parties of both parts, that the foregoing grants and privileges are made upon the following provisions and conditions, to wit:

1. That the capital stock of said second part shall be extended to at least fifty millions of dollars, of which the citizens, corporations, municipalities, and State governments of Mexico are to have the privilege of taking up and subscribing twenty-five millions at the par value of each share, up to and within one year from and after the proclamation of peace in said republic by the proper authorities thereof.

2. That the said second party shall select, distribute, denounce, and work all mines which it may locate under the foregoing grant, so as to conform in all things to the regulations and prescriptions of the mining laws of Mexico.

3. That the said second party, to select and locate the lands, and to work, or cause to be worked, the mines above granted, shall be allowed time up to the said proclamation of peace, and also ten years thereafter.

4. That the lands above granted (excepting the quantity which it can by law originally locate and retain) shall be sold and transferred by said second party, in parcels or tracts not exceeding eleven square Mexican leagues in extent, to different individuals, within ten years from and after the proclamation of peace, in order not to violate the general colonization law of Mexico, passed by the Mexican Congress about August, 1824, by which it was enacted that the government should not sell or grant to one individual or company more than eleven leagues of land; a prohibition applicable alone to the government, not to companies or individuals.

5. That the emigrants, colonists, miners, and all other persons introduced by said second party into the States of Mexico, shall not become entitled to the franchises, rights and privileges of Mexican citizens until they shall have each complied with the requisitions prescribed, or which may be hereafter specially prescribed, for naturalization by the laws or decrees of the republic of Mexico.

6. That the said second party shall complete and put in operation the railroads, telegraphs, &c., aforesaid, within fifteen years from and after the proclamation of peace in the said republic, or such longer time as the engineer of the road may deem indispensable, and the ratification by the general government thereof, of the contemplated extension of said railroads, telegraphs, &c., from the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi to the Pacific coast, and the subscription of the increase of the capital stock ($25,000,000) reserved for the Mexican shareholders, if the same should be taken up by them within the time allowed and specified for their subscription.

7. That if any circumstance or accident should occur, not within the foresight or control of said second party, making it impossible for it to prosecute the work above prescribed, the time thus unavoidably lost shall not be counted as part of the fifteen years limited for the completion of the same.

8. That the several grants above mentioned, having relation to internal improvements, shall be exclusive in said second party for a term of thirty-five years from their completion, and during the progress of the same, in consideration that the said second party obligates itself to transport, free of charge, the military officers, troops, and munitions of war of the general government during the continuance of said term.

9. It is further understood, that if the said general government shall grant said second party the privilege of constructing and operating railroads, telegraphs, and lines of water transportation at pleasure, throughout the territorial limits of the republic, under inducements, privileges, and land grants, similar to those embraced in the foregoing stipulations, said second party will further obligate itself to transport, for all time to come, over its said railroads, &c., at half-fare rates, the said military officers, troops, and munitions of war.

10. That if the emigrants, colonists, laborers, or employés of the said second party, to be sent by it into the Mexican States, conformably to the objects and stipulations herein recited, should at any time be unlawfully, or in violation of the said objects and stipulations, employed by the said first parties in a manner to divert them, or any of them, from the service of the said second party, then the said first parties shall be responsible to said second party for all damages incurred thereby; and in such event, said second party shall be and is hereby authorized to retain and place to its credit such bonds of the Mexican government, or proceeds of the sale of bonds in its possession, under the financial arrangement hereinafter developed, as will in amount cover the damages actually incurred, the particulars of the expenses and damages to be ascertained, fixed and liquidated by an account verified by affidavit of the secretary of said second party; and in case there should not be, at the time, any bonds or proceeds of the sale of bonds, in possession of said second party, with which to liquidate the amount of expenses and damages incurred as aforesaid, the same shall constitute a just claim against said parties of the first part, to be by them paid within a reasonable time after presentation of the verified account.

11. That as soon as the said second party shall cause a sufficient number of emigrants or colonists to be collected at suitable points for residence, the governor of the State within which they are collected shall, upon petition of such emigrants or colonists to him presented, incorporate them into towns, and grant them town lots gratis, provided said petitioners shall have become citizens of the republic of Mexico, and conformed their application for corporate rights to the law of the State. When incorporated, the citizens of said towns shall have the privilege of electing their own municipal authorities, and directing their corporate affairs, particularly as respects corporate taxes and public schools.

Fifth. The said party of the second part, in consideration of the grants aforesaid, agrees to and with the said parties of the first part, as follows:

1. To construct and put in operation the railroad and branches, telegraph, and lines of water transportation, above mentioned, according to the conditions, limitations, obligations, and provisos specified in connection therewith.

2. To forward colonists, emigrants, and laborers to the States of Mexico, as above stipulated, being careful that none but industrious and respectable white people shall be thus forwarded.

3. To receipt for and negotiate the sale of thirty millions of bonds of the government of the United States of Mexico, and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, said bonds to be duly issued to the second party for that purpose, redeemable, bearing interest, and payable, printed and in form as hereinafter specified, with the understanding between said parties as follows:

Said second party is to receive a general commission of five per centum upon all amounts realized from the sale of said bonds, the commission being intended to cover expenses and compensate said second party for services in and about the negotiation of the bonds. If the said bonds sell for any amount over sixty cents in gold to the dollar in bonds, then said second party is to receive a commission at the rate of thirty per centum on the excess realized by the sale

The said bonds are not to be sold by said second party at a less rate than forty dollars ($40) in gold for every one hundred dollars ($100) in bonds.

And in case it should become desirable on the part of the said general government to hereafter increase its loan to the sum of fifty millions of dollars, ($50,000,000,) offered it by said second party, or to even a greater amount, then

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bonds of similar style, issue, conditions, guarantees, and purport, (except that the land and mining guarantees of the increased loans will be extended to the vacant lands and mines of the republic generally, as the general government shall direct,) and in amounts sufficient to cover the increased loans, whatever the increase may be, shall be issued by the said government and delivered to said second party for sale upon the same terms, as respects rate of commission, as are above specified for the first issue of thirty million dollars ($30,000,000.)

The proceeds of the sales of all bonds sold under the foregoing arrangement are to be deposited in the Bank of Commerce of the city of New York, subject to the order of said second party, for the use of said general government of the United States of Mexico.

The bonds so to be issued and negotiated are to be printed in the Spanish and English languages, and in the words, figures, and form, as follows:

Form of bond.

The United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi will pay to D. Woodhouse, or bearer, the sum of —— dollars, (the amounts to be $50, $100, $500, and $1,000,) with seven per centum interest, payable semi-annually, on the —— day of ——, and the —— day of ——, (the dates to be regulated at the time of printing the bonds,) in each year, at the Bank of Commerce in the city of New York, principal and interest payable in gold. For the payment of this bond the faith of the United States of Mexico is hereby pledged. Its payment is also specially guaranteed by the pledge of $50,000,000 in select mineral lands in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, of the minimum value of $100 per acre, and by five millions of acres of select agricultural lands in the same States of the value of from $1 to $50 per acre; also, by the pledge of eighty per cent. of all the federal and State revenues accruing from port duties, imposts and taxes, in the States named, aggregating at least $3,000,000 per annum. This bond is receivable in payment of all lands and mines at the minimum prices, ($1 per acre for agricultural lands, and $100 per acre for mineral lands,) and of all dues in any manner payable to the said general and State governments within the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and of duties at the ports of Tampico, Soto La Marina, Matamoras, Camargo, Mier, New Laredo, and such others as may be hereafter established in said States.

Dated at San Carlos, in the State of Tamaulipas, United States of Mexico, this —— day of ——, 1865.

Attest:

JOSÉ M. I. CARVAJAL,
Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,
acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

Entered:

JULIAN CERDA, *Secretary.*

And the said second party agrees to indorse the bonds which it may negotiate whenever its indorsement is necessary to the negotiation of the same. Also, to honor all orders that may be drawn against the proceeds of sales on deposit, (as above arranged,) by said General José M. I. Carvajal, or by the said general government of Mexico, or by its lawful agent in the United States of America, to be appointed by the said General Carvajal.

Sixth. To give to said second party additional strength to perform all the undertakings on its part to be performed according to the foregoing stipulations, the said first parties hereby further grant to said second party $20,000,000 in the bonds of said first parties, of style, conditions, purport, &c., similar to that above set forth; in consideration of which grant, as well as of those that precede it, and of the confirmation of the same, said second party hereby binds itself to issue to the said States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi five millions of its full paid stock, that being one-fourth of its original full paid capital stock, which fair valuation of its lands, added to the fair value of the lands, privileges, and bonds above granted, represents $80,000,000.

Said party of the second part also hereby obligates itself to advance to said first parties, from time to time as they may require, its acceptances, payable on demand or otherwise, to the amount of $50,000,000 or more, the drafts to be drawn in words and figures as follows:

Form of draft.

SUPREME ORDERS OF THE 8TH AND 12TH NOVEMBER, 1864.

[Juarez.] United States of Mexico, State of Tamaulipas, San Carlos, July 4, 1865. [Lincoln.]

To the company known as the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, New York:

"Pay to the bearer five dollars from the funds in your possession from the sale of Mexican bonds."

Said obligation of the second party is based upon the understanding hereby agreed to, that said first parties undertake to always have their bonds as above described in the possession of said second party, for negotiation and sale by it as above provided for, the proceeds thereof to be drawn against at the minimum rate of forty cents in gold to every one dollar in bonds.

Seventh. Finally, it is further agreed and understood, by and between the contracting parties, as conditions absolutely essential to the validity of all the grants and privileges herein conceded by the said parties of the first part, that nothing herein contained shall ever be so construed as in any manner to impair the sovereignty or integrity of the republic of Mexico.

That the said second party and its employés shall pay all lawful taxes and imposts levied on their property in the said republic; that whomsoever said second party may locate on its lands and mines herein granted, shall be subject to the laws of the republic, and the States thereof, and become citizens thereof, entitled to all the privileges and submitting to and performing all the duties of such citizens; that said party of the second part and its agents and officers shall never, under any circumstances, give aid or countenance, directly or indirectly, to any plans of revolution or secession against the constitutional government of Mexico and its free institutions; at the same time that the said second party shall not be responsible for the unlawful and unauthorized conduct of its employés or emigrants, nor shall such conduct work any forfeiture against said second party, unless it be proven a party thereto. Also, that all questions that may arise under this arrangement, between the general or State governments aforesaid and the said second party shall be adjusted by private arbitration—the arbitrators, two in number, to be chosen one by each of the parties interested; and in the event of their disagreement, the question or questions in dispute shall be referred to some court of justice of lawful jurisdiction in the United States of Mexico.

Witness our hands and seals hereunto affixed, on the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.] JOSÉ M. I. CARVAJAL,
Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

[SEAL.] DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
Secretary, Sup't, and General Financial Agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Co.

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

I certify that General José M. I. Carvajal, of the army of the republic of Mexico, is governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, of the said republic, and that as such he has full powers to dispose of the public revenues, and other resources of the said States. I also certify that he is especially empowered by the supreme order dated Chihuahua, November 12, 1864, to contract loans and bind the public faith of the nation for their payment, and that all contracts he may celebrate in conformity with the aforesaid powers will be binding on the Mexican republic and on the States he represents, and that the signature to the foregoing contract is a genuine signature of the said General José M. I. Carvajal, and known to me as such.

Done and sealed at my consulate office, in the city, county, and State of New York, this 31st day of July, in the year 1865.

[SEAL.]

JUAN N. NAVARRO,
Mexican Consul General.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, to wit:

Be it known that on this 31st day of July, in the year 1865, at said city of New York, before me, Stephen D. Van Schaick, a notary public for the State of New York, duly commissioned and qualified, dwelling in the said city of New York, personally came Daniel Woodhouse, to me known to be the same person who, in an official capacity, as hereinafter mentioned, executed the foregoing instrument, and who, being by me duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath deposes and says, that he is the duly appointed secretary, superintendent, and general and financial agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and he thereupon acknowledged that he in that capacity signed, sealed, and delivered the foregoing instrument as the authorized act and deed of said company for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year herein mentioned.

[SEAL.]

S. D. VAN SCHAICK,
Notary Public for the State of New York.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 8.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The five hundred square leagues of arable land ceded to the company are equivalent to 2,169,232 acres. At a minimum of one dollar per acre, a section (sitio) will be worth $4,338 46, and the five hundred sitios will amount to $2,169,232.

The 2,136 mines of 50 acres each make 106,800 acres, which, at $100 per acre, amount to $10,680,000.

To the same company are granted 7 per cent. bonds amounting to $20,000,000; making a total of $32,849,232.

Besides this, there is the grant of the railroad right and its perquisites to sell $30,000,000 in bonds, giving a commission of five per cent. on the profits of sales, which at forty per cent., the minimum fixed, will give $12,000,000 in gold; at fifty per cent., $15,000,000 in gold; and at sixty per cent., $18,000,000, also in gold. In the first case the amount will be $600,000, in the second $750,000, and in the third $900,000.

Adding the $600,000 to the first sum, we find that $33,449,232 are given to the company to furnish Mexico, by the sale of the bonds, $11,400,000, $14,250,000, or $17,100,000 in gold, according as the sales are made at 40, 50, or 60 per cent.

Consequently, without recovering the value of the lands and mines ceded, the synopsis of the affair is as follows:

Millions to negotiate on account of Mexico	$30,000,000
Grants to the company	20,000,000
Total	50,000,000
Produce of the sale of thirty millions at 40 per cent. makes	$12,000,000
Less five per cent. commission	600,000
Leaves a net profit of	11,400,000
Discount on sales and commission	$38,600,000

If the dollars are sold at 22 4-5 cents, and the 7 per cent. interest on the fifty millions, which is three millions five hundred thousand, will be the interest of $11,400,000 in specie converted into 32.63 per cent.

If the sale is made at 50 per cent. the dollars would be sold at 28½ cents, and the 7 per cent. interest converted into 24.56 per cent.; and if the sale is at 60 per cent. they would be sold at 34 1-5 cents, and the 7 per cent. interest converted into 20.47 per cent.

The value of the dollars would be much less and the interest much greater, if the $12,849,232 of the vacant lands and mines be included in these estimates.

It is thought the bonds cannot be sold for more than 60 per cent.; for which reason an excess above that quantity is not reckoned.

The bonds are to be delivered to the company immediately, so if it suspends payment it may still continue to dispose of all of them. There is no time fixed for the commencement of the liquidation of the debt, and the principal and interest is to be paid in gold, without regard to the market price of the bonds.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 9.

No. 393.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 16, 1866.

In accordance with the offer I made in my note numbered 380, of the 8th inst., I proceed to give you the information I have obtained up to this time about the company with which General Carvajal made the arrangements with which you are acquainted. They consist of two letters from Mr. William E. Dodge, jr., a very respectable merchant of this city, and three from Mr. ———. I enclose you translated copies of all these letters.

From them, and from conversations with Mr. Dodge, it appears the company is entirely unknown to the merchants here; that its general agent is a third-class lawyer of no pecuniary responsibility; that of the other persons forming it Mr. Sackett is the only one who has any capital, which Mr. Dodge thinks is not over three hundred thousand dollars; that the company has no funds in the house announced in the prospectus as that of its bankers, nor in the hands of its treasurer; that the title itself of the company indicates that it has been organized for a very different object, or that it has been formed with a pompous name exclusively for this business, without having funds or responsibility of any kind.

Until I get further information of this company, and further details of General Carvajal's arrangements, I shall have great fear of this business giving us much trouble and difficulty. I am convinced that the company will make no advances to General Carvajal, for the simple reason it has no funds to advance. I know he has received bills of exchange accepted by them for about a million of dollars; but, as they have no credit or funds, those bills are worth nothing, and will not be paid on presentation, unless they have sufficient funds as proceeds of the sale of the bonds. Moreover, that sort of a company is not calculated to succeed in the sale of the bonds; and as it is not known and has no funds our bonds would be worth much less in their hands than in the hands of a respectable and creditable house.

On the night of the 12th I paid a visit to General Carvajal to tell him what I had found out, and to warn him to proceed cautiously with the company. He told me that General Wallace had assured him that the company was solvent, and there was no danger in treating with it, to which he seems to give full credit. The principal danger I see consists in the delivery of the fifty millions of dollars in bonds to the company without any security, and which delivery he is bound to make by the terms of the contract.

General Carvajal thinks three millions should have been handed over to him some time ago on account of the business; the delivery of this sum has been put off from day to day, and I understand that up to this time he has only received accepted drafts, which, as I have said, will be available only after a certain time, and in case they do not exceed the produce of the sale of the bonds.

That you may have a better idea of this business, I think proper to give you three incidents related to me by General Carvajal. After the contract had been signed, and when all seemed finished, Mr. Woodhouse said he would have to get the consent of this government before any advances could be made, and that he and General Wallace were going to Washington to see Mr. Seward on the subject. He afterwards assured me, I do not know on what grounds, that the Secretary of State approved of it with satisfaction, and even said he was pleased with it, which I think is very improbable; but even this circumstance does not seem to have decided the company to make any disbursement.

The second incident is a letter that General Carvajal is going to address to the president of the company, to request him to ratify the arrangements he has made with Mr. Woodhouse, which makes me think that even he himself doubts that Mr. Woodhouse has acted in the name of the company, and that the company is bound by the contract with him. I would send you a copy of the company's prospectus with this note, to which Mr. ———'s letter refers, but the only one I have seen was lent me by General Carvajal, with the request to return it to him as soon as possible. I have tried in vain to get a copy from the company, by various means.

Mr. Dodge showed me a memorandum yesterday, sent to him by one of the persons he employed to make inquiries about the company, in which it is said a new prospectus is in preparation, with a capital of eighty millions of dollars in Mexican lands and in some States of this country, but none in West Virginia. Of course this new capital will exist only on paper.

You will see from the enclosed letters, particularly from those of Mr. ———, sufficient particulars to show you into the hands of what kind of speculators General Carvajal has fallen.

The worst of this arrangement now perfecting is, it will cause great embarrassment and produce so much confusion that after it I will not be able to find a house of any repute, that has a regard for its name, to take charge of the sale of the bonds I would like to dispose of, and diminish in a like proportion the confidence of purchasers.

As I am almost sure the drafts accepted by Mr. Woodhouse will not be paid, I think it my duty to advise you, before negotiating those that have been or may be sent by General Carvajal, to wait for the development of this business, so as not to expose the drafts to be dishonored, and the credit of the government suffer in consequence.

These incidents are of such a serious nature that they save me the necessity of discussing such clauses of the contract as are of a secondary consideration, and are sufficient in themselves, without further comment, to disapprove of it.

If General Carvajal were less absorbed in the arrangements he has made, and not so partial to the persons with whom he has treated, and if he had a different disposition, I am sure he would not fail to perceive what all those around him see very plainly, and that he would try to remedy the evil already committed. But unfortunately, as this cannot be expected of him, I believe the only possible way to remedy the evil is for the supreme government to declare the contract null because General Carvajal had not the authority to make it. This action might be deferred till facts convince the citizen President that the contract cannot be carried out, as General Carvajal understands it; although, on the other hand, it would be expedient to annul it immediately.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 10.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., NOS. 19 AND 21 CLIFF ST.,
New York, August 8, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: I find the company to which you refer is not known at all.

The gentleman whose name appears as general agent is a lawyer, and is not known to have any pecuniary responsibility. Have you obtained the other names?

I will follow up the investigation as far as possible, and report to you. I write now, as I may be out of town on Wednesday.

Yours, truly,

W. E. DODGE, JR.

Señor M. ROMERO, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 11.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., NOS. 19 AND 21 CLIFF ST.,
New York, August 10, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: I have just called on Messrs. Howes & Macy, a most respectable house, advertised in the prospectus of the company as their

UANL UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

bankers. They know nothing whatever of the company, have never seen any of its officers, or had a penny of their money in bank.

Mr. Sackett, the only other name known, I have sent repeatedly to, to-day. He is out, and his partners know nothing of the company. I hope to have a full report to-morrow from another source, and will write you at once. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Riverdale on Saturday.

Very truly, yours,

W. E. DODGE, JR.

Señor M. ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS

No. 12.

NEW YORK, *August* 12, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries with reference to the character and responsibility of an organization whose prospectus you hand me, and which styles itself "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," I hasten to state, that I can find no parties, even among those dealing in West Virginia lands, who know anything about such a company. Its name is not in the directory, nor is that of Mr. Woodhouse. The organization appears to be entirely unknown, which would not be likely to be the case if it had any means at its disposal, and still less if it was possessed of funds to any large amount. On Monday I will go to the parties whose names appear as bankers and counsellors, and make personal inquiries, and advise you further; meanwhile, from the character of the prospectus itself, I should advise you to be cautious in any dealings with any of the parties, and still more so if such dealings are placed under the name of the company. I doubt if it has any responsibility whatever. The statements in the prospectus are such as to create suspicion in the mind of any one familiar with the way companies are got up. In the first place there is nothing to show that a dollar of money has ever been paid into the treasury of the company. A company is very easily formed, and can issue any amount of what is called "capital stock." Any three or more persons can at any time, under the general law of this State, by signing a certificate, in which they formally set forth their intentions, constitute themselves into a company, and they can then issue certificates of stock. This stock may be based, as that of this organization appears to have been, upon wild lands in West Virginia which can be purchased by the company in exchange for its stock, at any price they may choose to nominally place upon them. In this way stock can be issued for twenty millions or for one hundred millions without the necessity of a dollar of actual money having been paid into the treasury of the company. The stock so issued is called full paid, and therefore, by the use of that term, as in this prospectus, it does not follow that any money has been paid in. Nor does it matter how much of this stock so created they call "reserved stock," or set apart for "working capital." The whole of it is not worth a dollar until value has been given to it, and if the whole ten millions, stated in the prospectus to be reserved to be invested in government bonds, were sold it might not bring $5,000. None of it can be invested in government bonds until it is sold. Nor can any of the three millions "working capital" be available until it has been sold to somebody who will pay money for it. This may be a very difficult thing to do, and depends upon how perfect their title is to the lands they claim to hold, and whether those lands are really valuable; besides this, there must be a disposition to invest in such speculations, which does not always exist. I doubt very much if to-day a purchaser could be found for the whole twenty millions of so-called capital for one-half of a cent on the dollar. The enterprise may be very worthy, but the statements put look very suspicious.

These are the inferences I draw from the prospectus above, and particularly its concluding statements, reaching $43,000,000, which bear evidence of something worse than looseness.

From the character of the prospectus I would therefore advise you to exercise great caution in dealing with any of the parties connected with the organization.

In haste, most truly yours,

——— ———.

Señor M. ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

Confidential.] NEW YORK, *August* 14, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have pursued to day my inquiries with reference to the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. The result is as follows:

I first looked for Mr. John H. Corning, who appears in the prospectus as the president. His place of business is there stated to be at 43 Exchange Place, and his name so appears in the directory; but on looking there I find no such name, nor any sign or other indication of any office occupied by such an individual, nor can I learn anything of him there.

I then proceeded to the office of Joel B. Burnett, who appears as treasurer of the company. His place of business is at 62 Broad street, and I found him in and willing to give me any information in his power. What he states is important, and fully confirms my fears with reference to the business. He says Daniel Woodhouse came to him at the time of the petroleum excitement last spring, and stated to him he was about forming a company, and showed him a list of persons who were to act as directors or trustees, and asked him if he would act as treasurer. As some of the names were known to him, and as he supposed, without knowing any of the details, that the enterprise was a *bona fide* one, he consented to allow his name to be used. The list of trustees, however, when the prospectus came out, proved to be different from that which was shown to him, and he objected to serving, and had supposed his name no longer appeared as connected with the affair.

He says that no money whatever was ever paid into the concern; that they had not even money enough to pay for the printing of their stock certificates, and that, as he had reason to know, Woodhouse has no means, (for a man came lately to inquire about his board bill, for which Woodhouse had promised him stock in his company, which the boarding-house keeper said he would not take as a gift,) but is entirely unreliable. "In fact," said Mr. Burnett, "if he came to me to sell me a horse that I knew to be sound, I should be suspicious of it just because he was offered to me by Woodhouse." He said the company matter ran along, and he had heard nothing more of it for some time, until a few weeks ago Woodhouse came in and showed him some papers, which, on reading over, he found to be a contract with the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, by which Woodhouse was to receive large grants of land there; that the Mexican government was to take fifty millions of the stock of his combankers. They know nothing whatever of the company, have never seen any of its officers, or had a penny of their money in bank.

Mr. Sackett, the only other name known, I have sent repeatedly to, to-day. He is out, and his partners know nothing of the company. I hope to have a full report to-morrow from another source, and will write you at once. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Riverdale on Saturday.

Very truly, yours,

W. E. DODGE, JR.

Señor M. ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

NEW YORK, *August* 12, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries with reference to the character and responsibility of an organization whose prospectus you hand me, and which styles itself "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," I hasten to state, that I can find no parties, even among those dealing in West Virginia lands, who know anything about such a company. Its name is not in the directory, nor is that of Mr. Woodhouse. The organization appears to be entirely unknown, which would not be likely to be the case if it had any means at its disposal, and still less if it was possessed of funds to any large amount. On Monday I will go to the parties whose names appear as bankers and counsellors, and make personal inquiries, and advise you further; meanwhile, from the character of the prospectus itself, I should advise you to be cautious in any dealings with any of the parties, and still more so if such dealings are placed under the name of the company. I doubt if it has any responsibility whatever. The statements in the prospectus are such as to create suspicion in the mind of any one familiar with the way companies are got up. In the first place there is nothing to show that a dollar of money has ever been paid into the treasury of the company. A company is very easily formed, and can issue any amount of what is called "capital stock." Any three or more persons can at any time, under the general law of this State, by signing a certificate, in which they formally set forth their intentions, constitute themselves into a company, and they can then issue certificates of stock. This stock may be based, as that of this organization appears to have been, upon wild lands in West Virginia which can be purchased by the company in exchange for its stock, at any price they may choose to nominally place upon them. In this way stock can be issued for twenty millions or for one hundred millions without the necessity of a dollar of actual money having been paid into the treasury of the company. The stock so issued is called full paid, and therefore, by the use of that term, as in this prospectus, it does not follow that any money has been paid in. Nor does it matter how much of this stock so created they call "reserved stock," or set apart for "working capital." The whole of it is not worth a dollar until value has been given to it, and if the whole ten millions, stated in the prospectus to be reserved to be invested in government bonds, were sold it might not bring $5,000. None of it can be invested in government bonds until it is sold. Nor can any of the three millions "working capital" be available until it has been sold to somebody who will pay money for it. This may be a very difficult thing to do, and depends upon how perfect their title is to the lands they claim to hold, and whether those lands are really valuable; besides this, there must be a disposition to invest in such speculations, which does not always exist. I doubt very much if to-day a purchaser could be found for the whole twenty millions of so-called capital for one-half of a cent on the dollar. The enterprise may be very worthy, but the statements put look very suspicious.

These are the inferences I draw from the prospectus above, and particularly its concluding statements, reaching $43,000,000, which bear evidence of something worse than looseness.

From the character of the prospectus I would therefore advise you to exercise great caution in dealing with any of the parties connected with the organization.

In haste, most truly yours,

——— ———.

Señor M. ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

Confidential.] NEW YORK, *August* 14, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have pursued to day my inquiries with reference to the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. The result is as follows:

I first looked for Mr. John H. Corning, who appears in the prospectus as the president. His place of business is there stated to be at 43 Exchange Place, and his name so appears in the directory; but on looking there I find no such name, nor any sign or other indication of any office occupied by such an individual, nor can I learn anything of him there.

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He says that no money whatever was ever paid into the concern; that they had not even money enough to pay for the printing of their stock certificates, and that, as he had reason to know, Woodhouse has no means, (for a man came lately to inquire about his board bill, for which Woodhouse had promised him stock in his company, which the boarding-house keeper said he would not take as a gift,) but is entirely unreliable. "In fact," said Mr. Burnett, "if he came to me to sell me a horse that I knew to be sound, I should be suspicious of it just because he was offered to me by Woodhouse." He said the company matter ran along, and he had heard nothing more of it for some time, until a few weeks ago Woodhouse came in and showed him some papers, which, on reading over, he found to be a contract with the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, by which Woodhouse was to receive large grants of land there; that the Mexican government was to take fifty millions of the stock of his company, which it was to dispose of in Mexico; and that Woodhouse was to receive $30,000,000 of bonds of the Mexican government, which he was to sell here, and that he was to accept drafts for their proceeds as fast as the stock of the company was sold, and that meanwhile these drafts, which were to be printed, were in some way to be receivable for lands in Mexico. "In fine," says Mr. Burnett, "I saw that Woodhouse had got hold of some immense contract with some Mexican official, who appeared to have full authority, but how in the world he had managed to get such a contract into his possession, or how he came to be intrusted with the sale here of $30,000,000 of bonds, and the holding or handling of their proceeds, passed my comprehension." That Woodhouse told him these bonds could be easily sold here or in San Francisco for fifty cents on the dollar, and that in some way his company was thus to come in possession of funds. "But," said Mr. Burnett, "he is so utterly unreliable in his statements, that if it had not been for the documents he showed me, which appeared to be genuine, I should not have believed a word that he said."

Mr. Burnett further said that Corning, who appears as president of the company, is a man of no business, no means, and of no position whatever; that he is old, and deaf, and almost weak-minded, and has probably only been used by Woodhouse. He probably did not consent willingly, for Burnett says he met him in the street one day, and he complained strongly against Woodhouse having used his name as president without his consent, and against his remonstrance. "In fine," said Burnett, "Woodhouse is a person without any means, or character, or position, or influence whatever."

I then called upon Messrs. Howes & Macy, who appear in the prospectus as the bankers of the company. They at once manifested great indignation that any such liberty had been taken with their name, and stated that they knew nothing of the concern nor of any of the parties connected with it. No funds whatever had ever been deposited with them, nor had they ever given any authority for the use of their name in connection with the company, and stated that there ought to be some law to prevent any such attempt to impose upon the public.

From the result of these inquiries, it is evident there is nothing whatever of the so-called company but Mr. Woodhouse himself, and that he is a person entirely without means, standing, character, or ability. Mr. Burnett presumes Mr. Sackett's name was procured in the same manner his was. Of the other trustee, Vasconcellos Houghton, he knows nothing whatever. I will endeavor to see Mr. Sackett and the attorneys as I go up town, and will advise you further. The information above is, however, quite sufficient to show that there is not only no responsibility but positive danger in having anything whatever to do with Mr. Woodhouse or his so-called "company."

Very truly yours,

——— ———.

Señor M. Romero, *&c., &c., &c.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 14.

New York, *August* 16, 1865.

Confidential.]

My Dear Sir: I have delayed giving you the concluding report of my inquiries with reference to the Woodhouse "company" until I could see Mr. Sackett, which was only this morning. On my way up town on Monday I called at the office of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Samuel G. Courtney, who are law partners, and whose names appear on the prospectus as the counsel of the company. I saw Mr. Courtney. He said, in reply to my inquiries, that all he knew about the company was that this Mr. Woodhouse came to him, as to any lawyer, to draw up certain papers connected with its organization; that he did so, and that they were taken away by Woodhouse, since which time he has neither seen him nor heard of the company, nor has he been paid for his legal services in drawing up the papers; that his name was used upon the prospectus without his knowledge or authority, as was also the name of Mr. Dickinson. In reply to a further inquiry about Mr. Woodhouse personally he said, "the less you inquire about him the better;" that they had had no connection with the affair whatever, except being applied to, as any other lawyers might be, to draw up certain papers, and that they knew nothing about it whatever.

I called that afternoon and again twice yesterday at Mr. Sackett's place of business for the purpose of seeing him, but did not find him in until this morning. He is apparently engaged in a well-to-do business, the firm being Sackett, Belcher & Co., and their business wholesale grocers. He replied to my inquiries with some degree of hesitation at first, but afterwards with more frankness. He said the company never had any money paid into its treasury, and that its property consisted solely in some lands in Western Virginia; that it expected soon to have a large amount of money from the sale of Mexican bonds it had just made arrangements to receive; that it was to get a certain amount of these bonds in exchange for its own stock, and that a certain additional amount of bonds were to be received, which were to be sold for account of the Mexican government. He said that Woodhouse was the principal man of the company, and that he did not of his own knowledge know of any man of means who was to aid him. He had understood from Woodhouse that there were some heavy capitalists who were to become interested in the matter, but he had no positive information of this except from Woodhouse's statements. I asked if he knew of any responsible parties who aid Woodhouse in the negotiation of the affair. He said he did not, except from Woodhouse's assurances that such was the case. I then asked him if he himself was going to put any money into the affair. He said he was not; that he had loaned two small amounts for temporary purposes, but that was all. I asked if he was to aid by his influence in negotiating the affair. He said he was not. I then asked if Mr. Woodhouse was not the only man upon whom the business depended. He said he was, but that he had understood from Woodhouse that there were certain heavy parties who, if they took up the matter, would make the thing a success. I inquired, has anything more been done than to propose the business to them? He said he presumed that was all. It then depends, I inquired, whether these parties can be induced to enter upon the negotiation? He said, yes. The company then, I continued, has no money, but Mr. Woodhouse expects to get some other parties to engage in the affair? He said he presumed that was it. Whether any money can be realized upon the Mexican bonds depends, therefore, upon whether Mr. Woodhouse has influence enough to get other parties to take them, as neither he nor his company have any money? He said it was so. The negotiation, then, yet depends upon the state of public feeling here and the possibility of getting parties of means to look favorably upon it for its success? He admitted that this was undoubtedly the case. I asked if Mr. Woodhouse was a man of any means himself. He said he presumed he was not. I again asked if he knew any of the parties from whom Woodhouse expected to get means. He said he did not. And if he, Mr. Sackett, was to aid in the search for or the negotiation with such parties? He said he was not; that the matter rested entirely with Mr. Woodhouse. He was quite distinct in his statement that the stock of the company would become valuable because it was to come in possession of a large amount of bonds of the Mexican government, which were to be given it in exchange for a large amount of the stock of the company. There was nothing said that gave the least indication that it was expected that any money would be furnished, except as it might be raised by the sale of the Mexican bonds. I inferred from his conversation that Mr. Sackett, being interested perhaps in some way in Woodhouse's affairs, (though he said his name was used as trustee very much in the same manner that Mr. Burnett's was,) would be glad to see the affair go through, because he thought that Woodhouse had got some valuable contract from the Mexican government, and that this would result in enabling him to give some value to the stock of the company. One thing was perfectly clear, the company has no money, nor do any of the parties connected with it who have any means propose themselves to furnish any. It has yet to be obtained entirely from outside parties. The simple question then to be considered is, whether these persons, with such antecedents, are the best parties to effect a negotiation of the bonds, and whether any advantage is derived from mixing them up with the stock or the affairs of a company that has apparently no means or responsibility whatever.

If there are any parties in the affair besides Woodhouse, it does not appear that they are connected with his "company," and even Mr. Sackett says he does not know who they are.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

———.

Mr. Sackett says he does not know Mr. Corning, the president of the company, nor does he know anything about him. He knows none of the other parties except Mr. Burnett, who he says he believes is a man of some means.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 15.

No. 406.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
New York, August 24, 1865.

I proceed to communicate to you in this note what I have learned in the present week about the condition of General Carvajal's arrangements.

Fortunately he is now convinced that he is a victim to the bad faith of Woodhouse. During an interview he had with me on the night of the 20th, he said to avoid a lawsuit he desired to rescind the contract as soon as Woodhouse should fail in any of its stipulations, and then have an understanding with persons of a better position and credit to negotiate his bonds. But before this, to give a final trial to the good faith of the company, he was going to propose on the next day to some of the members to indorse a portion of the bills accepted by Woodhouse now in his hands, so as to make them negotiable, and if they refused to do it he would declare the contract broken. He hoped also that Woodhouse would succeed in persuading persons of position and means to join the company, so that the contract could be properly carried out.

Unfortunately none of these extremes, in my judgment, is feasible. It is almost impossible for a person of such bad antecedents as Woodhouse to get good business men, who have at least a name to lose, to join him; to get any of those men now forming the company to indorse the drafts of Woodhouse, thus binding their credit to a certain amount, is in my opinion quite as difficult; and for him to rescind the contract, because members of the company refuse to indorse the drafts, is also a thing beyond all possibility, for there is no clause in the contract imposing such an obligation.

I don't know exactly what was agreed upon in the meeting of the 21st. I have been vaguely informed that two persons of the company determined to indorse the bills for the amount that General Carvajal needed; but they sent him

word next day the arrangement could not be carried out. When I have more certain information of what occurred I will let you know it.

In the mean time I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 16.

No. 411.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 26, 1865.

I have learned that General Carvajal, now convinced that Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has deceived him in everything, pretending to be the representative of a company that does not exist and has no credit or funds of any kind, has taken some steps towards annulling the contract of the 15th of May last, with which you are acquainted. The lawyer he consulted told him the contract was null, because the company had no existence, and even if it had, it could not, by its charter and the laws of this State, comply with its engagements; for that reason also Woodhouse could be criminally prosecuted for fraud; but as this would require time, and as the accused would have the advantage of the plaintiff or prosecutor, it appeared to him preferable simply to notify Woodhouse that the contract was broken and annulled for the reasons stated; and that if Woodhouse wanted to test the validity of it, he might resort to the courts and summon the general, who in this case would be defendant, and have all the advantages of position.

To one who is acquainted with the reputation of Woodhouse, knows the bad faith with which he has acted in this affair, and the advantages he expects to derive from it, it is plain that he will not yield so easily, and that he will give much trouble, cause great delay, many expenses, and much commotion and discredit, before the contract can be considered as definitely cancelled.

General Carvajal, not satisfied with that failure to raise means, is now treating with another company for the negotiation of the bonds which it is determined to issue. This new company is formed by Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., commission merchants, in this city. I saw a letter from them to-day, dated yesterday, in which they inform him that the situation of our country and the supreme government is so bad, that only by superhuman efforts, and squandering mints of money lavishly, could the bonds be sold, and after that introduction they make to him the following proposals:

1. The company binds itself to sell $30,000,000 in bonds at not less than sixty per cent. in paper, less than the nominal value.

2. The company shall have a commission of $7,500,000 in bonds, to which they shall have a perfect title, and these bonds shall be equal to the others in every respect.

3. The company shall have the right, during two years after the treaty of peace, to use the railroad grant made to Woodhouse in the contract of the 15th of May last, already mentioned, with power to remove it within that time, and losing the right after the expiration of that term.

I understand the company is not bound to do anything for railroads, and that this proposition is made to please General Carvajal.

4. The company shall also have the exclusive right to negotiate any other loans the supreme government may make in future in this country, charging therefor a total commission of 3½ per cent.

5. If the bonds cannot be sold, at least in a quantity sufficient to cover the expenses of the business, the government of the republic shall refund to the company the expenses they have incurred in the business.

This business certainly looks less unfavorable than the Woodhouse affair; yet, in my judgment, it is unacceptable, though for many reasons, and among others the possibility of making it on less onerous terms, it might be good.

Under existing circumstances it is impossible for General Carvajal to raise funds. Any effort he might make for that purpose, or any new contract he might make, would only serve to embarrass me in any similar attempt, without yielding him or the nation a single cent.

If both of us were to issue bonds, the consequence would be that neither of us would be able to sell them. If I thought General Carvajal could manage the business of the loan with that circumspection and judgment necessary to success, in consideration of his pertinacity in doing all the business himself, and to avoid greater difficulties, I might determine to suspend all proceedings on my part, and leave him a free field. Thus I would spare myself trouble, labor, excitement, and infinite disgust. But as I am convinced that the general is not qualified for that kind of business, as he can be imposed upon so easily, as has been seen in his recent proceedings in the contract with Woodhouse, I deem it my most imperative duty to do, not only what the supreme government recommended in its instructions of the 28th of June last, but to prevent him from making other contracts, which would only produce fresh embarrassments and difficulties, and would make the realization of the desires of the President utterly impossible.

I have therefore decided to notify him that I will not permit him to put his bonds into market, and I assure you that in this I am doing good to our cause. Wishing to make known in a friendly way this determination to him, I went to see him last night with the secretary of the legation. I told him with the greatest calmness that I had received instructions from the supreme government to negotiate a loan, and had already taken the first steps to accomplish it; that I was persuaded that if he issued his bonds, neither his nor those I intended to issue would sell in the market, and I desired him not to negotiate his. He instantly agreed with me that if both were issued neither would sell, but added that his were now nearly ready, and it would be preferable that they be negotiated without delay, after which the field would be free to me to sell those the supreme government had authorized me to issue. This reasoning cannot be sustained before facts.

While conversing other persons entered and interrupted us, and our discussion was postponed till the next day. In the mean time I think proper to communicate to you what has already occurred.

I am fully convinced it will be impossible to persuade General Carvajal not to put his bonds into market. I am fully determined to suffer everything, and will do all I can in defence of the interests of the nation and credit of the government. If in the mean time I receive your answer to my note of the 31st of May last, numbered 244, which I am expecting from your department, and if it comes in the only sense in which I think it can come, it will arrive very opportunely, and will contribute greatly to the arrangement of this affair without disturbance.

I reproduce to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 17.

No. 412.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 28, 1865.

I went to see General Carvajal again yesterday morning. I repeated what I had said to him the previous night about the harm that would result from the attempted sale of his bonds. He insisted on the sale of them, and finally we agreed that I should give my opinion on the subject in writing.

While I was with him, General Wallace, who took an active part in making the contract with Woodhouse, arrived from Washington, and Mr. Tifft, of the house of John W. Corlies & Co., came in soon afterwards. I was auditor of the conversation that took place between the three in regard to Woodhouse, and the manner in which the contract should be annulled. What I saw was enough to convince me thoroughly of General Carvajal's incapacity to undertake a negotiation of this kind. He let Woodhouse take the prospectus of the company he pretends to represent from him, also the certificate I gave him in Washington, showing he was authorized by the supreme government to make certain arrangements, and finally the contract of the 15th of May itself, signed by the general, and which was to be delivered to him only after Woodhouse had signed the additional contract that he told him he was ready to make. In spite of this, and knowing the refined malice and open fraud that Woodhouse had used to deceive him, he showed himself disposed to renew the broken contract at the least hint from General Wallace that it would be of any avail.

As soon as I quit his house I wrote him the letter of which I enclose a copy, and which is my first step to prevent the sale of his bonds. The secretary of the legation carried it to him this morning, and was told he would get an answer to it on Thursday next. I have since learned that at General Wallace's request, or invitation, he put off the business till that day, and only now consents for his lawyer to notify Woodhouse that he withdrew the power of attorney he gave him to authorize the printing of the bonds and their issue in the company's name.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 18.

No. 35 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET,
New York, August 27, 1865.

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND AND DEAR SIR: You will remember last May in Washington, when we were speaking of the execution of the commission which the supreme government of the republic intrusted to you in November last, I expressed my opinion that we could not raise funds in this country at that time, because we would not be able to sell the bonds we might put into the market, and that we had better wait a while till our labors produced the desired result. In opposition to me you thought the bonds ought to be put in the market immediately.

Although from the beginning I freely told you my opinion was that I thought your commission ought to be considered as accessory, and mine the principal, and therefore ought to be subordinate to mine, as I did not think it prudent to proceed at that time to the realization of a loan in favor of the republic, and you were disposed to make immediate use of your authorizations to obtain resources, I assented without reserve to your coming to this city, according to your instructions, in quest of the resources needed for the discharge of your duties.

Since your arrival in this city, about the beginning of June following, you have been engaged in efforts to that end, and up to this moment you have neither obtained any resources nor done anything but make a contract with a fraudulent company that cannot comply with its engagements with you, by the terms of its charter and the laws of this country, for which reason alone, not to mention others, the contract is null.

In the mean time circumstances have changed in a very notable manner. Although there is yet no probability and less certainty that we may be able to obtain abundant resources at present, yet I believe the necessary means can be obtained so as to begin to give to events the march they ought to take, if the negotiation of the loan is managed with the circumspection and judgment requisite. I then am already disposed to act, and, in fact, have already begun to take some steps in that direction. Besides, on the 18th of the present month, I received instructions from our government, dated in Chihuahua, the 28th of June last, in which I am authorized personally and exclusively to negotiate in this country a loan to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, pledging therefor all the revenues of the nation, without even excepting those you were authorized to offer as a guarantee for any affair you might conclude. Setting out, therefore, from these principles, I deem it my duty to notify you, that in the briefest possible space of time I am going to procure the realization of the loan that the supreme government has commended to me, or a portion of it, that may be possible under the circumstances. The situation of the republic and of the government that represents it demands imperiously that not a moment be lost.

Having learned that you think of putting into the market the bonds you were to deliver to the company with which you made the contract on the 15th of May last, and which bonds are now being printed, I consider myself bound to say to you that if such a thing is done it might produce the worst results for our cause, as neither the bonds that you might issue nor those that I might put in the market would sell for want of unity in the plan to procure resources for the government, and on account of the contradictory clauses in the respective bonds, and many other circumstances, would produce on public opinion an effect so injurious that I do not think it hazardous to assert that we could not possibly sell any of said bonds, not even enough to cover the preliminary expenses of the enterprise. By such a conduct on our part we would destroy the best founded and most flattering hopes of utilizing the sympathy which the people of this country have for our cause.

Placing, then, the question on this ground, we have to determine which of us two shall issue the bonds. In my judgment there can be no doubt upon this point, for reasons that I will now give.

As circumstances are not at present entirely in our favor, it is certain that the bonds issued by you, having a limited guarantee, and appearing as of only one or two States, rather than of the whole nation, would have a more difficult sale than those I might issue, not having that inconvenience. If yours were put into the market first, and did not sell, the discredit to our cause would be such that mine could not possibly be sold.

Giving the most favorable supposition that the sale of yours could be verified, the sale would establish a precedent subject to a thousand inconveniences, for the other bonds could not be sold unless they contained conditions equally advantageous as those you are disposed to grant, some of which are contrary to the express orders of the supreme government that have been communicated to me.

Again, in this case, I will present the consideration that, of the commissions which we both hold from our government, mine is without dispute the principal and yours the accessory, and as one is an insuperable obstacle to the realization of the other, the second ought to give place to the first.

All this is on the supposition that the authorizations which the supreme government granted me on the 28th of June mentioned do not repeal, as in my opinion they do in spirit, those granted to you on the 12th November last, in the part relating to the negotiation of resources in this country by means of a loan.

For all these reasons, and trusting to your patriotism, which ought to make your private interests subordinate to those of the nation, I communicate these facts to you for your information, and implore you not to put into market the bonds now being printed on your account, but to wait and get funds from the proceeds of the sales of the bonds that I may issue. The engagements you have made in execution of your commission, in which the faith of our government is pledged, will be immediately paid by me, or only in the delay produced by the realization of the bonds, if they are of those that I consider myself authorized to liquidate, with orders from the government, or, in a contrary case, on the arrival of said orders. I will also satisfy the outlay required by the execution of your commission as fast as the sale of the bonds will permit, and the expenses I may be compelled to make in carrying out the instructions which I have received from our government.

Your most attentive and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don José M. de J. Carvajal, *Present.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 19.

No. 415.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
New York, August 31, 1865.

As soon as I received note No. 267, of the 13th July last, from your department, relative to the authorization of General Carvajal, which I was expecting with much anxiety, and which now comes in such good time, I addressed a copy of the enclosed communication to the general, together with the original note from your department, sent to him. I told General Carvajal, in my communication to him, my opinion of his arrangements was communicated to him in the letter I addressed to him on the 27th instant, and of which I sent a copy to your department, with my despatch of the 28th, No. 412.

The principal danger I see in General Carvajal's conduct is, that Woodhouse may manage to get possession of the fifty millions of dollars in bonds that are now printing by his order and at his disposal. As I have little hope that General Carvajal will retract the power he gave to Woodhouse to print those bonds, I am going to occupy myself particularly in taking the steps necessary to prevent them from falling into the hands of Woodhouse. I will communicate to you in due time the result of my movements in that direction, and for that purpose.

I repeat to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Chihuahua.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 20.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 31, 1865

I have the honor to enclose to you an original communication which was addressed to you on the 13th of July last by the citizen minister of foreign relations and government of the republic, containing a copy of the note of the same date, No. 267, the same department to this legation, communicating to me the orders of the President in regard to the interference I ought to have in the discharge of the commission intrusted to you by the supreme government.

My opinion on this point was communicated to you in advance in the letter which I addressed to you on the 27th of this month, and which was put into your hands the next day by Mr. Mariscal, secretary of this legation.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *&c., &c., Present.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 29, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 21.

No. 420.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 2, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a communication which I received to-day from General Carvajal, dated yesterday, in reply to the one I addressed to him on the 31st of August last, with a copy of the one he sent to you yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of the despatch of the 13th of July last from your department, and communicating the contract pending with the house of Corlies & Company, of this city. I also enclosed copy and translation of the papers mentioned in that communication.

General Carvajal seems disposed to conform strictly with the dispositions of the supreme government, and has submitted to me the business which he has pending, leaving it to me to decide whether he shall go on with it or not. I immediately accepted that proposal of General Carvajal, and answered him to-day, asking for some documents that were wanting to complete the history of this affair, and recommending him not to complete the contract now pending.

Before touching the principal part of this business, I think proper to enclose you a copy and translation of a letter written to me in this city, on the 13th of August, by General Wallace, and another addressed to me yesterday by Mr. ——, in relation to the progress of the printing of General Carvajal's bonds. I have also had two long conferences with Mr. Tifft, partner in the firm of Corlies & Company, in whose house General Carvajal is living, and who is the person who has interested himself principally in this affair. Mr. Tifft considers the contract, which General Carvajal says is pending, as already concluded with him; says, in view of it, he has already incurred many expenses and made many engagements, and insists that it be carried out on the same terms in which it was made, or with slight variations, and the condition he will not give up is that his house shall be the agent for the sale of the bonds.

The contract with Woodhouse remains, however, in a less satisfactory condition. It is certain that General Carvajal revoked the power of attorney he gave to Woodhouse to act as his agent in having the bonds printed, and a notice of this revocation was served on the house where the printing was going on, yet Woodhouse and his accomplices continue to regard the contract valid, and are still trying to engage some merchants of this city to take part in it. Senator Morgan told me to-day that he had twice been called on for that purpose. If things remain in this condition, the moment our bonds are issued Woodhouse will try to prevent their sale or will claim the proceeds according to his contract. Mr. Tifft says he is the only person who can prevent Woodhouse from doing that, which he says is another reason why he should have sole charge of the business.

General Carvajal's situation is very embarrassing. He has made many engagements which he cannot fulfil; he has compromised many people who are waiting on him; his complete failure in the contract with Woodhouse induced him to make another with the first man that presented himself, so as to remedy his first mistake. The consequence is, his arrangements show extreme haste that can have no good effect. The fact of his having gone to live at Mr. Tifft's house shows he has put himself entirely in his hands.

As he took particular care to conceal what he was doing from me, I have not been able till to-day to get a satisfactory account of his arrangements, and I have found out that he decided in a single day to accept very vague conditions, with many faults in them, and germs of many difficulties and embarrassing questions.

The question that presents itself to my mind at present, in my opinion, is this: Passing over the details of the contract, in which I believe I could have some alterations made, and supply various defects, could the bonds issued in virtue of that contract be sold more readily and easily than those I might issue in accordance with my instructions? The answer admits of no doubt. Even Mr. Tifft, who is so much interested in this affair, thinks that to effect the sale of the bonds it would be necessary for me, in virtue of my power, to supply various things needed to make them desirable; and in such a case I would delegate certain powers that have been granted to me personally, and leave the management of the proceeds of the bonds to other hands, for which I would not be accountable, and in which I am sure the funds would be lavished in good faith—funds we ought to economize now, because it will cost us much labor to pay them in future.

The very circumstance that the printing of the bonds is now almost finished, which was advanced by General Carvajal as one of the principal reasons why his should come into the market, is turned against him, as the text is not yet engraved, and they could be used for my purposes.

I told Mr. Tifft that, although I had good reports of the firm to which he belonged, and was pleased with his view of things and his plans to effect the sale of the bonds, it was my duty to select a person or company of more respectability in commerce and of more influence in this country to take charge of the sale of the bonds, because it would give them more credit, and there would be more hopes of their sale; but in case I should fail in finding a person or company of that respectability and position to take charge of the sale of the bonds, I would certainly give it to his house. He did not seem much pleased at this.

Among the irregularities in General Carvajal's bonds there is one I cannot pass over in silence.

Eighty per cent. of the custom-house revenues of Tampico and Matamoras is mortgaged for their payment, and it is known that such part is more than the supreme government has to dispose of in those custom-house returns, after deducting what is already pledged for the debt contracted in London, and by the English and Spanish conventions. As long as our war with France lasts, and while such powers support Maximilian, we may delay the payment of those appropriations; but when peace is restored we must certainly pay them, and as the bonds could not be secured before that, a great difficulty would arise for the consideration of our enemies, who would take advantage of it to discredit the bonds, and might even say they were fraudulent, thus giving our good faith a rude blow, from which it would be hard for us to recover.

No. 20.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 31, 1865

I have the honor to enclose to you an original communication which was addressed to you on the 13th of July last by the citizen minister of foreign relations and government of the republic, containing a copy of the note of the same date, No. 267, the same department to this legation, communicating to me the orders of the President in regard to the interference I ought to have in the discharge of the commission intrusted to you by the supreme government.

My opinion on this point was communicated to you in advance in the letter which I addressed to you on the 27th of this month, and which was put into your hands the next day by Mr. Mariscal, secretary of this legation.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *&c., &c., Present.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 29, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 21.

No. 420.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 2, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a communication which I received to-day from General Carvajal, dated yesterday, in reply to the one I addressed to him on the 31st of August last, with a copy of the one he sent to you yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of the despatch of the 13th of July last from your department, and communicating the contract pending with the house of Corlies & Company, of this city. I also enclosed copy and translation of the papers mentioned in that communication.

General Carvajal seems disposed to conform strictly with the dispositions of the supreme government, and has submitted to me the business which he has pending, leaving it to me to decide whether he shall go on with it or not. I immediately accepted that proposal of General Carvajal, and answered him to-day, asking for some documents that were wanting to complete the history of this affair, and recommending him not to complete the contract now pending.

Before touching the principal part of this business, I think proper to enclose you a copy and translation of a letter written to me in this city, on the 13th of August, by General Wallace, and another addressed to me yesterday by Mr. ——, in relation to the progress of the printing of General Carvajal's bonds. I have also had two long conferences with Mr. Tifft, partner in the firm of Corlies & Company, in whose house General Carvajal is living, and who is the person who has interested himself principally in this affair. Mr. Tifft considers the contract, which General Carvajal says is pending, as already concluded with him; says, in view of it, he has already incurred many expenses and made many engagements, and insists that it be carried out on the same terms in which it was made, or with slight variations, and the condition he will not give up is that his house shall be the agent for the sale of the bonds.

The contract with Woodhouse remains, however, in a less satisfactory condition. It is certain that General Carvajal revoked the power of attorney he gave to Woodhouse to act as his agent in having the bonds printed, and a notice of this revocation was served on the house where the printing was going on, yet Woodhouse and his accomplices continue to regard the contract valid, and are still trying to engage some merchants of this city to take part in it. Senator Morgan told me to-day that he had twice been called on for that purpose. If things remain in this condition, the moment our bonds are issued Woodhouse will try to prevent their sale or will claim the proceeds according to his contract. Mr. Tifft says he is the only person who can prevent Woodhouse from doing that, which he says is another reason why he should have sole charge of the business.

General Carvajal's situation is very embarrassing. He has made many engagements which he cannot fulfil; he has compromised many people who are waiting on him; his complete failure in the contract with Woodhouse induced him to make another with the first man that presented himself, so as to remedy his first mistake. The consequence is, his arrangements show extreme haste that can have no good effect. The fact of his having gone to live at Mr. Tifft's house shows he has put himself entirely in his hands.

As he took particular care to conceal what he was doing from me, I have not been able till to-day to get a satisfactory account of his arrangements, and I have found out that he decided in a single day to accept very vague conditions, with many faults in them, and germs of many difficulties and embarrassing questions.

The question that presents itself to my mind at present, in my opinion, is this: Passing over the details of the contract, in which I believe I could have some alterations made, and supply various defects, could the bonds issued in virtue of that contract be sold more readily and easily than those I might issue in accordance with my instructions? The answer admits of no doubt. Even Mr. Tifft, who is so much interested in this affair, thinks that to effect the sale of the bonds it would be necessary for me, in virtue of my power, to supply various things needed to make them desirable; and in such a case I would delegate certain powers that have been granted to me personally, and leave the management of the proceeds of the bonds to other hands, for which I would not be accountable, and in which I am sure the funds would be lavished in good faith—funds we ought to economize now, because it will cost us much labor to pay them in future.

The very circumstance that the printing of the bonds is now almost finished, which was advanced by General Carvajal as one of the principal reasons why his should come into the market, is turned against him, as the text is not yet engraved, and they could be used for my purposes.

I told Mr. Tifft that, although I had good reports of the firm to which he belonged, and was pleased with his view of things and his plans to effect the sale of the bonds, it was my duty to select a person or company of more respectability in commerce and of more influence in this country to take charge of the sale of the bonds, because it would give them more credit, and there would be more hopes of their sale; but in case I should fail in finding a person or company of that respectability and position to take charge of the sale of the bonds, I would certainly give it to his house. He did not seem much pleased at this.

Among the irregularities in General Carvajal's bonds there is one I cannot pass over in silence.

Eighty per cent. of the custom-house revenues of Tampico and Matamoras is mortgaged for their payment, and it is known that such part is more than the supreme government has to dispose of in those custom-house returns, after deducting what is already pledged for the debt contracted in London, and by the English and Spanish conventions. As long as our war with France lasts, and while such powers support Maximilian, we may delay the payment of those appropriations; but when peace is restored we must certainly pay them, and as the bonds could not be secured before that, a great difficulty would arise for the consideration of our enemies, who would take advantage of it to discredit the bonds, and might even say they were fraudulent, thus giving our good faith a rude blow, from which it would be hard for us to recover.

Another serious inconvenience that presents itself in General Carvajal's arrangements, and to which I have already alluded, is the danger of squandering the funds in his disposal. Although nobody would suspect him capable of squandering the funds himself, yet unfortunately he has so much confidence in certain persons who have ingratiated themselves into his favor, it is very probable they would squander the public funds. As a proof of this assertion I will tell you that * * * * * *

Moreover it is known that he purchased many things of no possible use in our war with France, and that he offered salaries and considerable presents. For instance, he appointed Mr. Henry, the lawyer of Corlies & Company, as attorney for the supreme government, with a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum.

I have not been able to see Mr. Cisco yet, but I expect to meet him to-day in Mr. Barney's office.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 22.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,
New York, September 1, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of yesterday, enclosing one to me from the minister of relations of the republic, informing me under No. 267 of what has taken place at the legation, and of the resolution it has taken in regard to the contracts for loans that have been made in virtue of the commission with which the supreme government honored me.

In reply I inform you that I will comply strictly with the dispositions of the supreme government, and therefore I refer the affair to you to decide what I am to do in the case.

I believe it to be my duty to enclose you the note I address to-day to the minister of relations, not enclosing the documents mentioned, because I wanted you to examine them in your conferences with me, or with the house of Corlies, about which I will make due inquiry, as we agreed upon to-day.

I hope when you examine into the business thoroughly you will communicate your determination to me, and in the mean time I renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the Republic, in Washington, Present.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*

No. 23

For the information of the citizen President of the republic I have the honor to communicate to you that on yesterday I gave formal notice of the revocation of the power I had conferred on Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to represent me in issuing the bonds, and now I am busy cancelling and annulling the contract which I sent you with my note No. 1 of the 9th of last month.

I have been obliged to proceed in this way, because the company I treated with have refused to advance the promised funds, and would not sign the additional articles as they had agreed to do by verbal promise, and because I found out they were lacking in respectability, and did not possess the funds necessary to fulfil their engagements.

Now, in this emergency my prime duty is to save the republic any trouble that might arise from the contract which I have annulled, and, in fact, I am acting by advice of one of the best lawyers of this city, who thinks the interest of Mexico will be saved when once the power is annulled, and no kind of responsibility can attach to the supreme government. In due time I will communicate to your department the steps that are taken in the affair till it is satisfactorily concluded.

I am pained to see my efforts thus frustrated, as I had induced the supreme government to believe it would get the resources it so much needs; but sacrificing all self-love to public good, I have preferred to act in the manner I have done, than to have sanctioned a convention which, though it would have furnished me present means, might afterwards have frustrated all the plans of the government, bringing upon it very serious engagements without any permanent benefit to the country.

I confess, then, that I have been deceived as well as other respectable persons who had better local knowledge than I could have, and by unworthy speculators who acted fraudulently for the sole purpose of taking advantage of Mexico without rendering equivalent services, and so the best I could do was to annul all I had done.

The precautions I have taken have prevented the bonds that were to have been issued from falling into the hands of Woodhouse; fraud has been prevented, and all that is lost is the time employed in attempting to attain benefits much desired for the citizen President. I say only time has been wasted, because, from the moment I began to mistrust the company represented by Woodhouse, I commenced negotiations with other bankers to effect the loan, and they are now far advanced and promise a better result, as you will see from the annexed letters, numbered from 1 to 5, that I have exchanged with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. upon the proposed convention which I was going to sign by virtue of the authorizations of the supreme government. No. 1 contains copies of recommendations in favor of the house of Corlies & Co. given me by bank presidents of this city, placing great confidence in their credit and respectability.

The negotiation had reached this stage when your note of the 13th of July reached me yesterday, containing yours of the same date, No. 267, which was addressed to the minister of the republic in Washington, and in which the supreme magistrate has been pleased to say that my acts are subject to the approbation of the minister, and that functionary ought to approve of my convention in case it will effect the more prompt realization of means than any he can propose, and which may not injure any future project which, in his judgment, is better and has better prospects of realization.

Although my engagements with the house of Corlies & Co. are anterior to the supreme order of July 13, as you will see from the dates of the letters, and the bonds were already in press, and as I do not wish to depart from the instructions of the supreme government in the least particular, I have suspended the signing of the convention in order to submit it to the revision and approbation of the minister of the republic in Washington, whom I keep informed of the state of affairs, to determine what he considers most expedient for the interests of our country, and, in view of the negotiations he has undertaken, to approve of my labors or not, as he may think of more or less prompt realization than his, in accordance with the instructions of the supreme government.

As the conclusion of this business depends upon the legation, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the terms of the proposed convention, and I will only say they are the least onerous under the circumstances, and included the sale of the mines and public lands, while obtaining promptly the resources indispensable to save the republic from a foreign yoke. In assuring you I will abide by the decision of the legation in order to conform to the President's commands, I beg you to thank him for the confidence he has placed in me by trusting me with a commission I have done all I could to carry out, and which I now consider as concluded as far as the loan is concerned, the business now resting in the hands of the minister in Washington.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Liberty and reform! New York, September 1, 1865.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT *of the Mexican Republic, Chihuahua.*

A true copy:

CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 24.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 2, 1865.

I have just received your note of yesterday acknowledging mine of the 31st of August last, in relation to the part I should take in the arrangements you concluded by virtue of the authorizations you have from the supreme government.

I have noticed what you say about your willingness to comply strictly with the dispositions of our government, and that in consequence you submit to me the business you had begun with the house of Corlies & Co., of this city, with a view that I may decide whether it shall be completed or not.

Before making known to you my determination on the subject, I would like to see the documents you referred to yesterday in the letter you addressed to the citizen minister of foreign relations and government of the republic, of which you sent me a copy with your despatch. I entreat you to send them to me, advising you in the mean time not to conclude the pending contract.

I renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 25.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY,
August 31, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Upon my return from the meeting at No. 71 Broadway, which, by the way, was a decided failure, I found your card at my door. I feel sure you will excuse me. I desired very much to meet you and get your views. The fiasco of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company is complete; but, thank Heaven, it has resulted in two things: the bonds are engraved, and willing men stand ready to put them in the market *couleur de rose.* I feel no disposition to despair; far from it. A united effort will make us all right.

Please consider me fully committed to your cause, and, as ever, your faithful friend and devoted servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major General.

Señor MATIAS ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April* 28, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 26.

Confidential.] NEW YORK, *September* 1, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request this morning, that I should call at the office of the American Bank Note Company and inquire how far the printing of the bonds, &c., in the affair between General Carvajal and Woodhouse had progressed, I stopped at the office of that company on my way down town, but found that they knew nothing of the affair, and had no such bonds under way in their establishment.

Thinking there might be some mistake in the name of the company, I then called at the office of the National Bank Note Company, but they knew nothing of any such bonds. As there are only three such companies here, and as the third, the Continental, has for its president our friend, Mr. Dunbar, whom I know you would have addressed direct had it been his company that was meant, I did not know what to do, but inquired of the officers of the National company if they knew of any other company that might have such a job in hand. They said they believed there was such a company at No. 73 Broadway, (the same building where Woodhouse has his office,) but they did not know if they were doing any work. Thinking, as it was in the same building with Woodhouse, it might be the very place where the work was in progress, I at once proceeded there, and, after much difficulty, for the building is a very large one, and full of small offices, I found, by inquiring of the janitor, in which room the office was. The bank-note companies, I would remark, are usually large and important associations, as the business is one of great responsibility and requiring great reliability and good character, and the offices are among the most elegantly and expensively fitted up of those in any business. I found here, however, no signs of any such character. The office was small and plain, with only one or two desks, and extremely plainly furnished. The parties may be entirely respectable, and have only just commenced business, but the appearances are very ordinary, and, as I learned from the janitor, they have but one small room up in the garret for their work. I mention these points only to show that whereas the three companies that I have named, and which do nearly all of such work that is done in this city, would have been particular in their inquiries as to the legitimacy of the work intrusted to them, these parties, who are styled on their sign the United States Bank Note Company, *might* not be so particular, or at least if they were to be interested in the affair in any way. I have no warrant to make these remarks, or to suggest any inference therefrom, except the character of the person for whom they were doing the work, the fact of their being in the same building with him, and the general appearance of their office. They may be all right, but the impression made upon me is different from what it would be if it was one of the other well known and responsible companies that was doing the work. On inquiry I found that it was here that the work was being done, although the statement, as made to you, was that it was at the American Bank Note Company. As I entered, the two gentlemen in the office were conferring upon a proof or prepared form of one of the drafts or notes in question, which, after some conversation had passed, they allowed me to examine. It appears to be a species of draft for the sum of $5, made to appear like a bank-note, which sum was to be paid out of the proceeds of bonds sold for account of the Mexican government. The paper appeared to have the signatures of two persons *engraved* upon it, one of them, I believe, that of Carvajal, so that they could be emitted without any signature in writing except, perhaps, of Woodhouse, if he is the person who appears as the custodian of the proceeds of the bonds. My examination was necessarily hasty and incomplete, and I can speak only from memory. They said there were three different pieces which they were preparing—one the bonds, another drafts, and a third notes. Of what kind these latter are, or the former, I cannot say, as I saw but the one I have described. They said they would be ready for delivery in about a week, as they were all prepared and ready for printing now. I asked if any had yet been printed; they said there had not, that they were only now about ready for printing. They were very particular in their inquiries as to whom I came from, why I inquired, &c., and said they knew nothing of the Mexican minister in the matter—they looked simply to the parties who gave them the order; they were the only ones they had to deal with, &c. They said they had been at a great deal of trouble and expense in the matter, and had neglected other work to do this, and that they could not afford to stop in the middle of a job in this manner. There was altogether something in their manner that suggested to my mind whether they really did not pretty well understand that the business they had in hand might, either from the character of the party who brought the work to them or the nature of the bills or notes themselves, have something irregular in it. Still I may do the parties entire injustice in suggesting any such suspicions, and they may be every way worthy and reliable men. I would suggest that they be informed that they will be protected to the extent of any expenditures or liabilities they may have incurred in the matter, as well as properly considered, so far as any profits they might have made out of the job, and that in this way the affair could be arranged with less difficulty than otherwise. They were so direct and particular in their inquiries that they had no difficulty in arriving at the fact that I was sent to make these inquiries by the Mexican minister, and that the issue of these bonds or notes would probably be allowed to proceed no further, as well as that the powers under which they had been issued had been revoked. Legal notice to them of these facts would, however, be desirable.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

——— ———.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 27.

No. 1.]

32 DEY STREET, NEW YORK, *August* 25, 1865.

GENERAL: In the matter of negotiating a loan of thirty millions (30,000,000) of dollars in the bonds of your government, the question of compensation is one

which must approximate in amount to the difficulties under which said loan must be placed. First, then, in this special loan, there are peculiar circumstances to consider. Your government, in one sense, is a disorganized government. There is within the territory named an empire, claiming to be established, and exercising full governmental powers, established therein by the aid of other powerful nations and "*vi et armis*;" said imperial government having diplomatic relations with many empires and monarchies of the world, and holding regular court organizations, and surrounded by diplomats from many other nations. True, it is claimed that your government has been wrongfully overridden, and that said deposed government has its regular organization; yet it is continually assailed by the usurping power, and compelled to move from place to place; therefore, to propose to negotiate a loan in behalf of the weak against the strong is of necessity a project surrounded with great difficulty. One point of advantage in placing the loan before the public here is, that the sympathy of our people is on your side; but when it is considered that we have just passed through a terrible ordeal of civil strife, and are left with an enormous public debt, and when it is further considered that said debt is mainly held by our own people, it will be seen that there are difficulties to surmount which will require almost superhuman efforts to overcome. How can this be done?

1st. A powerful public sentiment must be created in favor of your government. This will require the procurement of the influence of our government and the press. And however much interest may be felt in the abstract idea it is well known that the most powerful stimulus to such sentiment is that which will the most powerfully appeal to self interest. Therefore, in order to accomplish this point, heavy "largesses" will have to be pledged or given outright to the press and to parties of influence in high places.

2d. A systematic series of articles touching upon the various points of interest will have to be prepared by able writers, and they will have to be paid liberally.

3d. Advertising extensively and liberally in every conceivable popular form will have to be done, and this is very expensive.

4th. The interest and active energetic co-operation of leading banks and bankers will have to be secured. To do this thoroughly and successfully will require the expenditure of a very large portion of whatever may be obtained as bonus or commission in the arrangement with you.

5th. In order to avoid the necessity of a personal explanation to each applicant for the *bonds*, and to further strengthen the minds of those who might by such explanation be partially or wholly satisfied, it will be absolutely requisite that several of the most prominent and eminent lawyers of the United States, after having carefully examined the case, should certify that all the proceedings therein connected with the issue of the bonds are regular, and that the loan is binding on your government, and a valid lien on the property, &c., pledged for their redemption. This certificate, we think, should be published for the information and satisfaction of our capitalists and people generally. To obtain this examination and such certificate will be expensive, and should be liberally provided for. In addition to all the foregoing, in order to render this (as we shall desire, if we undertake it) a thoroughly popular loan, there will inevitably be numerous minor expenses and disbursements, which in the aggregate will amount to a large sum, but nearly all of which, with *all* of the larger expenditures suggested, will be as necessary in the negotiation of a loan of thirty millions as they would be in a loan of a much larger amount.

In view of the foregoing, and with the hope that in case the arrangement is made the result will be mutually satisfactory and beneficial, *we propose* to undertake and to use our best and most vigorous efforts to accomplish the negotiation or sale of thirty millions of dollars of your bonds, of style and description as heretofore talked between us, at a price *not less* than 60 per

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cent. of their face, but of course using our best judgment and endeavor to obtain a higher price for them if the market will bear it. We also propose to use every effort to accomplish all that is requisite in accordance with the suggestions first mentioned in this letter, and generally to do all in our power to make the loan a complete, perfect, and speedy success, on the following conditions, viz:

1st. You to place in our hands, as your agents, the bonds to the extent named, ready for negotiation and sale, as fast as we can dispose of them.

2d. To allow us as a commission, from which to meet the expenses heretofore suggested, and as our compensation in the transaction, your bonds of the same description to the amount of seven and a half millions of dollars, deliverable to us, or becoming our personal property, *pro rata* to the sales for your account.

3d. To give us the option or refusal until two years after the formal declaration of peace in Mexico of a grant, or grants, similar in all respects to those contained in your arrangement heretofore made with the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," relating to the building of a railroad, telegraph, canal, &c., and the grants of land and other privileges connected therewith, only that the amount of your bonds granted towards that enterprise shall be *twelve and a half* millions of dollars.

4th. That in case your government should negotiate a further loan in this market that it shall be placed through us. Our commission on such other or further loan to be three and a half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) to cover all expenses of sale.

5th. That if, after our effort, either from the nature of the case, from governmental interference, or from any cause beyond our control, we should be unable to place this loan, or any considerable amount thereof, you will allow us as compensation for our time, labor, and expenses incurred, or to be incurred, an amount of your bonds hereafter to be settled and agreed upon, and deliverable as we may mutually decide on further conference.

It will of course be necessary for our mutual protection and benefit that we hold an appointment as agents of your government for all the purposes herein contemplated, and we shall arrange the disposal of the funds which may be realized in any manner you may decide, subject to the sight draft of yourself or your authorized agent.

We will, if you deem it advisable, guarantee publicly the payment of the first semi-annual interest on the bonds sold, reserving, however, from the proceeds of sales a sum sufficient to meet the same. And we shall by advertisement, and by personal effort, endeavor to promote and encourage the emigration to your country of the right kind of people, to purchase your lands and mines, and for such other purposes as may benefit your government.

In fact, if the connection is formed, we shall, as your agents, in all cases feel bound, as well as ready and willing, to do all in our power to promote the interests of your government, in so far as we may be able to do so without violating the laws of our own.

Awaiting your consideration of the foregoing, and your early reply, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves yours, very respectfully,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

General José M. J. Carvajal,
Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,
acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

A true copy of the original in my possession:

CARVAJAL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 28.

New York, *August* 25, 1865.

Gentlemen: I have read your letter of this date, in which you make to me certain propositions in relation to the organization of a loan for my government and other matters connected with it.

In reply, hastily, I have the honor to say, in general terms, that I accept your offer, with these provisos:

1. That you pay all expenses of printing and sale of bonds, &c.

2. That if any future loan should be given you by my government, you negotiate it at 3 per cent.

3. That as to the railroad, &c., contract, certain explanations and amendments be made establishing guarantees and limitations on just and equitable principles.

4. And that the proposed fund to be set apart be hereafter definitely fixed by us.

With these exceptions, you may consider the agreement settled, adding only that I must have an advance of some money, and in negotiable paper, as verbally suggested to you.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL,
Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,
acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co.

New York, *September* 2, 1865.

The above is a true copy of the original:

CARVAJAL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 29.

New York, *August* 25, 1865.

General: Your favor of the 25th instant, in reply to our first letter of this date, is received, and its contents carefully noted.

We observe that you accept the proposition we have had the honor to make you, relative to the negotiation or sale of thirty millions of dollars of your bonds, with certain amendments or provisos. In considering the stated amendments, we have to say to the first, that the bonds being placed by you in our hands, ready for sale, as originally suggested, we will consent that you may reserve from our commissions a sum sufficient to pay for engraving and printing the bonds, stipulating, however, that the amount shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

In reply to your second proviso, we would have you agree that no further or additional Mexican bonds shall be put upon the market in this country by you or your government, nor any intimation given of a proposed further loan, until the present loan of thirty millions shall be placed, or until, failing to place it, we relinquish the undertaking. And we agree that, in case a further negotiation of bonds is then desired, on your behalf and through us, we will charge a com-

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

mission thereon of only three per cent., to cover all charges and expenses of sale.

To your third proviso we accede.

To your fourth proviso, we would stipulate that the amount be fixed at one million of dollars in the bonds, to be delivered to us as soon as they can be prepared, and after you shall have received proper and thoroughly satisfactory evidence of the honor and integrity of our firm.

Said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, are to be used by us in any manner we deem desirable and expedient in the promotion of our mutual interest towards accomplishing the speedy and satisfactory placing of the loan, the object being mutually understood and intended to enable us to make all necessary and liberal expenditures and arrangements and thorough trial of the market, while protecting us from great loss in consequence, in case of failure. But in the event we succeed in disposing of the loan as desired, then this one million of dollars of bonds advanced to be deducted from the amount of our commissions, or become a part thereof.

We believe the foregoing must be considered a fair and liberal proposition on our part, in view of all the circumstances alluded to in our former letter, and if you think favorably, we shall be pleased to receive your reply accepting our proposal as herein amended; and we think we may safely say to you that we have but little doubt that we can place you in funds to a very considerable extent towards accomplishing your intended operations.

We are, general, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

General José M. Carvajal,
Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,
acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

A true copy of original:

CARVAJAL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 30.

New York, *August* 25, 1865.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your second letter of this date, being in reply to mine advising you of the receipt of your first letter, (containing your proposition for the negotiating a loan of thirty millions of dollars on behalf of my government,) and making sundry suggestions of amendments, or provisos, agreeing on which, I accepted your proposition.

In your letter above acknowledged, now before me, I have your remarks and your decision on the amendments or provisos I suggested; and relying on your good faith and earnest endeavors to accomplish the speedy sale of the contemplated bonds, being convinced that you will thoroughly and effectually (and I hope and believe successfully) test the markets, and settle the question whether our bonds can be placed in this country, I accept your proposition contained in your first letter on this topic, but subject, however, to the amendments contained and stipulated for in your second letter.

I shall therefore be pleased to have you, at your earliest convenience, cause to be prepared a formal contract and all other necessary papers, embodying all the points as thus mutually agreed upon, which I shall then execute on behalf of my government in due form.

Meantime, I remain yours, respectfully, &c.,

J. M. J. CARVAJAL.

John W. Corlies & Co., *New York.*

New York, *September* 2, 1865.

The above is a true copy of the original addressed by me to Messrs. Corlies & Co.

CARVAJAL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 31.

No. 428.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
New York, September 8, 1865.

In consequence of excitement for the last few days, and the great heat in this city, I was taken with a fever yesterday and had to keep my bed, and though I have not entirely recovered, I find myself able to write you these few lines.

I have taken several steps in the business of the loan, and I regret that the state of my health does not permit me to give you a full account of it; but I will do so to-morrow as fully as possible.

What needs principal explanation in detail is my determination in regard to General Carvajal's business. At present, however, I will confine myself to the notices you will find in my letters to him, and of which I send copies.

I think proper to say to you that General Carvajal, in some of his communications, supposes the contract with Corlies & Co. to be concluded and finished, while in others he says it is not.

In a short time I will make known to you my final determination on this subject.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Chihuahua.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 32.

Mexican Republic, General in Commission,
New York, September 3, 1865.

Last night I received your note of the 2d instant in reply to mine of the 1st, requesting particulars of the contract with Corlies & Co., of this city, which I was to submit to your final approval.

mission thereon of only three per cent., to cover all charges and expenses of sale.

To your third proviso we accede.

To your fourth proviso, we would stipulate that the amount be fixed at one million of dollars in the bonds, to be delivered to us as soon as they can be prepared, and after you shall have received proper and thoroughly satisfactory evidence of the honor and integrity of our firm.

Said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, are to be used by us in any manner we deem desirable and expedient in the promotion of our mutual interest towards accomplishing the speedy and satisfactory placing of the loan, the object being mutually understood and intended to enable us to make all necessary and liberal expenditures and arrangements and thorough trial of the market, while protecting us from great loss in consequence, in case of failure. But in the event we succeed in disposing of the loan as desired, then this one million of dollars of bonds advanced to be deducted from the amount of our commissions, or become a part thereof.

We believe the foregoing must be considered a fair and liberal proposition on our part, in view of all the circumstances alluded to in our former letter, and if you think favorably, we shall be pleased to receive your reply accepting our proposal as herein amended; and we think we may safely say to you that we have but little doubt that we can place you in funds to a very considerable extent towards accomplishing your intended operations.

We are, general, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

General José M. Carvajal,
Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,
acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

A true copy of original:

CARVAJAL.

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No. 30.

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In your letter above acknowledged, now before me, I have your remarks and your decision on the amendments or provisos I suggested; and relying on your good faith and earnest endeavors to accomplish the speedy sale of the contemplated bonds, being convinced that you will thoroughly and effectually (and I hope and believe successfully) test the markets, and settle the question whether our bonds can be placed in this country, I accept your proposition contained in your first letter on this topic, but subject, however, to the amendments contained and stipulated for in your second letter.

I shall therefore be pleased to have you, at your earliest convenience, cause to be prepared a formal contract and all other necessary papers, embodying all the points as thus mutually agreed upon, which I shall then execute on behalf of my government in due form.

Meantime, I remain yours, respectfully, &c.,

J. M. J. CARVAJAL.

John W. Corlies & Co., *New York.*

New York, *September* 2, 1865.

The above is a true copy of the original addressed by me to Messrs. Corlies & Co.

CARVAJAL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

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No. 31.

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New York, September 8, 1865.

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I have taken several steps in the business of the loan, and I regret that the state of my health does not permit me to give you a full account of it; but I will do so to-morrow as fully as possible.

What needs principal explanation in detail is my determination in regard to General Carvajal's business. At present, however, I will confine myself to the notices you will find in my letters to him, and of which I send copies.

I think proper to say to you that General Carvajal, in some of his communications, supposes the contract with Corlies & Co. to be concluded and finished, while in others he says it is not.

In a short time I will make known to you my final determination on this subject.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Chihuahua.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 32.

Mexican Republic, General in Commission,
New York, September 3, 1865.

Last night I received your note of the 2d instant in reply to mine of the 1st, requesting particulars of the contract with Corlies & Co., of this city, which I was to submit to your final approval.

I sent you yesterday copies of letters with those gentlemen, of the 27th ultimo, who began the work in concert with me, by virtue of an agreement upon the terms laid down in those letters, and the urgent necessity of preventing any harm from Woodhouse, and it was well advanced when I received the order from the government to act in concert with you.

Those gentlemen insist on complying with their agreement, and I beg of you to tell me without delay what determination you have come to, for the damages will be great to suspend the agency of resources, in the present desperate and critical position of our country.

Add to this, for some time I am out of means, and am mortified at my many engagements, and must return to the frontier with means, so as to revive the public spirit, in despair at my absence. Moreover, General Wallace is ready, and has been for some time; many agents are spending money and losing patience, and each day renders our situation more difficult and dangerous.

Messrs. Corlies & Co. assure me that within ten days after your consent, (and they think their right to the contract is perfect,) they will be able to advance me sufficient means to take Matamoras, and within twenty days General Wallace will start with the rest of the friends.

And once more I beg you to decide—to-morrow, if you can.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen Minister M. Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Republic in Washington, Present.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 33.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
New York, September 4, 1867.

To-day I received your communication of yesterday, in which you give me some details of arrangements you were making with the house of John W. Corlies & Co., of this city, saying they consider the contract concluded, in the conversations you had with them, and you recommend me to inform you, in as short a time as possible, the determination I may be pleased to adopt in the business which you submitted to my consideration in your despatch of the 1st instant.

The delicacy of this affair does not permit me to determine upon it with the promptness you desire; I can assure you, however, I will not delay unnecessarily. Moreover, I have informed Messrs. Corlies & Co. that, as well as you, I cannot consider the contract as concluded.

I request you to send me a copy of the authorizations and instructions you have received from the supreme government, for the execution of your commission.

I reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General J. M. de J. Carvajal, *&c., &c., &c.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 34.

Mexican Republic, General in Commission,
New York, September 6, 1865.

I have received your note of yesterday, assuring me you would not delay in communicating your final decision on the arrangements I have pending with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., of this city, to execute the contract for a loan, which was intrusted to me by the supreme government.

Leaving to you the responsibility in this affair towards our government, I can wait any length of time for your decision; but my duty as a Mexican, a soldier, and agent of the government, makes it an imperious necessity for me to insist upon requiring you to tell me promptly whether I shall go on with the contract or not—a decision that must determine the fate of our country.

According to instructions from the supreme government, my opinion is that you have no right to prevent the contract with the house of Corlies & Co., because it is the most practicable, not obstructing future negotiations, but facilitating them and giving them advantages, and cannot be compared to any other contract because it is not likely any other can be effected at present. My opinion, then, in consideration of late government decrees, is that any practicable arrangement ought to be approved, and not suspended indefinitely, merely to wait for something better, with little hope of finding it.

Moreover, you know it is very probable the next Congress of this country will authorize the Executive to contract new loans, and in such a case any delay on our part would be dangerous, because our bonds cannot compete with those of the Americans, and therefore we must take advantage of the recess of Congress. This is not my opinion, but that of bankers with whom I have conversed, and one that you yourself entertained, if I remember rightly, when the last loan of this government was effected.

Finally, I must call your attention to the sad news in the Herald this morning, where a telegram from Santa Fé announces the occupation of Chihuahua by the French, and the transfer of our government to Paso del Norte. This may not be true, and I hope it is not, but its effect on the market will be serious in the question of finding resources for Mexico, and will frustrate any future loan project; whereas, Messrs. Corlies & Co., feeling themselves bound to me, though frightened by the late news, are still willing to sign and execute the contract. You will now understand that no time is to be lost in encouraging military operations in Mexico, and the effect it would have upon the enemy on the Tamaulipas frontier, by leaving the government free, whose existence is so important to the salvation of our independence. I have already told you in my last note, and I repeat it here, that Messrs. Corlies & Co. think they can advance me the necessary means to take Matamoras ten days after your approval, and in twenty days the rest of the friends would be ready to start with General Wallace.

Considering the critical situation of the government and the country, I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken to submit these considerations to your regard, and to convince you my greatest desire is to return to Mexico, to fight the invaders, and that this negotiation depending upon your decision is the most advantageous, the most speedy that can be effected under the circumstances.

To relieve myself from all responsibility, and give an account of everything to the supreme government, I am awaiting your decision, and in the mean time I remain, with distinguished consideration,

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Present.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 35.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 6, 1865.

As I told you in my letter of the 27th of August, my reasons for not wishing your resource bonds to appear were chiefly these: First, the danger of the bonds not selling, and thus preventing the sale of mine; second, as mine is the chief commission, yours must be subordinate to mine.

In view of the circumstances and of the conversations I have had with you, with General Wallace and Mr. Tifft, I have come to the conclusion that things can be arranged so that the failure of your bonds would not injure those I may issue. For this, what follows would be necessary: First, let your bonds be under ten millions of dollars, and as binding only one or two States and not the general government. In this way, if they did not succeed, their failure could be attributed to their nature of State bonds, which could be remedied by the issue of national bonds; second, that a considerable portion, say the half of the bonds, be placed at the disposal of the supreme government for its expenses, and the preliminary outlay in my commission; third, that their guarantees and conditions conform, as much as possible, to my instructions on the subject from the supreme government.

On these conditions I am disposed to approve of your contract, and in order to arrange the precise terms I am ready at any time to confer with you and Messrs. Corlies & Co.

All of which I have the honor to manifest to you, in reply to your communication of this day, which I have just received, and repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *&c., Present.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 36.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,
New York, September 6, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, in answer to mine of this morning, asking you to say if I may be allowed to go on with the business pending with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. of this city. Though I am disposed towards the proposed conference, as it is of the utmost importance to our country and affects our responsibility, I think proper to give my answer to your note in writing.

You begin by telling me the reasons you have for not wanting me to issue bonds are chiefly: First, the danger of the bonds not selling, and thus preventing the sale of yours; second, that as yours is the chief commission, mine ought to be subordinate to it.

I see no foundation for the first of these reasons, for even if my bonds do not sell, it would not prevent you from making other terms, offering guarantees of more value than any I can propose by my limited powers.

As to the second, with due respect for your opinion, I think the question settled by our respective instructions from the supreme government, which makes our powers equal, only the President of the republic approves of the business that can be done soonest, and that certainly is my contract with Messrs. Corlies & Co.

You next say, in view of the circumstances and conversations had with General Wallace, Mr. Tifft, and me, you have come to the conclusion that things can be arranged so as not to injure the bonds I may issue, and you will proceed to consider them.

Now you seem disposed to authorize my contract, with certain modifications, acting by instructions from the supreme government; I am induced to believe my arrangement with Corlies & Co. is more feasible; otherwise, you would reject it entirely, with a preference for any other more prompt in securing resources. In regard to the modification of the whole arrangement concluded by me, to attempt it would be to commence a new business; time would be lost, and the door would be opened for contractors to diminish the advantages already offered, to increase the securities demanded, particularly if we consider the alarm and mistrust caused by the news to which I have alluded. You propose, as a first condition, that my bonds shall not be for more than ten millions of dollars, and binding only one or two States, not the general government. I do not see the advantage in this. In proportion to the amount the securities would be greater, because the contractors would have the same trouble and expense, and the means would be entirely inadequate for the supreme government. Either the bonds will sell or they will not sell. If they sell, and the contractors will have to attend to this, it is evident that thirty millions would be better than ten. If they do not sell, the sad result would be the same to any amount.

As to the bonds being upon one or two States instead of on the general government, I must say such a modification would ruin the contract, as losing its chief guarantee, and would not be accepted by contractors, who would fail to find purchasers in a country where the resources of our States are not known. But even if that is not the case, I am not acting as the governor of one or two States, but as a special agent of the supreme government and in virtue of its express authorization.

Thanks to these powers, I have found contractors and have mortgaged revenues which you know do not belong to States, as the custom-house dues, mines, and vacant lands. If then, the bonds are issued for only one State, and secured by its revenues alone, they would find no purchasers at all.

As a second condition, you propose that a considerable portion, say half of the bonds, be placed at the disposal of the supreme government for its expenses and the preliminary outlay in your commission. To this I have not the least objection; for you know I have always been willing for you to have all that is necessary for your negotiations from the proceeds of the bonds, and my chief care is to furnish means to the supreme government for its expenses, and to pay the privileged debts of the republic in this country, even if that was all I could do, and not carry ten thousand men to fight for my country, and pay their expenses and those of Mexican troops for two years, all of which would be impossible with only ten millions of dollars.

As a third condition you propose that the guarantees and conditions conform as far as possible to the instructions from the supreme government on the subject.

To this I will merely say I do not know what those instructions are, for the supreme government has not made them known to me, and mine have not been modified up to this time.

Such are the arguments I submit to your consideration, still insisting on what I said in my other note about the necessity of acting with the urgency demanded by the critical situation of our country, and to carry out the negotiation that can be soonest realized.

I protest to you my respectful consideration.

J. M. DE J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the Mexican Republic in the United States, Present.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 37.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
New York, September 8, 1865.

The minister of the republic requests me to say to you, as I now do, that he received yesterday yours of the day before relative to your contract with Corlies & Co., and though still unwell he has noticed carefully its contents. He does not think proper to enter upon a written discussion of this important business, and for that reason he proposed an interview with you. Now that he is some better, and wishes to settle the affair, I am instructed to say to you that he would like to see you to-day at any hour you may fix.

With these few lines, I have the honor to assure you of my attentive consideration.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Citizen General J. M. de J. Carvajal.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 38.

Mexican Republic, General in Commission,
New York, September 6, 1865.

In view of your note of this date, in reply to mine of yesterday to C. M. Romero, the minister plenipotentiary of our republic in this country, I have considered his reasons for terminating the business with Corlies & Co., as he could not attend to it yesterday on account of sickness, and inviting me to an interview to-day, which I will accept immediately.

Accept my due consideration.

J. M. J. CARVAJAL.

Citizen Ignacio Mariscal,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Present.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 39.

No. 580.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
New York, November 14, 1865.

With the note of the 15th of September last, numbered 321, from your department, I received the two bundles of correspondence sent to General Carvajal by the secretary, containing the President's decision on the Woodhouse contract, and new instructions to be attended to in the discharge of his commission.

The change of circumstances, caused principally by an incident I will relate to you soon, induced me to send these packages to General Carvajal immediately. I sent the papers to him on the 11th, with the enclosed note, which he answered in the way you will see from his reply annexed. In this he says he will submit all he has done to my approval, in accordance with the instructions of the government.

Wishing to know what he has done, and what he proposes to do, I told him to-day, in a communication of which I send a copy, that I wanted a brief statement in writing of all that he had done or proposed to do, so that I might communicate it to you.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO,

The Minister of Foreign Relations,
Paso del Norte.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 40.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
New York, November 11, 1865.

I have the honor to send you two papers which I received for you to-day from the department of foreign relations and government of the republic, and one from the department of war and marine. In one of the first the letter of credit and the drafts, which you sent to our government on the 9th of August last, are returned as useless.

In reference to the documents the citizen minister of relations says, in a note of the 15th of September, numbered 321, which reached me to-day, among other things, as follows:

"To authenticate the delivery of these cancelled documents it will be necessary for you to request the citizen General Carvajal to acknowledge the receipt of them, and of the communications addressed to him in the accompanying envelope."

I communicate this to you for your information and consequent action, repeating to you at the same time the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General J. M. de J. Carvajal, *Present.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 41.

Commissioner of Supreme Government of the Mexican Republic,
New York, November 13, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 11th instant, with the papers enclosed from the departments of relations and war of the republic. In one of the envelopes I find the letter of credit and drafts, now made useless, which I sent to the supreme government on the 9th of August last.

In reply, I must say that, in accordance with instructions from the supreme government, I immediately submit to your examination and approbation all I have done and contemplated in the execution of my commission, all of which I will communicate to you in a conference, so that you may make known to me your decision.

I hereby assure you of my distinguished consideration.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the Mexican Republic, Present.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 42.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 14, 1865.

In answer to your note of yesterday, saying that, in accordance with instructions from the supreme government, you submitted to my examination and approbation all you had done and contemplated in the execution of your commission, all of which you would communicate to me in a conference, I must say that, without prejudice to that conference or any others in which you may give me explanations such as you think proper for better order in our proceedings, and to give an account of them most readily to our government, I beg you to give me a brief account of all that you have done or propose to do, so I may be able to execute the commission.

I repeat the protests of my consideration and esteem.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General J. M. DE J. CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 43.

No. 582.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 15, 1865.

In compliance with the instructions in your note of the 15th of September last, numbered 321, received on the 11th, to ask the consul general of the republic in the United States for his reasons for certifying General Carvajal's contract with Daniel Woodhouse on the 15th day of May, I sent the enclosed copied communication to the consul general on the 12th instant.

In it you will see that he tries to excuse himself on the certificate which I gave to General Carvajal on the 11th of September last, on a subject entirely different, and under other circumstances. In the contract with the house of Corlies & Company there was no grant of railroads, telegraphs, colonization, or anything of the sort, as in the contract with Woodhouse.

On the contrary, I accepted it as the least of two evils then present, by virtue of instructions from the supreme government, and affirming it by authority which General Carvajal had not the power to give.

I consider it my duty to make this explanation, on sending you the information required, and embrace the occasion to renew the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 44.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 12, 1865.

The citizen minister of foreign relations and government of the republic instructs this legation, in a note of the 15th instant, numbered 322, received yesterday, to ask you why, as consul general of the republic in the United States, you certified the contract of General Don José Maria de J. Carvajal with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, on the 15th of May of this year, in relation to the negotiation of bonds, and for other purposes.

Accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
in the United States, New York.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 45.

No. 6.] CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN THE U. S.,
New York, November 14, 1867.

In reply to your despatch of the 12th instant I will briefly state my reasons for certifying the contract between Mr. Daniel Woodhouse and General José M. J. Carvajal, as consul general of the Mexican republic in the United States.

On comparing my certificate with yours to the general, the only difference I find in the two is, I certified that the said general was governor and commander-in-chief of the State of San Luis Potosi. I did this because I had the despatch from the minister of war to the general Carvajal, dated the 25th June, 1864, containing the copy of another of the same date, addressed to General Lorenzo Vega, and which concludes literally as follows:

"I transmit this to you, to inform you that by a decree of the citizen President, on account of General Vega's distance, or the place where he may be found, the command cannot be given to him. On receiving this despatch you will assume the title of governor and military commander of the State of San Luis, dictating all proper orders relating to the forces and affairs of the same.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUAN W. NAVARRO.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Present.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UANL ®

No. 46.

No. 591.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 18, 1865.

On the 10th instant General Carvajal sent for me in haste to tell me he had learned the night before that several persons, among them, it was said, Mr. Woodhouse, the company engraving our bonds, and even the French consul in this city, were engaged in counterfeiting our bonds.

I went directly to the office of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. to get the particulars of the report. I advised Mr. Tifft not to sell the few bonds we had ready till we found out the truth of the report. Mr. Tifft had already taken steps to find out the counterfeiters, and I had to await the result.

It was thought for several days that Woodhouse, still believing his contract valid, the one he had made on the 16th of May, was having fifty millions in bonds engraved. Thinking the government detectives might be of service, on the 14th I requested the Secretary of the Treasury to let Mr. Tifft employ some to discover the counterfeiters. Mr. Chandler, the Assistant Secretary, wrote me on the 15th that Mr. McCulloch had already sent some detectives. I send you a copy and translation of my letter to Mr. McCulloch, with Mr. Chandler's reply.

I wanted to keep this a secret is the reason I did not inform you of it by last mail.

Mr. Tifft informed me on the 16th he had found that the engravers were not counterfeiting our bonds, nor engraving any like them for Woodhouse, and the suspicions had been satisfactorily explained.

I think they did not take the necessary precautions to prevent the counterfeiting of the bonds, and I told Mr. Tifft what I thought was best to do in the case. I will inform you in writing as soon as I have time.

Thus there is another obstacle removed, which might have given us some trouble if it had been true.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 47.

NO. 55 WEST 33D STREET, NEW YORK,
November 14, 1865.

Private and confidential.]

MY DEAR SIR: I have been informed that some parties are engaged in this city in counterfeiting the Mexican bonds. May I ask you to send some detectives of your department to ascertain the facts in connection with this subject. If there is no objection to do so, please send the detectives to Mr. Tifft, of the firm of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., No. 57 Broadway, where they will be informed of what has already transpired.

I would have preferred to make you this communication verbally, but as I have to remain here a few days longer, and the matter does not admit of delay, I address you this written request.

I am, very respectfully, my dear sir, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, *Washington City.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 48.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 15, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your private note to the Secretary, of November 14th, has been received, and he has given such directions in relation to the subject as will, we think, insure its examination. It would be advisable, however, for you to endeavor to ascertain the facts and stop the counterfeiting.

I am yours, very truly,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Assistant Secretary.

Mons. M. ROMERO,
Mexican Minister, No. 35 West 33d Street, New York.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 49.

No 681.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 22, 1865.

I enclose you a copy of a letter from the citizen Francisco Zarco, dated in New York the 18th, which I received on the 19th instant. Mr. Cassard came to see me soon after, to tell me that the Woodhouse company had been renewed, and was now ready to execute General Carvajal's contract. I told him that contract had been null since its formation, and the supreme government had so declared, and I read him the note of the 15th September, No. 319, from your department, to prove it. I thought proper to inform him of this, so that he could not accuse us of acting in bad faith. I told him if Woodhouse or any other person desired to carry colonists to the republic and wanted grants from the supreme government, I was sure reasonable ones would be made, but the Carvajal contract could not serve as a basis for them.

Mr. Cassard returned on the 20th and repeated that the company had incurred great expenses, had given funds to General Carvajal, had cashed a draft for ten thousand dollars, and in favor of Mr. Cassard, for services rendered to Mr. Woodhouse in making the contract; they had given him accepted bills for more than a million of dollars, which Carvajal had not given up; they had rented an office in Broadway, ready to be opened, and to notify us they were ready to receive our bonds and carry out colonists. I replied to him, that whatever might be their hopes and plans, we could never consider the contract valid, and if they wanted to continue the enterprise they should ask a reasonable concession from the supreme government. Dreading new difficulties, I requested Mr. Cassard to write out his plans, and I would answer in writing, repeating what I had already told him.

I send you a copy of his letter, received yesterday, with my answer to him. This unpleasant business, I fear, will continue to give us all kinds of trouble some time yet. I have told Mr. Tifft about it, and will keep you informed on the subject.

I repeat the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

M. ROMERO.

I also enclose the copy of a note addressed to General Carvajal on the 20th December, 1865, advising him to notify Woodhouse of the cancelling of his contract.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 50.

Confidential.] NEW YORK, *December* 18, 1865.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Last night I gave Mr. Cassard a letter of introduction to you without the particulars I now communicate, which I hope will reach you in time. I learn from Mr. Cassard that the Woodhouse company still think their loan contract good, as notice was only served on Mr. Woodhouse, and not on the company, who do not know what determination the government has come to on the subject. I told Mr. Carvajal of this, and he did not seem alarmed, as the company could do nothing.

When the contract was made with the house of Corlies & Co., it seems they bound themselves to remove any objections that Woodhouse might make; but though an interview has taken place nothing has been settled. As the business with Corlies & Co. did not seem to prosper, Woodhouse consulted the members of his company, and they agreed to inform you that they are ready to carry out their contract, giving new guarantees, offering you the vice-presidency of the company, and admitting members any persons you might select. The most important arrangement is, that Mr. Cassard has agreed with Mr. Tifft to aid him in selling the bonds, or to take them after the three months given to Mr. Corlies. Mr. Cassard has informed me of all that has occurred; he does not know what the government has done in the case, and I have not informed him—in the first place, because I am not authorized to do so; and in the second, the legation has given him an official notice. I did not think it prudent to prepare them for a lawsuit or reclamation, which would produce a bad effect. I only told them that before opening an office, or doing anything more, they had better see you and take your advice, as representative of the government. That advice determined them to offer you the vice-presidency of the company. They proposed to make me trustee of the company, and I declined, because I cannot take any part in the business till you approve of it, and say it will be for the interests of our country. In this, I think their only aim was to excite sympathy, or to interest us in their favor by flattery.

I have been careful not to inform them of what the government has done, for, in spite of their protests of favor to Mexico, and a desire for a friendly adjustment, they think their contract is valid, that it cannot even be modified, and that there is good cause for reclamation. They have consulted lawyers who rely chiefly on your certificate of General Carvajal's authority. So I feared any hint that the contract was annulled by the government might give trouble, and prevent the house of Corlies from issuing the bonds, though they told me they had an understanding with that house and no trouble could take place. I think you had better see Mr. Cassard, find out from him what the company has done, learn its plans and projects, see if they act with Corlies, not tell them what the government has done, gain time to consult the government, pretending the three months given to Corlies to sell the bonds, or respect for the clause that prohibits two different classes of bonds to be put on the market at the same time.

If that cannot be done, if not inexpedient to keep the decision of the government secret, still it will be necessary to gain time, so as to be prepared for events and avoid the serious consequences of a lawsuit or publications that might injure our cause. It seems to me that by the contract itself, all difficulties ought to be settled by arbitration, or decided in Mexican courts, so as to save us from suits in this country. At any rate we must avoid all publicity that would discredit the Corlies bonds, or injure any future operation.

I must inform you that I have deemed it prudent not to let Carvajal know anything of this, for he is acting upon the opinion of his lawyer; thinks he has nothing to fear, that the revocation of Woodhouse's power is sufficient, and has full confidence in the house of Corlies. I hope you will approve of my discretion in not making known the decision of the government for the reasons I have given, hearing only what was of interest to us; and I also hope that you will understand that my sole desire is to avoid trouble in our affairs, and that I have no personal interest in the concern. It seems to me now that the issue of bonds is going to be a failure; it is doubtful if a new arrangement can be effected, considering the antecedents of the first contract, and the improbability of an issue of new guarantees by the same persons.

You will comprehend that I could not communicate this to you through Mr. Cassard.

I remain your friend and servant,

FRANCISCO ZARCO.

Mr. MATIAS ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 51.

WASHINGTON, *December* 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am appointed a special commissioner to see you and give you notice that the United States and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of which I am secretary, is disposed to comply with the contract made with General José M. J. Carvajal, as agent of the Mexican government and governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and that the company, to inspire you with the greatest confidence and prove to the government of Mexico in a conclusive manner their best wishes, and that their intentions are to aid the government of Mexico in every possible way, assisted by your knowledge and information, have by a unanimous vote determined to offer you the vice-presidency, and to elect Don Francisco Zarco as one of the directors, which I now have the honor to communicate to you by proper instructions.

With assurances of my high regard, I remain yours,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Secretary of the Company.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister of the Republic of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 52.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 21, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday, which is now in my hands, informs me that you have been commissioned by the "United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," of which you are the secretary, to notify me that said company is disposed to execute the contract made with General Don José M. J. Carvajal, as agent of the Mexican government, and to inspire confidence, offers me the vice-presidency of the company, Don Francisco Zarco having been elected one of the directors.

In reply, I now repeat what I told you, that the Mexican government had declared the contract to which you allude null and void, on account of General Carvajal's want of proper authority to conclude it in the manner he did, as you will see from the enclosed copy of the note from the minister of foreign relations containing the decision, which I beg you to make known to all other persons interested in this business. This decision closes all negotiations in regard to the contract, without mentioning other circumstances, which in no case would allow me to do so. This decision prevents me from accepting the vice-presidency of the company which you offer me.

On the other hand, if the persons you mention have made preparations or combinations to carry suitable emigrants to the Mexican republic, as they are much needed by my government, they can apply to it for proper grants for the purpose, and if they are reasonable and attainable, I am sure they can be acquired in a permanent manner, to be used at any time, and may induce many persons of position and means to take an interest in the enterprise.

Your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ANDREW CASSARD.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

(For the papers enclosed in this letter see No. 119 of this series.)

No. 53.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 20. 1865.

Having received a note some days ago from the minister of foreign relations informing me that your contract with Mr. Woodhouse, who says he represents a company, in relation to the issue of bonds and for other purposes, had been declared null and void by the supreme government, and now hearing that those interested still believe it is valid and are attempting to carry it out, I enclose you a copy of the note that you may present it formally to Mr. Woodhouse, to notify him and his colleagues of the decision of the supreme government.

Accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

General J. M. J. CARVAJAL, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 54.

No. 36.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 16, 1866.

Mr. Tifft returned to Washington yesterday with Mr. Owen.

* * * * * * *

Speaking of Woodhouse, who has, or is about to open a grand office in Broadway, under the title of "The American and Mexican Company," Mr. Tifft said he did not intend to oppose him. Yet you will remember he said he would make Woodhouse give up the contract. I am trying to find out what Woodhouse is going to do now.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 55.

No. 40.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 18, 1866.

In addition to what I communicated to you in my note of day before yesterday, No. 36, in relation to the office that Mr. Woodhouse has opened in New York, under the title of "National American and Mexican Company," I now have the honor to inform you that I got a letter this morning from Mr. Cassard, who calls himself secretary of the company, dated yesterday, of which I enclose a copy, and which I answered as you will see by the enclosed copy of my note.

I hope soon to learn what Woodhouse intends to do, and as soon as I do, I will take measures accordingly.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 56.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN COMPANY,
58 *Broadway, New York, January* 27, 1866.

SIR: Mr. Zarco has informed me that you wrote to him saying that you knew nothing about us.

You will remember in our last interview you said, to avoid trouble, you thought I had better see Mr. Zarco here, to whom you would write, and that he would inform you of all that took place in regard to the negotiation of our company, in terms favorable to both parties. I see Mr. Zarco every day, and he knows what is going on. He also has in his possession the old contract to serve as a model, he being charged particularly *not* to lose sight of the important points of emigration, land grants, and railway rights from Matamoras or Vera Cruz to Mexico, &c.

The title of the company has been changed, as you will see by the heading of this letter. This was done by advice of merchants and the board of stock of this city, because they thought the old name too long, and the new one expressed the precise idea of the company. We are fixed in our magnificent office, No. 58 Broadway, as Messrs. Zarco and Navarro may have told you. They made us a visit yesterday, and we are now awaiting for Mr. Tifft, to do something positive, for we have done nothing yet. We are very well prepared, and have all the facilities necessary to aid Mexico.

As I told Mr. Zarco, we can make arrangements to issue bonds, including a grant of lands in the same contract, subject to the ratification by the government. We can do nothing, nor even sell the bonds, till there is a plan of emigration, and means provided to send out settlers. All this is arranged, and in thirty days we can send out thirty or fifty thousand, paying the expenses by the certain sale of Mexican bonds. We have already made arrangements to negotiate more than fifteen millions, and we can buy provisions with the bonds.

To avoid any misunderstanding with Mr. Tifft, with your consent we propose to furnish him with all the bonds he can sell, at the same commission that you offer him, though we are sure he can do nothing.

To facilitate operations and to furnish you the necessary advances, I told Mr. Zarco we were willing to assume Mr. Tifft's contract with certain modifications, and then assure a contract for lands, railroads, &c.

Mr. Zarco told me he was waiting for instructions from you, to see the best mode of proceeding in the affair. In the mean time we are laboring to do all we can to aid Mexico, convinced that we are now in a condition to be of immense service.

Now closing, I repeat the assurances of my high regard and most sincere respect.

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, *New York.*

Señor Don M. Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 57.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, January 18, 1866.

Sir: I see by your letter of yesterday that you did not quite understand what I said in our last interview, though I intended it to be in accordance with my last letter to you. I do not remember to have told you to make arrangements with Mr. Zarco, but I said you could tell him what you proposed to do in this business, and he would inform me, acting as mediator between us. Now you tell me you have a great deal ready, not giving particulars, and I have no letter from Mr. Zarco on the subject since your return to New York. I must therefore say to you that if anything is done without my assent, and I think it imposing upon my government, or contrary to my instructions, I shall have to publish the facts to exonerate myself.

I communicated my decision to you on the 22d of December, when I informed you that my government had declared null Mr. Woodhouse's contract with General Carvajal.

Your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. Andrew Cassard,
New York City.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 58.

No. 53.] Mexican Legation to the United States of America,
Washington, January 23, 1866.

I received to-day another letter from Mr. Cassard, written from New York yesterday, of which I enclose a copy, and which I answered, as you will see in my enclosed reply.

Every day shows more plainly that this business is going to give us much trouble.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Paso del Norte.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 59.

Office of the National American and Mexican Company,
58 *Broadway, New York, January* 22, 1866.

Confidential.]

Sir: Yours of the 18th is now before me, and I proceed to answer it. We have made no arrangement with Mr. Zarco; a definite arrangement, by a new contract satisfactory to both parties, must be made with you. What I meant in my last to you is, we are making all preparations to be ready by the 23d, when the term of contract with Mr. Tifft will expire, and when you will be at liberty to act. I see Mr. Zarco every day. I gave him the contract with Carvajal to be used as a basis for an arrangement for a loan and issue of bonds, which you can do by granting lands, &c., to be submitted to the government, or you can send it by a trusty person, after we have seen it, discussed it, and agreed upon the principal points, for the purpose of facilitating operations and enabling the company to advance what is necessary.

We saw Mr. Zarco and told him what had been done, so that he could inform you, and satisfy you we were working in favor of Mexico. I repeat to you that the company has the written opinion of the most eminent lawyers in New York, who say that according to the law of nations the contract made with General Carvajal as agent of the Mexican government, is valid and all the necessary force; and that Carvajal, as governor of those states, has the right to make the mentioned grants. Opinions differ on this point, but the company think they have a valid contract, legitimately acquired, for which they have made advances and paid much money, thus giving good cause for a claim against Mexico. I was sent to Washington to prevent trouble, and I was informed that you would be ready after the 23d to make satisfactory arrangements with the company through Mr. Zarco, who would draw up the terms and submit them to you, &c., but that he could make no arrangements himself.

We are well disposed towards Mexico, acting in the best faith, shunning disputes that would produce bad effects; for it is my duty to tell you that, from the situation in which Mr. Carvajal has placed this company, if there is not a satisfactory arrangement it will be the ruin of the Mexican credit, for they will certainly bring suit, seize the bonds, publish the facts, prevent the sale of the bonds, and Mexico will suffer much. All this can be prevented if you will write to your government informing it of these facts, and I am sure it will take the matter into consideration and concessions will be made.

This is friendly advice, and I give it to you for the good of Mexico, for the cause of that republic is ours—that is, the same with Cuba—and if Mexico is enslaved, our chains are tightened.

In consideration of the danger that threatens, and of the conflict that is presented, I beg you to see if there is no way to make a friendly arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

The company is disposed to enter into arrangements and to do what is right and just. If you desire it we will draw up the proposals and submit them to you, or you may state the most acceptable terms.

With assurances of my very distinguished consideration and respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, *New York.*

Señor Don M. Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 60.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, January 23, 1866.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday shows you did not misunderstand me in regard to the part I said Mr. Zarco was to take in the Woodhouse affair. It gives me pleasure to see you recognize the necessity of a new contract, for the old one is of no value whatever, as I have already told you. I am so busy now I have no time to think what terms the Mexican government would be likely to grant for a colonizing contract to your associates.

You can make proposals to the Mexican government, as I told you, for there only resides the power to make such contracts.

Your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. Andrew Cassard, *New York.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 61.

No. 63.] Mexican Legation to the United States of America,
Washington, January 27, 1866.

I have the honor to transmit you the copy of another letter received from Mr. Cassard to-day, dated yesterday in New York, from which it appears that Woodhouse's associates have quit him. Yesterday I got a letter from Mr. Hiram Barney, a distinguished lawyer of New York, and a good friend of ours, in which he informs me that those interested in the Woodhouse affair had consulted him; that there were among them some persons of honesty and respectability; he noticed many defects in the contract, and advised them to stop proceedings till he had advised with me. Mr. Tifft, moreover, informed me that he had seen my name as director in a list of the members of the Woodhouse company. In my reply to-day to Mr. Cassard, of which I enclose a copy, I told him if my name is used before the public without my approval, I would publish in the journals that I had nothing to do with the company.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Paso del Norte.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 62.

New York, *January* 27, 1866.

Sir: Yours of the 23d instant was read with much pleasure, and, by your suggestions, I am occupied in making out a rough draught, aided by Señor Zarco's good counsel, and the experience of Colonel Ramsay, whom you must know, as he has been in Mexico, and is a true friend of the Mexicans.

He and Mr. Barney will unite with us. The former has already written you about important events now taking place, which I will communicate to you confidently, to show you what is going on, and convince you we are engaged in an emigration scheme for Mexico to help the country as much as possible.

When I showed your letter of the 18th to Mr. Woodhouse, telling him his contract with Carvajal was void, he was so obstinate that all the members of the company were so disgusted they resolved to quit and form another company with persons of position and wealth. In fact, Mr. Harris, a rich sugar refiner, and friend of Mr. Hiram Barney, consulted him about the "corporation act of the company," and found that the European, United States, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company had no power to conclude such a contract with General Carvajal; so that, even if the contract had not been declared void by the Mexican government, it is null of itself, because the company had no right to conclude it. All the lawyers who believed the validity of the contract was a mooted question, now agree that it is null and of no value.

Convinced of this, and considering Mr. Woodhouse's bad management, the company unanimously decided to give up the house to Mr. Sackett—one of the directors, who hired and furnished it luxuriously—and we have all left Mr. Woodhouse, who is now alone, with Carvajal's useless parchment in his pocket. All his friends and protectors have turned their backs upon him, convinced that he does not deserve their notice.

We are now organizing a powerful company, composed of men who can give all the necessary guarantees to carry out all the promises I have made you. This new company is called the "American and Mexican International Company," which is a better name than the other.

We are now in full possession of the house and office—58 Broadway—that Mr. Woodhouse left, and are now drawing up the act of incorporation, to be signed by the following gentlemen: "Robert L. Pell, a Fifth avenue millionaire, who has subscribed two millions of dollars; John Harris; Amos M. Sackett, a man of wealth and reputation; William R. Mead, a rich and respectable merchant; Colonel Ramsay, a much esteemed and intelligent gentleman; Hiram Barney, now in Cincinnati, to be a director; and we have fixed on Mr. E. D. Morgan for president, and Paul Spofford for vice-president. These gentlemen want me to remain with them, and as long as I can be of use to Mexico I see no objection. Some days will yet be required to arrange everything properly, and I will go on to draw up the contract, aided by Mr. Zarco, and then I will submit it to you for suggestions or approbation on the part of the Mexican government.

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

By the way, I must tell you that Colonel Ramsay has some magnificent grants, but void, because not fulfilled in due time; but he thinks he can get them renewed. He says he is intimately acquainted with Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, who knows the nature of the contract.

Such is our present situation. I write this to let you know what has taken place, and to show you I am entirely devoted to the affairs of Mexico. I will continue to keep you informed on the subject; in the mean time believe me devoted to the cause of Mexico, and that I will do all in my power for the good of the country.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, *New York*.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 63.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 28, 1866.

SIR: Yours of yesterday has just reached me. I am obliged for the information communicated about the formation of a company to be called the "International American and Mexican Company," and will gladly receive any other information you may communicate in regard to it.

I hear that Mr. Woodhouse has named me as a director in his company. As he has no authority to use my name, I must inform you that, if he publishes a prospectus, or other paper, mentioning me as a member of the company, I shall be obliged to say through the press that my name was used without my consent.

Yours truly,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ANDREW CASSARD, *New York*.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 64.

NEW YORK, *January* 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR: One of the mercantile agencies with whom we are on intimate terms, in the natural course of their business, inquired of our opposite neighbors in regard to their responsibility and standing, in order that they might make a proper record for the information of their subscribers. The written answer is in the handwriting of Daniel Woodhouse, and we have seen it. We enclose a copy thereof for your information, though we do not think you will feel particularly honored at the use of your name, nor will Mr. Zarco at the use of his.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 65.

National American and Mexican Company, organized March, 1865.

Directors for the term of four years elected last month:

Amos M. Sackett, John Harris, Mr. Bramhall, Mr. Romero, A. Cassard, Mr. Zarco, ex-secretary of Mexico, V. Houghton, Wm. R. Mead, Mead, Lacey & Co.

Capital, $20,000,000, all paid up. Assets, $20,000,000 Mexican bonds, interest and principal payable in gold in twenty years. 1,500 square miles of land in Mexico. 2,136 gold and silver mines, these of 50 acres each. 1,000,000 acres of land in West Virginia. The perpetual right of railroad, with land for the same, with telegraph, canal, from Matamoras to Mazatlan, which right alone is worth $10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 66.

LAW OFFICE OF BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Trinity Building, 111 *Broadway, N. Y., January* 25, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: I have your two letters. * * * I have to-day spent an hour with certain persons interested in a contract by a company here with officials in Mexico for the purchase or sale of Mexican bonds. From the cursory examination of the documents and proceedings of said company I have come to the conclusion that there is much reason to doubt the power of the company to do many things which they have attempted and proposed to do.

It is best for all parties, I think, to stop where they are until all doubtful questions are resolved.

I understand that you have been written to to come here, and that you are expected next week. I leave for the west to-morrow, to be absent fifteen or twenty days. The parties to whom I have referred—Mr. Harris and Mr. Sackett—request me to write and ask you to postpone your visit until my return, of which you will be advised.

Mr. Harris is an honorable and responsible man, and an old client of mine. He called me in to look over the matters of the company, so as to advise him whether to be interested or not.

I think some of the parties are disposed to do something in the way of furnishing money on Mexican securities, but not in connection with the company of which Mr. Woodhouse is president, as at present organized.

I am truly yours,

HIRAM BARNEY.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 67.

No. 163.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 7, 1866.

As I informed you in my note of the 27th of January, No. 63, in relation to Mr. A. Cassard, Mr. Woodhouse, who had not given up the idea that his contract with General Carvajal was valid and could be carried out, wrote me a letter on the first of February last, in which, among other absurdities, he says Mr. Cassard told him I desired to modify his contract by a supplement, when it would be approved by my government, provided some respectable directors, able to raise the loan, were added to the company. What I said to Cassard is very different, and can be found in my said note, and other previous ones on the same subject. In the letter of which I speak, Woodhouse adds that he told the members of Congress about his contract, and they decided it as better and more practicable than that of Mr. Tifft, and says he can make Governor Seymour, who is certainly a very respectable person, president of his company. Without answering the letter I told General Carvajal of it, and asked him about its contents. He replied in a letter of the 22d, a copy of which is enclosed. On the same day I got another letter from Woodhouse, dated 21st, in which he requested an answer, and added that our consul general, Mr. Juan N. Navarro, desired to be one of the directors of the company; an assertion which is very unlikely, as many others made by Woodhouse are, and with whose reputation you are very well acquainted.

Finally, on the 26th ultimo, he addressed me a third letter, reporting a suspected fraud in the house of Corlies & Co., where he says a great quantity of bonds had been disposed of surreptitiously, not having been registered by Jesus Fuentes Muñiz, commissioned for that purpose. In the three letters he mentions that many persons desire to promote an emigration useful to our country. I then instructed the secretary of legation to write in such a way as to stop his importunities; and it was done, as you will see from the enclosed copy and translation of his letter of the 1st instant.

In the mean time Mr. Andrew Cassard wrote me three letters, dated the 3d, 20th, and 24th ultimo. In the first he tells me that Woodhouse is circulating the report that I am one of the members of the company.

In the other two he says Mr. Barney, the lawyer, is coming to see me about the business in this city. And, in fact, Mr. Barney did come here, but for a purpose entirely different, they wishing, as he told me, to interest a friend of his in the affair of Woodhouse and Cassard, whom he advised to have nothing to do with them, because the persons engaged in the business were very disreputable. He also advised me not to trust to them.

I will not reply to Woodhouse's last letter.

I beg leave to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 68.

NEW YORK, *February* 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: As minister of the Mexican republic, perhaps you ought to be informed of some facts growing out of the contract between General Carvajal and the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, giving you assurance of my good faith as president of that company, and apprising you of some of the unfortunate circumstances attending its progress. God knows my whole mind and heart is in the success of your republic, and I have worked with unabating zeal night and day, and submitted with much patience to undeserved indignities from those whose honor, as well as interests, demanded these unqualified supports instead of destructive opposition. But such has been the avarice and iniquity of men that the whole course of this negotiation has run roughly, and not until now have I felt secure in my honor and confident in my hopes for your government and the Monroe doctrine, which the majority of the people of this government are ready to die for.

General Carvajal fully understood that a contract for the purposes of emigration was the only mode that could have a possibility of success. When the contract was made I took it to Secretary Seward and read it to him, and he approved of it, in letter and spirit, and said that the American had the same right as the French emigrants there, and no objections would be made on the part of our government, which satisfied and even delighted to the extremest expressions of joy.

The general now wished our company to advance him two millions of dollars on the contract. Before the bonds could be issued I made an effort to that point, but my party declined. An arrangement was afterwards made with a Mr. Tifft to deliver to the general one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in goods upon our acceptances, indorsed by one Mr. Amos M. Sackett, of the house of Sackett, Belcher & Co., which the general received. Mr. Tifft now proposes to come into our company if we would give him half of our capital, which we could not do without some show of consideration. He then threatened to get a contract for himself, and the general listened to Mr. Tifft; he was inclined to believe him to have more power than our company, and to avoid the discord in this market thus created, that would destroy both, we consented that a contract might be made with Mr. Tifft for all the immediate money the general required, we taking the whole issue of bonds to dispose of. Mr. Tifft failed, the result of which you are informed. We threw no obstacles in his way; we gave him every opportunity to succeed, hoping it might improve the credit of the Mexican republic.

Finding that Mr. Tifft would fail in the plan he adopted, I requested our secretary, Mr. Cassard, to call on you and represent the fact. He states that you wish to have a supplement to our contract, modifying it a little, which would be ratified by your government, and then a good strong board of directors for our company would carry the whole through.

I approved of your suggestions, and entered with spirit upon the work; and on the first meeting of our board I was met with a motion from Mr. Amos M. Sackett to deliver to his brother, E. B. Sackett, one million of Mexican bonds, for a purpose not explained nor explainable. As president I resisted the motion, and finding I was about to be outvoted, I adjourned the meeting, and threatened them with an injunction if they persisted in such a shameful, dishonorable proceeding. They then undertook to alter the by-laws, so as to give them absolute power, and made an attempt to force me to resign the presidency; and, failing in that, there was nothing left for them but to resign themselves, which they have done, and I am now preparing a new board of directors from among the strong men of wealth in this country, into whose keeping I shall resign the presidency of this company if it is required. Searching for the reasons why the Sacketts desire to appropriate a million of bonds, to my surprise, I find that they have, in connection with an Englishman, into whose hands they have intrusted vessels and goods and large sums of money, been running the blockade from Nassau to Charleston and other points; and on the ending of the war the said Englishman ran off with goods, money, and vessels, involving the Sacketts so much that Mr. Amos M. Sackett has been obliged to withdraw from the house of Sackett, Belcher & Co. unless he returns to the house the capital withdrawn for blockade running. This million of bonds was designed for that purpose.

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M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 68.

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I thank God that I have rid the company of such unprincipled men, and that we are again on the plain road of success with the most flattering prospects before us.

I have been and conversed with several of our first generals, subordinate officers, and men, and all have subscribed to our plan, and from twenty to thirty thousand emigrants taking with them from ten to fifteen millions of bonds.

I am expecting to have Governor Seymour for president of our company and twelve more similar gentlemen for directors, and your co-operation in any part of the enterprise you may desire will meet the most unqualified response from every house in the company.

I pray you to write me on this subject, making such suggestions as you may deem for the best interests of the company and Mexico.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
71 *Broadway, office* 20.

Señor Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

The foregoing is a copy *verbatim* and *literatim* of the original in the handwriting of Mr. D. Woodhouse.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 69.

[Translation.]

Washington, *February* 6, 1866.

Respectfully submitted to General Carvajal, with the request that he will send to this legation a report on all the points mentioned in this letter at his earliest convenience.

M. ROMERO.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 70.

Mexican Republic, General in Commission,
New York, February 22, 1866.

I have read the letter addressed to you by Mr. Daniel Woodhouse on the 1st instant, and which you were pleased to allow me to examine on the 6th in order to get information on some points it contains. And giving it more importance than it deserves, I handed it to Mr. Louis Henry, the attorney for our republic in this city, who said it was not worth answering; that Woodhouse is a shame-
ful impostor who tried to rob the republic, and confessed as much. All he says he can do for the republic is false; that Woodhouse and his accomplices, seeing their criminal intentions defeated, quarrelled and broke up the company, and they can in no way injure the republic legally. All of which I have the honor to communicate to you in reply, while I return the respective document.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Washington.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 71.

New York, *February* 21, 1866.

Dear Sir: I have awaited with some impatience a reply to my last letter, on account of the desire I had to impart to you further information, and was much relieved to learn from Mr. Navarro the cause—that you had been unwell. I hope it has not obstructed the progress of those matters we all have so much at heart.

Since the change in the programme of our company, we have interested some of the best men in the nation, and my plan of emigration and bonds has gone before Congress, and it has met with no opposition, unless the course pursued by Mr. Tifft, coming as usual in conflict with our company, may be considered an opposition. His blind action has caused a close scrutiny into both our contracts, which has resulted in the general opinion that if Mr. Tifft's contract is good, my contract, being older, stronger, more comprehensive, and liberal, is much better. If anything is done at all by Congress it will be done to encourage emigration and guarantee our bonds under our contract.

In writing this to you, I assure you that every Monroe doctrine man in Congress is on this platform. Our friends being privately present and familiar with every member of Congress, and presumed to know more than members even who have made good their friendship for and their duty towards Mexico by promising to vote for the bill which we represent.

Mr Navarro has expressed a desire to become one of our directors, and it would be a gratification to find you more closely identified with us. That is apparent, you have heretofore thought it to be politic for the good of Mexico.

Accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

D. WOODHOUSE,
71 *Broadway—Office,* 20.

Señor M. Romero.

P. S.—I should be pleased to hear from you at your earliest day. (Mexico at heart.)

D. W.

Washington, *D. C.*

The foregoing is a copy, *verbatim* and *literatim*, of the original, in the handwriting of Mr. D. Woodhouse.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 72.

New York, *February* 26, 1866.

Dear Sir: I deem it my duty, in the position I occupy relative to your government, to state an incontrovertible fact, that the house of J. W. Corlies & Co. have obtained not only all the printed bonds of the Mexican republic, to which they are not entitled by reason of the expiration of their contract, but they have also obtained possession of the engraved plates, for a purpose it is unnecessary for me to state, which it is believed will have the result to destroy the credit of the Mexican republic in this country, and ruin every individual who may have the misfortune to trust them with any amount of money for said bonds.

About ten days ago a party called on me and stated that he had negotiated with Mr. Tifft for several millions of those bonds, upon which I stated that Mr. Tifft could not legally issue a bond without the same was registered by Mr. Fuentes; such was the contract; and, further, that the government must have the money, and that any bonds issued by him without Mr. Fuentes's registering would be fraud upon the public, and I should expose it.

The party replied that it was a private affair of Tifft's, and as another was to register the bonds besides Mr. Fuentes, the gentleman said he would decline having anything further to do with the transaction, as he was satisfied that Tifft was a humbug, and that something was wrong.

Knowing that Mr. Fuentes would not register the bonds, and all the printed bonds and plate was in the Bank Note Company, and as I suppose he could not get them without an order from the government, I thought very little more upon the subject until to-day, hearing through a friend of mine that the father of Mr. Corlies had informed that the house was disposing of a large amount of Mexican bonds, and knowing they had only a small lot of registered bonds, I could not understand how it was until the secretary (Mr. Paul) of the United States Bank Note Company informed me to-day that the company had, about ten days ago, delivered to Tifft and Corlies all the bonds printed, to a large amount, together with the plate of the Mexican government. Then it was that my mind was called to information, as above, (I think you must see the motive.) The payment they made was, as informed, acceptance four thousand, and twenty thousand in Mexican bonds.

I immediately called on Mr. Navarro, and also on Mr. Fuentes, and informed them of the facts; he was greatly surprised, and requested me to make this statement to you.

In haste, I am your obedient servant,

D. WOODHOUSE,
71 *Broadway—Office*, 20.

Señor M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The foregoing is a copy, *verbatim* and *literatim*, of the original, in the handwriting of Mr. D. Woodhouse. ——— ———.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 73.

NEW YORK, *March* 1, 1866.

SIR: I have received yours, in reply to my two letters of the 1st and 21st ultimo, and I assure you I was much surprised at the position you have assumed; and I at once laid my contract and your letter before the first gentlemen and the best lawyers in the city, and they have counselled me that, whatever may have been General Carvajal's powers, he certainly had power to contract a fifty million loan, and, so far as that is concerned, it is a *bona fide*, good, and available contract, which cannot be transcended.

They also instructed me to say, that this government would not deem it legal for a citizen of this country to enter into a contract with President Juarez, without his re-election as President; and while he may be commander of the republican forces, and assume the carrying out of the contract previously made,

and disbursing the funds of the country for the benefit of the republic, his status is such, under the constitution, that he cannot now bind the republic by his contract; therefore, your suggestion to go to El Paso for alteration of contracts is nugatory. No notice has been served upon me of the nature you allude to; and if it had been, it could not destroy a written contract which speaks for itself.

On your own account, as a gentleman and a man of honor, and on account of the harmony which might exist between yourself and the friends of your republic, both in and outside of Congress, I hope you have not made expressions in Washington of the sentiments you have written to me.

A certified copy of my contract is in the hands of Congress, and no action there will be taken on any other bonds than those under it, and any design to mar the plain letter of its reading will have a tendency to injure the republic and retard the desired approach to restoration, and must meet with the disapprobation of President Juarez.

The refusal of Congress to guarantee the bonds might prevent them from being salable in this market—that is all.

I have an offer of three millions of dollars from a Mexican who has expressed a desire to take the presidency of this company, and who will give a pledge from some of the wealthiest gentlemen here and elsewhere to insure success.

Your letter has been laid before our board of directors, and in their opinion it is of such a nature that, on receipt of this letter, you will be most happy to withdraw it, to replace yourself in the only position you can hold as a friend of the company, and of advantage in this country to the republic of Mexico.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
20 *Exchange Place—Office*, 34.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 74.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1866.

SIR: I am instructed by Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, to answer the two letters which you addressed to him, dated, respectively, the 1st and 21st instant, saying that he notified Mr. Cassard, as representative of the same interests you advocate in said letters, that the contract you signed with General Carvajal was entirely null from its intrinsic merits and circumstances, as well as from the declarations of the Mexican government.

Mr. Romero adds that, taking said nullity as a basis, in case you or any other person should wish to have some grants from the Mexican republic, the right course is to apply at El Paso, asking for them, and you can be sure that they will be issued in reasonable and liberal terms, if the application shows that there is a real intention and probability of accomplishing anything useful to the country.

But neither Mr. Romero nor General Carvajal have any powers to grant concessions for colonization, the latter circumstance being one of the reasons why the contract above mentioned is, and has been, considered null.

Besides the notification of this nullity to Mr. Cassard, General Carvajal was

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requested by Mr. Romero, some time since, to notify it to you, by making known to you the declaration in the premises issued by the Mexican government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

IGNO. MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

Mr. Daniel Woodhouse.

P. S.—Mr. Romero has just received your letter of yesterday, and says he thanks you for the information it contains. He was already aware of it, and does not think there is any danger in the premises. If any bonds should be disposed of without the proper registering, they would be simply of no value.

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 75.

Confidential.] New York, *February* 3, 1866.

Sir: Since I received your favor of the 28th ultimo, I have been trying to find out privately what you said about Woodhouse circulating the report that you were one of the members of a company of which he was the head, and I am satisfied it is true. From what I have seen of the gentlemen lately, I must believe one of two things—either that Woodhouse is crazy, or that he is very corrupt. I told him, and proved it by documents, that neither you nor Mr. Zarco would accept places as directors in his company; and yet, in spite of recent occurrences which I have mentioned to you, he continues to do all he can to reorganize his company under false representations of "a magnificent contract" with the Mexican government, and ridiculous plans. Unfortunately there are always people in this country and in this city who catch at anything, and this audacious man may deceive many persons who do not know that the contract to which he refers has been declared null and of no effect, and that you have nothing to do with his company. I think, then, the time has come for you to publish your vindication, adding that your name has been used without your consent, &c. This course may save us some trouble. We have nothing to do with him; do not even speak to him; for the other day he broke open the door of our principal office, No. 58 Broadway, took possession of the house, and we could only make him leave by threatening to arrest him; consequently we have been obliged to bar the doors and windows, and are working calmly and deliberately to arrange our business, and avoid, if possible, any controversy with the man.

I inform you privately I have been assured that Woodhouse has had private interviews with Tifft's associates, but I do not know for what purpose.

This is all I have to say now, but I will continue to report to you whatever discoveries I make, and keep you informed of our progress.

I remain yours, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, *New York.*

Señor Don M. Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 76.

Confidential.] New York, *February* 20, 1866.

Sir: Mr. Barney will visit your city some time this week to see you about the business we have on hand. I must inform you that Mr. Tifft has taken all the plates for the "Mexican bonds" from the "United States Bank Note Company" and has them in his possession, so he can print any quantity he wishes. I understand that Mr. Fuentes Muniz is signing or registering bonds for Mr. Tifft, who publicly declared "that he did not care a straw for you; had no favors to ask of you—no thanks to offer you; that his contract was with the Mexican government, and not with you." That language much surprised me, and I felt bound to tell you of it.

With nothing more to communicate at present, I am, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD.

Señor Don M. Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 77.

New York, *February* 24, 1866.

Sir: Mr. Barney requests me to write you these few lines, saying he cannot see you till Tuesday, on account of important business now on hand.

Woodhouse is doing us much harm. He has organized a new company, and by deception and treachery has gained over many who think the contract with Carvajal is valid.

For these reasons I think you ought to publish a notice that the contract has been declared null and void, so as to prevent further complications.

Yours, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, *New York.*

Señor Don M. Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 78.

No. 277.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, April 11, 1866.

With your note 133 of the 12th of March last, I received a copy of the one addressed to you on the 9th of August last, marked No. 5, by General José M. de J. Carvajal, in regard to the application of a portion of certain drafts emanating from the agreements he tried to conclude with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and a copy of the reply of your department on the 15th of September last, marked No. 2, disapproving the appropriation, which through neglect had not been sent

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to me with note No. 321 of the same date, from the department, though I had seen the last communication mentioned, because it came open and through my hands.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 79.

No. 278.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 11, 1866.

In note No. 134 of the 12th of March last, from your department, I learn that the government approves my conduct in the care I took not to encourage Mr. Andrew Cassard's pretensions as agent of a company to take the place of that represented by Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and alluding to the grounds you adduced in your note of the 15th September, marked No. 1, to General Don José M. J. Carvajal, annulling the contract that General Carvajal attempted to conclude with the said Woodhouse. You say perhaps it will be necessary to expose the falsity of that contract, supposed to have been granted on the 15th of May last, in San Carlos de Tamaulipas, although this allegation must be kept as an extreme case, as you say, for reasons of delicacy. I will keep these suggestions in mind should I have to argue again the nullity of that agreement.

To what I have already communicated to you on the subject, I must add that, from all I can learn, Mr. Woodhouse still continues his pretensions, though I do not know if his associates aid him, for he has quarrelled with them. Woodhouse says, as I have been told, if Congress guarantees any Mexican bonds, they must be his or some founded on his contract, as it is the only one sanctioned, and as the President's term of office expires on the 30th of November, he cannot grant others after that time.

Woodhouse has not written to me since the secretary of the legation answered some of his letters in my name, as I informed you at the time.

As to Cassard, he wrote me lately, saying his new company was prospering and will enforce certain rights, without mentioning what they are. I did not answer his letter, nor will I write to him again unless upon important business.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 80.

No. 355.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Washington, May 10, 1866.

Mr. Hiram Barney, ex-collector of the New York custom-house, came to see me last night, to tell me he heard Santa Anna's agents there were trying to buy

some steamers; till now they had effected nothing, and probably could not, as Mr. Daniel Woodhouse seemed to be chief agent. This man, you will remember, was the same who signed a contract with General Carvajal, and who has no money, credit, or reputation. Another person told me to-day that Santa Anna was expected in New York to-morrow or the next day. We will soon see about it.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 81.

No. 495.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 14, 1866.

I enclose the copy of a letter written to me by Mr. Andrew Cassard, enclosing a bill of costs in the Woodhouse contract, and money delivered to General José M. I. Carvajal, with a power from Mr. Amos S. Sackett to collect the same, and five justification documents, all in copies. He says he wants the papers kept at the legation till the account is paid. I wrote him to-day that I could not receive the documents; and that he had better apply directly to the government, if he thought proper so to do. I enclose a copy of my answer. The total of Mr. Sackett's account is $12,276 75, one thousand of which was given at once to General Carvajal for hotel bills, and ten thousand in a draft by General Carvajal in favor of Mr. Cassard, and made payable by the supposed company, represented by Mr. Woodhouse, the rest being for notarial expenses, lawyers' fees, &c., paid for drawing up the documents of the contract.

In the account of the so-called secretary of the company, Mr. Amos S. Sackett, the ten thousand dollars in the draft are represented to have been paid to E. B. Sackett, brother of the said treasurer, who it is said acted as agent, and to whom Cassard sent the draft. Mr. Cassard says this was to compensate him for services in making the Woodhouse contract, and to indemnify him for expenses incurred while General Carvajal was staying at his house for a few days.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 82.

NEW YORK, *July* 10, 1866.

SIR: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that Colonel Ramsey left last week for El Paso, by way of New Orleans, to make favorable arrangements with the Mexican government, and from which we hope the most happy results. Mr. Amos M. Sackett, secretary of the old company, advanced several thousand dollars to General Carvajal, as I informed you in one of our interviews in

Washington, and by his order Mr. Sackett has made out the account and given me the power to collect the claim. I here send you, therefore, his account against the Mexican government, with copies of the different documents, and of the power he gave me for that purpose, that you might file the claim in you archives till it can be paid.

With assurances of my very high regard, I remain, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD.
Box 6766 *New York.*

Señor Don M. Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 83.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America.
Washington, July 14, 1866.

Sir: Not wishing to keep the documents you sent me on the 10th instant, and as you give no particular directions about them, and the time has not arrived for me to attend to them, I send them all back to you. You can send them to the Mexican government by Colonel Ramsey, if you like, who, you tell me, is going to El Paso to arrange the business in which you are interested; or you can do as you please with them.

Besides, I have express instructions from my government to receive no claims of any kind, as they must be sent directly there; and if it is true that you do not claim the pay now, this is merely a preliminary step.

For these reasons I return the documents to you, consisting of an account and power from Mr. Amos S. Sackett, with five other documents or papers.

Your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. Andrew Cassard, *New York.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 84.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, July 14, 1866.

The account of Amos S. Sackett amounts to $12,276 75; one thousand dollars given to General Carvajal for hotel expenses, and ten thousand dollars in a bill of exchange drawn by him on the treasurer of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in favor of Mr. Cassard, who said it was paid to E. B. Sackett, as agent, without saying what became of that sum. The rest are fees to notaries and lawyers for preparing the documents of the contract.

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 85.

29 Broadway, New York, Office, 35,
September 11, 1866.

Sir; From the position our company occupies in relation to internal improvements in your republic, and an undertaking to market a general loan for the use of your government, in bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, under contract of May 15, 1865, between General Carvajal, as agent of the President of Mexico, and myself, as president of our company, it is rendered important that your government should be informed of the progress of the loan, and some action taken in regard to disbursements. Said contract, from the first, has been in the hands of our government, and the committee of Congress has so far been favorable to our application for the guarantee of the bonds at par that your government might economically realize the full equivalent of the indebtedness. It has made us confident of the passage of the bill.

We have been importuned by ambitious leaders, who claim to be invested with a sort of military superintendency over our company, with the view to disburse this loan, but by our steadfast refusal to gratify these men we acquired their revengeful hostility, insomuch that robbery and assassination have been attempted; all the facts of which are in the possession of our government.

We are not identified with Carvajal and Wallace, with Miramon, Ortega, or Santa Anna. When the latter arrived in this city, we waited upon him and gave him a certified copy of our contract, and a detailed history of its negotiation, when we exacted in return his private views of the situation and destiny of Mexico, which we failed to obtain. We then offered to make him a director in our company, which he declined. He is willing to represent Mexico in our company, receive money to carry out his plans, but he is not willing to detail to us what those plans are to be.

Our contract being peaceful, it is impossible for us to enter into the military schemes of the republic that do not square with the neutrality laws and the laws of Mexico, morally and religiously enforced; therefore our interviews with Santa Anna ceased.

We are now offered by a member of Congress for the bonds, 15,000 new Springfield rifles, at a cost of fifty per cent. below price to government; also, several batteries and a first-class gunboat. We are also about prepared to place the bonds in the market for cash, with the ability to keep them at a fair price until Congress shall finally pass the bill, or a sufficient amount be floated to establish their permanent credit.

Not receiving a reply to our last letter addressed to your legation, we are left in doubt as to whether this will not meet with the same fate, and we have, therefore, to inform you that in such an event we shall transmit this letter, &c., to our representative near the President of the republic.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. WOODHOUSE, *President, &c.*

Señor Romero,
Mexican Minister, Washington City.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 86.

Washington, *September* 15, 1866.

Sir: Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, has received your letter of the 11th instant, and requests me to answer you in his behalf, that you are aware he does

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS

Washington, and by his order Mr. Sackett has made out the account and given me the power to collect the claim. I here send you, therefore, his account against the Mexican government, with copies of the different documents, and of the power he gave me for that purpose, that you might file the claim in you archives till it can be paid.

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D. WOODHOUSE, *President, &c.*

Señor Romero.
Mexican Minister, Washington City.

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not know of any contract of yours binding the Mexican government, and consequently he has nothing to do with your schemes on Mexico in conjunction with others. If you have any that require the action of the Mexican government, he has told you and your agents that you should apply directly to said government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

Mr. D. WOODHOUSE,
New York City.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 87.

No. 659.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, October 4, 1866.

The principal recent event of this country affecting our affairs is the alliance of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna with one of the Fenian factions of New York. Since Saturday last, the Herald has been publishing notices of his movements, and mentions the arrival of Santa Anna's commissioners in this city, among whom is R. Clay Crawford. That paper told us yesterday that Santa Anna had contracted a loan of five millions of dollars, and that he was contracting for six steamers.

I think it impossible for this alliance to produce any serious result It will affect public opinion here, but no expedition will be allowed to leave. My reason for thinking so is, I am sure Santa Anna has not the means to equip an expedition, and the persons he has engaged are not of the best reputation for responsibility, and I think they have joined him to get what money he has left. The Herald announces, and it seems to be true, that Don Gabor Naphegyi is the soul of this movement, and acts as private secretary to Santa Anna, and has already been made his minister of relations.

The other conspirators in this plot are no better than Naphegyi. I have some information about what they are doing, but I do not think proper to give it now, to burden this note with ridiculous details. Wishing to save persons who join them in good faith from deception, I have determined to publish in to-day's papers an official notice, signed by the secretary of this legation, notifying that no contract of any kind whatever, made in the name of the supreme government, without the approbation of this legation, will be binding, and that no bonds issued in the name of the republic without my sanction will be valid.

I have considered this necessary, as Woodhouse is one of Santa Anna's principal agents, and there are rumors that he is offering bonds for sale.

* * * * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 88.

[From the New York Herald, October 5, 1866.]

CARD FROM MINISTER ROMERO RELATIVE TO MEXICAN BONDS.

MEXCAN LEGATION, *Washington, October* 4, 1866.

The minister of the Mexican republic having been informed that some parties representing themselves authorized to make contracts or issue bonds in behalf of said republic, the public is hereby cautioned and respectfully notified that no contract of any kind, nor any bonds purporting to be concluded or issued in this country in behalf of Mexico, are or can ever be considered valid and binding on the Mexican republic unless they be approved by its minister accredited near the government of the United States, this condition being in accordance with specific instructions received from the Mexican government.

IGNACIO MARISCAL,
Secretary of Legation.

No. 89.

No. 715.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, October 30, 1866.

Some time ago Mr. Dunbar, president of the Continental Bank Note Company, informed me of the danger of leaving the dies (rolls) in possession of the United States Company, that printed the bonds issued by General Carvajal, (for, as you know, only the plates made for that purpose were secured,) and that company might dispose of its effects at any time, and thus the dies and rolls would pass into the hands of unknown persons. I told Mr. Tifft about it, who promised to be on the lookout, and to redouble his efforts to obtain them. Mr. Alvin Man, a relative of Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, came to see me lately with a recommendation, and told me the United States Company had already sold the said dies (rolls,) and Mr. Matthew Easton, of New York, whom he knew belonged to the National Bank Note Company, had bought them.

I reported the fact immediately to the house of Corlies & Company in a letter of the 27th instant, of which I enclose a copy. I got an answer from them the day before yesterday, and also enclose a copy with the translation. In it you will see that those gentlemen fear no danger of these dies being used illegally, but they will continue their efforts to get them to save all risks.

I reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 90.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, October 27, 1866.

I have learned from a person worthy of all credit that a few days ago the so-called United States Bank Note Company sold all its effects, and among them

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
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the dies for the Mexican bonds they began to print. The person who bought the dies is Mr. Matthew Easton, of Wall street, No. 19, or some other number, which the president of the National Bank Note Company can give. I inform you of this important fact, so that you may find out what has been done, and secure the dies to prevent their misuse, as it is feared they are now trying to use them illegally.

I repeat to you the assurances of my high regard.

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 91.

OFFICE OF JOHN W. CORLIES & COMPANY,
57 *Broadway, N. Y., October* 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR : Your favor of the 27th instant is received and its contents fully appreciated. We have been trying for months to get possession of all the dies used in the printing of Mexican bonds, but, partly owing to the absence of Mr. Jones, have been unable to succeed.

More than a week ago we commenced a movement which we hoped would enable us to get them from the parties who purchased them from the United States Bank Note Company, and now, through the aid of Mr. Shepherd, president of the National Bank Note Company, we hope to succeed in getting them very soon.

We think there is not the least danger of any improper use being made of the dies, but still we want to "make assurance doubly sure," and shall do our best to secure them, and will keep you advised of our progress.

Yours, most truly,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

His Excellency M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 91½.

[Translation.]

No. 800.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

Mr. Tifft has given me a manuscript copy of one of the bonds which, as it appears, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has issued, pledging what he considers as his personal property. Mr. Tifft says that a person unknown to him took the original of this bond to his office, asking what was its value. The bond was for $500, with the signature of Santa Anna and several vignettes, among them his portrait, and the others representing his former possessions in the State of Vera Cruz, and his palaces, as they are there called, of Turbaco and St. Thomas. It is stated in the bond that the $500 will be paid by the subscriber in the money of the United States, in New York, on the 28th of June, 1868, the date of its issue being the 28th of June last, with an interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable at a bank the name of which was still in blank. It is stated in said document that it is one of a series of 1,500 bonds, the total amount of which is $750,000, and the payment thereof is guaranteed with the possessions referred to, which have been duly mortgaged, and among them are specially mentioned 378 square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz. The signature of Santa Anna appears as having been witnessed by two witnesses, and the document acknowledged before Richard L. H. Finch, a notary public in New York.

Mr. Tifft, after having taken a copy of the bond, returned it to the party interested, informing him that it was worthless, because the property offered in it as a mortgage had been previously confiscated.

This is the means through which Santa Anna has sought to obtain large resources to carry out his plans, but which, I do not believe, has produced them as yet, nor will produce them in the future.

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*

No. 91⅔.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[Picture—palace of Turbaco.] No. 338. [$500.]

[Picture—land and property in the State of Vera Cruz.]

First mortgage bonds.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at present in the city of New York, am indebted to ——— or bearer, in the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum I promise to pay the bearer hereof in lawful money of the United States of America, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the city of New York, State of New York, with interest thereon from the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually at the banking-house of ———, in the city of New York.

[Picture—Santa Anna.]

[Picture—palace of St. Thomas.]

This bond is one of a series of fifteen hundred bonds, amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bearer hereof is entitled to a security derived from a mortgage deed of trust, duly executed and delivered by said Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to ———, ———, trustees, and bearing even date with this bond, and covering several acres of property, in all amounting to about three hundred and seventy-eight square miles of land, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, together with two palaces and grounds, one situated in the island of St. Thomas and the other in Turbaco, in the republic of New Granada.

[SEAL.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—
THENDEN C. VERMILYE.
THEO. WALSER.

State of New York,
City and county of New York:

Be it known that on this —— day of ———, A. D. 1866, before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, and residing in said city and county, personally came Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, to me known to be the same person who executed the foregoing bond, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

[seal.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal of office the day and year above written.

RICHARD L. H. FINCH,
Notary Public, New York city.

(Lithographed by Nathan Lane, 69 Wall street and 91 Beaver street, New York.)

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 92.

No. 43.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, January 27, 1867.

I received a telegram from General Sturm in New York, the 25th instant, of which I send you a copy and translation, numbers 1 and 2, in which he informs me, as you will see, that one million of the Woodhouse bonds had been offered for sale, and he had seen some of them. I immediately requested General Sturm to send me one of the bonds, and tell me all that had been done by Woodhouse in their fraudulent issue, as you will see by the enclosed copy and translation of my reply, also marked 3 and 4.

While Mr. Tifft was in this city he received a letter from Mr. Russell, who is interested in the bonds that J. W. Corlies & Co. are to issue. That letter, dated the 26th, of which I enclose a copy and translation, numbered 5 and 6, gives particulars of the fraudulent issue of the bonds by Woodhouse.

In view of it, I thought it well for the secretary of legation to publish over my name, in the public papers of the day, a notice, of which I enclose a copy and translation, numbered 7 and 8. The notice will be sent to the press to-day.

* * * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Durango.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 93.

[From New York, January 25, 1867.—Received, Washington, January 25, 1867, 12.45 p. m.]

Señor M. Romero, *Mexican Minister:*

One million of Woodhouse bonds offered at almost nothing. I have seen them. Something must be done at once.

H. STURM.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 94.

New York, *January* 26, 1867.

My Dear Friend: * * * * *

I called on Mr. Wood this morning, as per appointment, after receipt of your letter to Mr. C., and was introduced to Mr. Smith.

I said, I understand, Mr. Smith, that you have some Mexican bonds for sale. What amount have you, and what is the price? "$75,000, at 15 cents." What bonds are these? "The Woodhouse bonds." From whom did you receive the bonds? "The circumstances were these: I met Mr. Atwell one day, about four or five months ago, in Wall street, who told me that he was on his way to see a broker in order to arrange for the raising of money to print a lot of bonds for the Mexican government; that a friend of his had a contract with the government, and that money was needed to print the bonds; that any one advancing it could have the opportunity of making a good deal of money. I proposed to advance the money if it was as he represented, and then had interviews with Woodhouse and Atwell, saw the contract submitted by them to my attorney, Mr. Henrich, who said they were all right, and I then advanced money to print the bonds. The printing was done first by the United States Bank Note Company, and subsequently some were printed by their successors in the same building. The bonds are deposited in the vaults of the Trust Company, and by a subsequent arrangement it was agreed among all the parties that no bonds should be put upon the market until after the 4th of March. That it was expected that the United States government would guarantee this loan; in fact, that the three loans were all to be embraced in the guarantee; then they would put the bonds on the market and sell them at such price as the Mexican government arranged."

He further stated that the Mexican minister sanctioned the contract, and that they were acting under proper authority. * * * *

He followed me down at an unsuspicious distance and reiterated, in the presence of Mr. Henry, Mr. Corlies, Harry, and myself, the substance of the above.

* * * * * *

Very truly yours,

W. D. RUSSELL.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 95.

[From the New York Herald, January 28, 1867.]

Mexican Legation,
Washington, January, 26, 1867.

The Mexican minister has just received reliable information that spurious Mexican bonds are being offered in the market at low rates, which bonds, being somewhat similar in appearance to the genuine, are calculated to deceive and swindle the community. These fraudulent bonds are reported to be issued under a printed contract with Daniel Woodhouse, representing the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which pretended contract was attempted to be obtained through false pretensions of the said Woodhouse, was never delivered, but was forcibly taken by him from the custody of a Mexican citizen, and was at once declared null and void by its signer, General Carvajal, and also by the Mexican minister. Subsequently it was so declared by the Mexican government, of which latter fact official notice was given by this legation to said Woodhouse. The public are hereby cautioned, under instructions from the Mexican minister, against purchasing these spurious bonds, and are hereby notified that the genuine and valid Mexican bonds which are offered for sale in the United States are certified as correct and signed by the undersigned and by Mr. Fuentes, both under instructions from the Mexican minister, and are offered to the public through the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., No. 57 Broadway, in the city of New York.

IGNO. MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

No. 96.

No. 49.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 31, 1867.

Mr. Tifft has lent me the counterfeit Woodhouse bond he got, and one of the genuine of the republic, for sale by J. W. Corlies & Co., so I might see the difference between them. As the government know the genuine, I will only point out the difference of the counterfeit one I have. This bond is for one thousand dollars; in general appearance it is much like the genuine, except the President's picture in the genuine is on the right, and Washington's in the counterfeit; and the latter have not the signature of the secretary of this legation and of Mr. Fuentes as the genuine have. The green square containing the amount of the bond in white letters, in the centre of the text, is narrower and of a different design in the Woodhouse bonds.

A more careful examination shows that the words "Monroe doctrine" in the centre vignette is not in the counterfeit bonds, and the article *Los* in the Spanish text, and *The* in the English, instead of being separate above the text, are put vertically at the beginning in small letters.

The genuine bonds begin thus: "A los veinte años del 1° de Octubre de 1865, pagaran", &c. In the counterfeit it is thus: "Antes de la expiracion de los veinte años del 1° de Setiembre de 1865, pagaran," &c., with corresponding times for the payment of the semi-annual interest. In the legitimate bonds 60 per cent. of the federal revenue and of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi is mortgaged; in the Woodhouse bonds 80 per cent. of the same revenues is pledged, and to be paid at the New York Bank of Commerce; this is not in the genuine bonds.

The same discrepancies are observed in the English text; and the word *impuestos* is rendered imports instead of imposts, the former meaning importations. In the counterfeit bonds, in both texts, it is said the mortgaged revenues amount to three millions of dollars; and that is not found in the genuine.

On the back of the bond the principal piece is the same, except the centre figures, as in the genuine bonds of 500 dollars, and that of the coupons the same as in the bonds for one hundred dollars, except the difference of the denomination. Mr. Tifft told me of this, for I have only one genuine bond of 500 and a spurious one of 1,000 dollars.

From these discrepancies it is evident they had two aims in view: 1st. To avoid a direct charge of counterfeiting, for it will be said that they did not mean to make bonds exactly like the originals, but only such as could be used in the contract of Woodhouse with General Carvajal; 2d. That every phrase calculated to wound the feelings of Maximilian, Ortega, Santa Anna, or any other with whom they hoped to negotiate, was suppressed, and therefore, the words Monroe doctrine nor the President's picture were not in the bonds.

The title "United States Bank Note Company" appears in the Woodhouse bonds, as well as in the genuine, as engravers of the plates.

I renew the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Zacatecas.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 97.

No. 95.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

I enclose a copy and translation of a letter received yesterday from John W. Corlies & Co., in New York, stating the difficulties in the way of prosecuting Woodhouse for the issue of counterfeit bonds of the republic. I also send an extract from the Tribune given to me by Mr. Tifft.

I will try and smooth over difficulties in time, and see if the intrigues and swindles of Woodhouse cannot be cut in the root.

From the enclosed strip, and a letter published by Woodhouse in the New York Times of to-day, a copy of which is also enclosed, it is seen that he has already petitioned Congress to declare his bonds valid.

I went to the Capitol yesterday to see about it, and found the petition had actually been presented on the 11th of February by Woodhouse, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where no notice was taken of it. I read the petition, which was accompanied by a copy of the contract with General Carvajal, and found it full of calumny and falsehood. He presumes the contract was approved by the supreme government and by me, and says much besides, all of which is entirely false. Fortunately the House Committee on Foreign Affairs took no notice of it. It is probable he has presented a similar petition to the Senate, but I had not time to inquire then; I will do so soon, and will communicate the result to you for the information of the supreme government.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Zacatecas.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 98.

NEW YORK, *March* 1, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed we hand you an article from the New York Tribune of this day, which would seem to require some attention—perhaps, reply—and about which we will be glad to have your suggestions.

After a careful examination of the laws and the case, Messrs. Samuel E. Courtney, United States district attorney for this district, and A. Oakey Hall, district attorney for the city, have decided that conviction of Woodhouse for either forgery or counterfeiting would not be possible under our laws, which seem in

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

this respect to have been loosely formed. A charge of "obtaining money by false pretences" might be substantiated by those whom he induced to advance him money on the fraudulent bonds; but this would require the co-operation of those whom he defrauded, which we cannot get. He might also be convicted of fraud in the manner he obtained the contract; but this would require the presence here of General Carvajal, which appears impracticable under the circumstances. While we exceedingly regret our inability to punish Woodhouse as he deserves, we are powerless to do more than to carefully watch his proceedings and try to save the public from being swindled until he may, perhaps, place himself within the reach of our criminal law.

* * * * *

We have no idea that Woodhouse has placed the matter before Congress, although he may have sent his article to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; but the publication enclosed is calculated to deceive the people unless properly answered.

Our Mr. Corlies is still confined to his bed, although apparently improving.

Please let us hear from you, and believe us your most obedient servants,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

His Excellency M. Romero, *Minister, &c.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 99.

No. 104.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, March 9, 1867.

Two respectable New York merchants, Mr. Frank E. Howe and Mr. F. A. Van Dyke, jr., came to see me to-day; the former brought a letter of recommendation from Mr. James W. Beekman. He told me the latter was interested in the Woodhouse affair, having advanced money, and that Mr. Howe was inclined to take an interest in it, from the contract and documents that Woodhouse had shown him, and which seemed at first view to give him certain rights. They said they could reconstruct the company of which Woodhouse was president, turning him out if necessary, and they thought they could get Congress to guarantee fifty millions in bonds, of which the company should retain twenty millions in exchange for their paper, and negotiate the remaining thirty millions for the benefit of the government.

I told them the contract was void, had been declared null by the government, and I had positive instructions not to recognize it, but if they desired to promote the interests of the republic, they could arrange some other plan and submit it to me. I did this because they are certainly persons of much respectability and good mercantile position in New York. It is evident that Woodhouse has arranged to deceive many worthy persons, and may cause much more trouble.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Zacatecas.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 100.

New York, *March*, 7, 1867.

My Dear Mr. Romero: Allow me to present to you Colonel Frank E. Howe, of New York, who desires to see you on some Mexican affairs. He is a very worthy, respectable, and well-known merchant here, whose patriotic exertions on behalf of the soldiers of our late war have made him many friends. I commend him to your courtesy.

Very truly, your friend,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Hon. Matias Romero,
Mexican Minister, &c., &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 101.

[La Cronica, New York, March 80, 1867.—Communicated.]

No. 214.] Office of the United States, European, and
West Virginia Land and Mining Company,
New York, March 28, 1867.

Sir: Accept my best thanks for the excellent translation and insertion of the letter and documents I sent you, in number one hundred and eleven of your estimable paper, and insert the following explanations to-day. When I was introduced to General Carvajal, I told him my aim was to develop the resources of Mexico solely by emigration; to draw the immense trade and commerce of that country to the United States; to establish a convenient and solid medium of circulation, based upon the wealth and resources of that territory, and thus bring the bonds to be issued up to par.

To effect this, we agreed that the bonds should be consolidated on the States of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and the United States of Mexico, and should be declared legal money for the payment of custom-house duties and taxes, as well as for lands and mines.

In order to raise the Mexican bonds issued by the company to a par value, while discord continues in that country, I assured General Carvajal I would ask my government to guarantee the bonds, or let them be exchanged for United States bonds. In accordance with that promise, I tried to get an act passed by the American Congress, but found Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, opposed to me at every step. I named three of the wealthiest and most respectable merchants of New York, James W. Beekman, Frank E. Howe, and Frederick A. Van Dyke, as commissioners, in case the bill should pass, to take the bonds to the United States treasury to be indorsed or exchanged, then to deposit them in the New York Bank of Commerce (which has a capital of several millions of dollars) for safe keeping, and to receive the proceeds of their sales as they took place, and charge them to the credit of the Mexican government to pay its drafts, according to the contract.

On the ninth instant two of the commissioners, Colonel Frank E. Howe and Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., saw Mr. Romero in Washington, and showed him their powers in relation to this business. Mr. Romero acknowledged to these commissioners that the company, as well as myself, were released from any charge or imputation of intentions to violate, in spirit or letter, the contract with this respect to have been loosely formed. A charge of "obtaining money by false pretences" might be substantiated by those whom he induced to advance him money on the fraudulent bonds; but this would require the co-operation of those whom he defrauded, which we cannot get. He might also be convicted of fraud in the manner he obtained the contract; but this would require the presence here of General Carvajal, which appears impracticable under the circumstances. While we exceedingly regret our inability to punish Woodhouse as he deserves, we are powerless to do more than to carefully watch his proceedings and try to save the public from being swindled until he may, perhaps, place himself within the reach of our criminal law.

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We have no idea that Woodhouse has placed the matter before Congress, although he may have sent his article to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; but the publication enclosed is calculated to deceive the people unless properly answered.

Our Mr. Corlies is still confined to his bed, although apparently improving.

Please let us hear from you, and believe us your most obedient servants,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

His Excellency M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 99.

No. 104.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 9, 1867.

Two respectable New York merchants, Mr. Frank E. Howe and Mr. F. A. Van Dyke, jr., came to see me to-day; the former brought a letter of recommendation from Mr. James W. Beekman. He told me the latter was interested in the Woodhouse affair, having advanced money, and that Mr. Howe was inclined to take an interest in it, from the contract and documents that Woodhouse had shown him, and which seemed at first view to give him certain rights. They said they could reconstruct the company of which Woodhouse was president, turning him out if necessary, and they thought they could get Congress to guarantee fifty millions in bonds, of which the company should retain twenty millions in exchange for their paper, and negotiate the remaining thirty millions for the benefit of the government.

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I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Zacatecas.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 100.

NEW YORK, *March*, 7, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: Allow me to present to you Colonel Frank E. Howe, of New York, who desires to see you on some Mexican affairs. He is a very worthy, respectable, and well-known merchant here, whose patriotic exertions on behalf of the soldiers of our late war have made him many friends. I commend him to your courtesy.

Very truly, your friend,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Hon. MATIAS ROMERO,
Mexican Minister, &c., &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 101.

[La Cronica, New York, March 30, 1867.—Communicated.]

No. 214.] OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND
WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
New York, March 28, 1867.

SIR: Accept my best thanks for the excellent translation and insertion of the letter and documents I sent you, in number one hundred and eleven of your estimable paper, and insert the following explanations to-day. When I was introduced to General Carvajal, I told him my aim was to develop the resources of Mexico solely by emigration; to draw the immense trade and commerce of that country to the United States; to establish a convenient and solid medium of circulation, based upon the wealth and resources of that territory, and thus bring the bonds to be issued up to par.

To effect this, we agreed that the bonds should be consolidated on the States of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and the United States of Mexico, and should be declared legal money for the payment of custom-house duties and taxes, as well as for lands and mines.

In order to raise the Mexican bonds issued by the company to a par value, while discord continues in that country, I assured General Carvajal I would ask my government to guarantee the bonds, or let them be exchanged for United States bonds. In accordance with that promise, I tried to get an act passed by the American Congress, but found Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, opposed to me at every step. I named three of the wealthiest and most respectable merchants of New York, James W. Beekman, Frank E. Howe, and Frederick A. Van Dyke, as commissioners, in case the bill should pass, to take the bonds to the United States treasury to be indorsed or exchanged, then to deposit them in the New York Bank of Commerce (which has a capital of several millions of dollars) for safe keeping, and to receive the proceeds of their sales as they took place, and charge them to the credit of the Mexican government to pay its drafts, according to the contract.

On the ninth instant two of the commissioners, Colonel Frank E. Howe and Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., saw Mr. Romero in Washington, and showed him their powers in relation to this business. Mr. Romero acknowledged to these commissioners that the company, as well as myself, were released from any charge or imputation of intentions to violate, in spirit or letter, the contract with the government of Mexico. The commissioners told Mr. Romero that the senators and representatives of the United States government said, if Mr. Romero would agree with the company, the bill guaranteeing the bonds should pass, and Mexico would be furnished with all the money needed.

After that interview, Mr. Romero, after admitting I had done all I could for Mexico, sent to the committee in charge of the bill a false and malicious accusation against the integrity of the company. Now, from proof I have, I declare that Mr. Romero's sole object, end, and aim is to deprive me of the presidency of the company, so a board of directors may be formed to give him the management of the contract, so as to serve his own purposes. He offered large sums of money to effect this, to purchase our rights and convert the company into a gang of brokers. Not wishing to retire from a company whose object is to enforce the Monroe doctrine, free the country from a foreign war, open trade and commerce, protect the interests of the United States in guaranteeing the bonds, raise the credit of Mexico to a par with other nations, give a fixed currency to the country by accepted bills drawn against the bonds and made payable in New York like our greenbacks, and, in fine, to carry out the contract in good faith, I have respectfully refused all the proposals made to me.

DANIEL WOODHOUSE, *President.*

The DIRECTOR OF THE CRONICA.

No. 102.

WASHINGTON, *April* 2, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has published in La Cronica, a Spanish newspaper of your city, of the 30th ultimo, the enclosed letter, in which he mentions and gives to the public what I understood to be confidential; and, besides, he distorts my conversation with yourself and Mr. Van Dyke. In informing you of these facts I do not mean to complain in any way either of you or Mr. Van Dyke, my object being only to bring them up to your notice with a view that you will have a proof of how loose Mr. Woodhouse is in his statements. Should you think proper to rectify in any way Mr. Woodhouse's statements as contained in his card, I will be glad to have a letter from you on this subject, with authority to transmit it to my government.

Hoping you will excuse me for trespassing upon your kindness, I remain, my dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Colonel FRANK E HOWE, *New York City.*

[NOTE.—Same letter was addressed on same date to Mr. F. Van Dyke, jr.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 103.

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 27 *Wall street,* 48 *Broad street, N. Y., April* 3, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 2d instant, covering a slip from La Cronica over the signature of Daniel Woodhouse, president, and dated 28th de Marzo, de 1867, is received.

I beg to say that if the annexed translation of the paragraph beginning "El dia y del artual" is correct, Mr. Woodhouse had no authority for making the statement embraced in the words beginning "El Señor Romero en aguella ocasion," &c., &c., as far as it pretends to report any utterance of Colonel Howe or myself. We correctly reported to Mr. Woodhouse your allegation, persistently made, that the contract held by him was void and of no binding effect upon Mexico; and we desire to express our entire disapproval of his perversion of our report.

We are friendly to Mexico and her interests, and you can rely upon it that no considerations of any nature could influence us to disclose any part of your conversation which was confidential in its character, or to distort any of your utterances in regard to the Woodhouse contract.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR.
FRANK E. HOWE.

His Excellency Mr. ROMERO, *Envoy, &c.*

[P. S.—You are authorized to forward this to your government.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 104.

WASHINGTON, *April* 2, 1867.

MY DEAR FRIEND MR. BEEKMAN: I am very sorry to see that Daniel Woodhouse has dragged you in his controversy with me about his contract with General Carvajal. In a letter he published in the Spanish paper of your city called La Cronica, a conservative and anti-American paper, supported chiefly by the Spanish government, he says he gave you a power of attorney to act with Colonel Howe and Mr. Van Dyke in a certain capacity.

I enclose to you a copy of his letter, which appeared in No. 114 of La Cronica, of the 30th ultimo.

Should you not be able to understand it, I will try and prepare a translation for you.

He distorts my conversation with Colonel Howe and Mr. Van Dyke, and I am going to send them by this mail copies of his letter.

* * * * * * *

In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, *&c., &c., &c., New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 105.

NEW YORK, *April* 3, 1867.

MY DEAR FRIEND ROMERO: I have just received your letter of yesterday containing an abstract from the Spanish paper La Cronica.

I have never seen Daniel Woodhouse nor Frederick Van Dyke to my knowledge. No power of attorney was ever given to me by D. Woodhouse, nor have I ever heard of such a thing until your letter informed me of it. I am not a merchant, nor do I ever allow my name to be connected with such enterprises.

Of course, as I do not know either Daniel Woodhouse or Frederick A. Van Dyke, there must be a mistake as to my name. Some other person must have been intended by Mr. Woodhouse, and it may be a printer's error.

I gave a letter of introduction to Colonel Howe to you at his own request.

I lose no time in assuring you, therefore, that the use of my name by the Cronica is without my permission, or even knowledge.

* * * * * * *

I will thank you to have the correction as to my name made in the Spanish paper. This is due to me.

With sincere regard, I am truly your friend,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,

No. 5 East 34th Street—Wednesday, 5 p. m.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 106.

No. 108.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

Daniel Woodhouse printed in pamphlet form his petition to the Congress of the United States, asking the guarantee of the loan of fifty millions in Mexican bonds, which he says he has in his possession; and, in answer to the official notice, published by this legation on the 25th of January last, in relation to the said pretended bonds, I send you a copy of it and the contract Woodhouse made with General Carvajal. He also printed a prospectus of the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, the Carvajal contract, an argument in favor of the guarantees of the bonds by this government, and an appendix of three pages for the same purpose, all without date, and signed by Woodhouse.

Although Woodhouse is a man without social position in New York, the fact of his having succeeded in attracting the attention of some few honorable men in that city furnishes sufficient reason not to despise his slanderous publications, and pass them over in silence, as the result would be injurious to the national interests. The treachery of Woodhouse is so refined that he put the certificate which I gave to General Carvajal on the 7th of June, long before the contract was made, to his contract of the 15th of May, 1865, and made it appear as though it was intended for it, and was the official approbation for the same. In everything else Mr. Woodhouse has acted in the same bad faith.

* * * * * * *

The papers published by him are of such a nature that I take the liberty to call the particular attention of the supreme government to them. I am endeavoring to see what is best to be done; and, till I can come to some determination, I am collecting information to demonstrate the slanderous assertions of Woodhouse.

On the 12th instant I asked information of the consul general of the republic concerning the part he had taken in it, which information, dated yesterday, I received to-day. I send you a copy of both documents, together with the copy of a communication which I address this day to General Carvajal, asking for his report. I have also requested information of C. Fuentes y Munez and of General Sturm.

On Friday and Saturday of last week I had two interviews with Mr. Howe and Mr. Van Dyke, as I informed you in my note (No. 104) of the 9th instant. From what I then told them, and from what I said to the latter in a letter which I wrote to him on the 12th, enclosing a copy in English of the powers granted to General Carvajal, they have both declined to take part in the Woodhouse affair. In a letter from Mr. Van Dyke, which I have just received, dated yesterday in New York, among other things he writes as follows:

"After an attentive examination of the Woodhouse contract by the light which those original documents (the powers granted to General Carvajal) throw upon it, I and my companions have determined to take no part in it."

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Zacatecas.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 107.

WASHINGTON, *March* 10, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of yesterday I enclose to you a translation into English of General Carvajal's powers, begging you to be kind enough to return those papers to me as soon as it will suit your convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. FREDERICK A. VAN DYKE, Jr., *New York City.*

[For enclosure of this letter see Nos. 115 and 116.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 108.

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 27 *Wall street,* 43 *Broad street, N. Y., March* 11, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday is received. I have already forwarded to you the papers which I promised; they were mailed the same day when I addressed you. I now enclose the copies which you were so kind as to forward to me.

After a full examination of the Woodhouse contract in the light which these original papers throw upon it, myself and associates have concluded not to embark in it.

If in the future we can be of service to you or the nation which you represent we shall be very much pleased to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR.

His Excellency Mr. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

No. 109.

THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Prospectus.—Contract for Mexican Interoceanic Railway, Canal and Telegraphs.—Capital, $20,000,000 ; *assets*, $85,000,000.

D. Woodhouse, president ; V. Houghton, secretary ; Colonel George Mackay, civil engineer and superintendent.

(Bank of Commerce, depository under the contract, office 29 Broadway, New York city.—1867.(

The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company is a corporation established in 1865, under the laws of the State of New York, to promote American colonization, emigration, and mining enterprises. It has a capital of $20,000,000, and assets, as will hereafter appear, valued at $80,000,000, to which Mexico reserves to itself the right to add $25,000,000 by the subscription of its own people within one year after peace shall have been declared. Its franchises are as follows : 1. 250,000 acres of agricultural and mining lands in Western Virginia. 2. 4,500 square miles of agricultural lands ; and, 3. 2,136 mines of fifty acres each in the republic of Mexico, to be located and worked by the grantees thereof. Certain specified grants, more fully set forth in the annexed contract with the republic of Mexico, and which may be generally, though imperfectly, stated as follows : 4. The sole right to construct a double-track railway, on a grant 150 feet wide, from Matamoras to Mazatlan, with branches to the city of Mexico, Soto la Manna, and Tampico, by routes to be determined by the grantees. 5. The payment by Mexico of all land damages incident to a right of way, and to depot accommodations, &c., for the purposes here mentioned, together with the cost of all material produced in the country and useful in the construction of said railway, such as sleepers, lumber, fencing, building materials, and the like ; leaving to the company only the obligation of grading the track, laying the rails, and purchasing rolling stock. 6. The right to navigate any bay, lake, or river, in connection with, or continuation of the primary enterprise. 7. The right to construct canals wherever convenient to connect navigable waters used by this company in the prosecution or extension of its enterprise. 8. The right to construct telegraphs connecting any points which may be intersected by its works. 9. The right to sink artesian wells wherever the grantees may eect. 10. The grant of town lots, free of charge, together with requisite municipal privileges to such emigrants as under its patronage may make settlement within the territory.

It will be perceived by the foregoing that all former grants by any government to the subjects of another are thrown into the shade by the magnitude and importance of the concessions made and the prospective advantages here secured to American citizens. They cover all the rights of way hitherto sought with a view of securing exclusive control of interoceanic communications, whether by means of railway or canal. They give a virtual monopoly of all the gold and silver products, and a concentration in our commercial centres of all the trade of that country, one of the most productive and by nature most wealthy on the globe. Its unfortunate political condition has hitherto rendered it impossible to enter upon the work of colonization and internal improvements as contemplated, and so essential was quiet and order deemed to the successful issue of these enterprises, that they were by special agreement postponed until after one year from the declaration of peace.

The depressed financial credit of that republic in the market, caused by the offer of a large amount of bonds at a price so low as to effectually destroy their value as an investment, has deterred this company from offering any of the bonds in their possession through the ordinary channels, it having been their determination that Mexico should receive the full value in money of any securities negotiated through their agency. The full amount of fifty millions of bonds, authorized by the annexed contract, is therefore now in their hands, and can be placed upon the market whenever, by the national recuperation of Mexico itself, or by the friendly indorsement of any other government, they shall acquire the commercial value to which they are entitled.

ASSETS.

For the completion of the vast enterprises contemplated the following provision is made :

Seven per cent. bonds, being amount of the Mexican grant.....	$20, 000, 000
Stock of the company, say one-half thereof, at par............	10, 000, 000
Subscriptions promised by Mexico and reserved to the government and people thereof..................................	25, 000, 000
Sale of lands and mining property belonging to the company...	30, 000, 000
	85, 000, 000

It is estimated that the whole of the internal improvements contemplated, including an interoceanic canal, can be completed for the sum of $120,000,000.

The $85,000,000 already provided for will be more than sufficient to complete the east and west lines of railroad and their contemplated branches, including telegraphs, &c., without any bonded debt whatever, and leave a considerable surplus to be devoted to the collateral enterprises for which provision is made.

The increase of stock incident to the enlarged operations referred to, could not be estimated at less than $35,000,000. No bonded debt would therefore be necessary to insure their completion in all their parts.

In this calculation nothing has been said of the mines that would be developed by the railways themselves, and which it has been estimated will more than pay the cost of construction through the mountainous regions where the mines exist, and where alone deep cuts will be necessary. Let us consider what would be the effect of a successful consummation of this enterprise upon Mexico, upon the United States, and upon the future of this company. First, upon Mexico : That government possesses 166,482 square miles of territory, with a population of 8,283,000, and a present real estate valuation of $1,335,000,000, or $163 50 to each person. With every advantage of soil, climate, and production, and with the richest mining region on the globe, there is no reason why, by a slight infusion of American skill and capital, its property valuation should not be increased so as to compare favorably with that of the United States, which is $404 to each individual, being nearly three times its own.

At this time Mexico produces upwards of $24,000,000 a year in gold and silver from her mines. American skill and industry properly protected would increase that sum in an incredibly short period to $75,000,000, to say nothing of the yield of iron, lead, zinc, copper, and precious stones which exist in untold quantities and value. Internal wealth furnishes the means for external trade, and upon the increased production and exportation of the precious metals, grain, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, corn, and fruit, there must follow an increased demand for and importation of all the products of more temperate latitudes, especially manufactures, instruments of husbandry and labor, works of art, and all luxuries demanded by improved social conditions. With the development of her internal forces which must inevitably follow such a system of internal improvement as is here contemplated, the commercial exchanges of that country, which now amount to about $70,000,000, would very soon be increased more than five fold. If the wealth and importance of a people are to be determined by the extent of its commercial intercourse with other portions of the world, the result of this enterprise will be to elevate Mexico to a first-class position among nations and return to her more than a hundred fold in value for every concession she has made and every dollar in money or credit she has granted. Second, upon the United States: By this contract the United States secure the exclusive control of a railway route from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific, reducing the passage from New York to San Francisco to less than fourteen days, or only two-thirds the time now required by the Isthmus route, and diminishing the railway transportation of the Pacific road over arid plains of alkaline dust in summer and impenetrable snows of the Sierra Nevada in winter to a two days' passage over the tierras templades or table lands of Mexico, through a country overflowing with luxuriance and possessing the finest climate in the known world. They secure to their own citizens the bulk of all its foreign trade. It is stated on good authority that the portion of her increased commerce thus acquired would not amount to less than $70,000,000 per annum of imports and an equal value of exports, the duties on the former of which cannot be estimated at less than $10,000,000, probably much more, and the income tax arising from both at not less than $600,000, making $10,600,000 advantage to the treasury alone. They acquire forever a settlement without war or diplomacy of the doctrine that "In the hands of Americans shall remain the destinies of America," and secure to themselves the power of intervention to protect the vested rights of their citizens whenever the misrule of the Mexican government or the interference of foreign powers with its affairs shall render such intervention expedient. Finally, by the introduction of skilled labor, the increase of wealth and the extension of the means of inter-communication, they secure an assimilation of the social and political character of the people to that of our own, and a preparation for the social and political union already foreseen to be inevitable. Third, upon the fortunes of the company: After the foregoing statement, it is needless to argue that the company cannot fail to stand without a rival in the value of its stock, considered merely as an investment. Its roads will be constructed at the least cost per mile to its stockholders of any road in the world. It will possess, instead of a bonded debt, a large cash surplus, unless it should extend its operations as indicated above; and even in that case no bonded debt whatever will attach to the property and franchises secured and belonging to it. It will possess a monopoly of all the travel, traffic, and telegraphic communications of the country, and can fix such prices as will yield profits unsurpassed by any similar enterprise.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Will the United States guarantee the loan?

In obedience to the understanding had with the representative of Mexico, through whom the contract with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company was negotiated, that company has presented to Congress a petition embodying the wish of his government, and has respectfully asked such a guarantee of the bonds now in its hands as will give them a value, as nearly as possible, equal to that of American securities

It is believed that, within the fifteen years limited by the contract, all that is herein contemplated can be accomplished without aid from any quarter. Should such aid be required, negotiations have already been opened by two European powers for the purchase of the bonds, on condition that their citizens shall be admitted to a participation in the benefits of the contract.

The company has, however, deferred any definite action in this matter until their own government has had an opportunity to consider and act upon the proposition already submitted to it, to guarantee the payment of the bonds at maturity, and thus furnish Mexico with $50,000,000, greatly needed by her in her present extremity, and this company with the means of prosecuting its enterprise to an immediate conclusion.

It is not proposed to discuss at length the great interest our people have in this measure. It is apparent such an interest exists, and rights of such importance cannot be allowed to remain unsecured. It is scarcely less apparent that the grand results can be much sooner realized if our government will give its sanction to the enterprise by appropriate legislation.

It is believed that Congress will regard such an indorsement as not only advantageous to the United States, but as demanded by the duty we owe to a government whose persistent fidelity to republican principles at a time when we, as a nation, were in imminent peril, prevented imperialism from establishing itself firmly on this continent, and contributed thereby immeasurably to our success.

SECURITIES.

The securities to the loan granted by the President, Juarez, when his authority thereto was unquestioned, are more than ample. For its redemption at maturity and the payment of the accruing interest, are pledged eighty per cent. of the customs and other revenues of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, amounting to $3,000,000 per annum, 55,000,000 acres of territory, and $50,000,000 worth of select mineral land, to be chosen by the holders; in addition to which the bonds are made a legal tender in payment of all dues of whatever nature to the government itself.

The validity of the contract, and the value and sufficiency of the securities guaranteed, have been submitted to eminent lawyers, both of the United States and Mexico, and unanimously sustained. Surely, neither more nor higher securities than these ought to be demanded.

THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE GUARANTEE.

The chief arguments adduced by the enemies of the measure are the following:

1. "That Mexico is in so unsettled a condition, that no stable executive can be said to exist with which the people of that country are satisfied."

This, instead of being an argument against, is in favor of the measure. If the government of the country was stable, and peace uninterrupted, there could not be an occasion, or even a pretext, for aid.

Aid is needed not by the strong, but by the weak. Assistance is demanded not by the rich, but by the poor. Mexico at peace, with a republican government administered with equity, and sustained by the people, would ask no favors of us or any other nation. She would be able not only to pay her debts, but to defend her territory against foreign assault.

But Mexico, oppressed by foreign domination, distracted by domestic quarrels, with its constitution practically subverted, and the political action of the country an ever-changing chimera, is a fit subject for active sympathy, aid, and intervention, especially when, by giving them, we establish forever the Monroe doctrine, and acquire to ourselves rights and privileges for which this or any other nation might well pay millions.

2. "In the present financial condition of the country, it would be inexpedient to increase the public debt or liability."

Nothing can be more unsound than this objection. So far from increasing the public debt, it is a measure specially caculated to aid in its payment. The interest on the public debt must be paid by duties on imports and taxes on profits of trade, in one form or another. Whatever measure increases either of these items of income to an amount greater than the sum expended therefor, is a positive advantage to the country, considered in reference to its finances.

Now what would be the result of this measure? It has already been shown that, at the very least, $70,000,000 of Mexican products and manufactures can be imported the first year after the guarantee of this loan, the adjustment of their government, the establishment of peace, and the flow of emigration, contemporaneously with the construction of the railways and the opening of the mines.

This $70,000,000 of imports would call for a corresponding $70,000,000 of exports. Even if the average tariff on this amount of imports was not higher than fifteen per cent., and it probably would be, the profits from that source to the government would be $10,000,000, to which must be added at least $600,000 for income tax arising out of the profits of trade on the whole $140,000,000, giving a sum total of $10,600,000 of profits not otherwise to be obtained, against a sum of $3,500,000 interest to be possibly paid on the bonds—a gain of $7,100,000 per annum. As a simple means of economy it is, therefore, commended to our adoption, and would be wisely repeated whenever the same results could be accomplished with any nation. But when we find that $3,500,000 is not to be paid annually, but that the greater part or all of it will come from the revenues of Mexico herself, and that the bonds may also be partly retired by use for the payment of debts due to Mexico, or the purchase of lands or mines, nothing is clearer than that it is little short of political blindness to refuse to guarantee them, on the ground that to do so would increase our own national burdens.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

It is admitted that California and Nevada, through their gold and silver mines, saved this nation from bankruptcy during our late war. But the mines of our western coast are no more comparable with those of Mexico, either in number or richness, than are those of the Atlantic coast with those of California. The mines opened by this railroad in the process of construction would, with those belonging to the *systems* cut and developed thereby, pay our whole national debt.

Millions have been offered in vain, by this and other nations, for a right to construct railways or canals across the country from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. Yet here is a grant, universal in its character, extent, and location, conveying the most complete rights of way, free from land damages, and with the right to take and use all material needful in the construction of the work, at the expense of the government.

Such are the marvellous advantages offered by Mexico to the people of this country. Even if a large pecuniary consideration were demanded therefor, it should be paid without hesitation. But no such demand is made. On the contrary, Mexico makes herself the debtor, and requires no stipulation from us, save that her bonds placed in our hands, shall be negotiated at a reasonable rate. By granting its indorsement the United States will not only render such a negotiation certain and immediate, but give to the securities a value far higher than was contemplated by President Juarez when the negotiations were authorized, without itself incurring any liability to loss. On the contrary, so much do the securities offered exceed the liabilities assumed, that our government may well be more than willing they should, by the non-payment of the loan, fall into its hands.

No. 110.

At the time the contract was being made, one of the chief points of discussion was the most practicable means of providing Mexico with a circulating medium upon such a basis as to secure for it confidence and credit. After careful consideration, the form of the draft, as embodied in the contract, was agreed upon. The drafts, engraved and printed after the style of the United States greenbacks, and paid out by the government, will assume a place in Mexico somewhat similar to that held by the greenbacks in the United States.

Under the terms of the contract, Mexico may draw upon the company, against the proceeds of sales of bonds, for $50,000,000, or more, as she may desire. She can take the accepted drafts and pay them out for the wants of her government of every kind and nature. After being so paid out they will circulate as currency throughout the republic, and being of small denominations, and payable in New York, they will, on an average, be one year in reaching the place appointed for their payment.

To meet them, the company would either have the bonds, which would be held at par, or the proceeds from the sales of them. In most cases the parties holding drafts would take bonds in payment or exchange, because they are a legal tender, at par, for all custom-house dues and internal revenues, bear seven per cent. interest, are payable in gold, and convertible into lands and mines at fixed prices. When held by a government, they will pass the sovereignty of the land, at the option of the holder, provided Mexico should not be true to her obligations under the contract.

The Mexican government, in paying its debts by these drafts, would supply a convenient and safe circulating medium to the people, and by receiving its bonds in payment of its dues, realize one hundred cents on every dollar of its obligations, which it never did heretofore. In addition, it would have the use of at least $50,000,000 per annum, without charge.

It is a part of the fifth article of the contract that Mexico may increase her loans hereafter, by extending the guarantees to the vacant lands and mines of the republic generally. In disposing of her bonds, circulating her drafts, and again receiving her bonds in payment of dues, she has a perpetual source of credit, which may extend to $100,000,000 per annum, or more, and finally cause her bonds, by judicious management, to assume a place in the markets of the world surpassed by those of no other country.

It is conceded that the resources of Mexico are inexhaustible, and that her income will always be equal to the expenses of her government. With the facilities of credit afforded to her under the plan arranged in the contract, with the checks and balances provided, she never could be short of funds, as the company would constantly be advancing to her all she required in acceptances and proceeds arising from sales of bonds.

By the financial system thus inaugurated by the company, not only would the full value of the bonds be realized by Mexico, but a correct disbursement of the funds arising therefrom would also be secured, as a perfect check against frauds and robberies is provided.

In securing full value for her bonds, and protecting her in the proper application of the funds, Mexico would have no cause nor desire for repudiation. In the present moral status of nations, it is only in cases where little or no value has been paid that repudiation is deemed at all tolerable; where the par value of an obligation has been received and appropriated, national insolvency alone can occasion failure of payment.

Under the grants extended to the company for railroads, canals, telegraphs, mines, and wells, they will at an early day put a line of steamers in operation between New York and Brazos Santiago, and construct a railroad from the latter place to Matamoras, and from thence to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, with branches to the different central points, as contemplated in the contract. These improvements, with the results that will follow the large emigration of Americans into Mexico under the auspices of the company, will be the rapid means of opening the vast resources and commerce of that country, and of more than doubling the amount of the property at present taxable by the government.

Mexico, in her distracted condition, largely brought upon her through our that, at the very least, $70,000,000 of Mexican products and manufactures can be imported the first year after the guarantee of this loan, the adjustment of their government, the establishment of peace, and the flow of emigration, contemporaneously with the construction of the railways and the opening of the mines.

This $70,000,000 of imports would call for a corresponding $70,000,000 of exports. Even if the average tariff on this amount of imports was not higher than fifteen per cent., and it probably would be, the profits from that source to the government would be $10,000,000, to which must be added at least $600,000 for income tax arising out of the profits of trade on the whole $140,000,000, giving a sum total of $10,600,000 of profits not otherwise to be obtained, against a sum of $3,500,000 interest to be possibly paid on the bonds—a gain of $7,100,000 per annum. As a simple means of economy it is, therefore, commended to our adoption, and would be wisely repeated whenever the same results could be accomplished with any nation. But when we find that $3,500,000 is not to be paid annually, but that the greater part or all of it will come from the revenues of Mexico herself, and that the bonds may also be partly retired by use for the payment of debts due to Mexico, or the purchase of lands or mines, nothing is clearer than that it is little short of political blindness to refuse to guarantee them, on the ground that to do so would increase our own national burdens.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

It is admitted that California and Nevada, through their gold and silver mines, saved this nation from bankruptcy during our late war. But the mines of our western coast are no more comparable with those of Mexico, either in number or richness, than are those of the Atlantic coast with those of California. The mines opened by this railroad in the process of construction would, with those belonging to the *systems* cut and developed thereby, pay our whole national debt.

Millions have been offered in vain, by this and other nations, for a right to construct railways or canals across the country from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. Yet here is a grant, universal in its character, extent, and location, conveying the most complete rights of way, free from land damages, and with the right to take and use all material needful in the construction of the work, at the expense of the government.

Such are the marvellous advantages offered by Mexico to the people of this country. Even if a large pecuniary consideration were demanded therefor, it should be paid without hesitation. But no such demand is made. On the contrary, Mexico makes herself the debtor, and requires no stipulation from us, save that her bonds placed in our hands, shall be negotiated at a reasonable rate. By granting its indorsement the United States will not only render such a negotiation certain and immediate, but give to the securities a value far higher than was contemplated by President Juarez when the negotiations were authorized, without itself incurring any liability to loss. On the contrary, so much do the securities offered exceed the liabilities assumed, that our government may well be more than willing they should, by the non-payment of the loan, fall into its hands.

No. 110.

At the time the contract was being made, one of the chief points of discussion was the most practicable means of providing Mexico with a circulating medium upon such a basis as to secure for it confidence and credit. After careful consideration, the form of the draft, as embodied in the contract, was agreed upon. The drafts, engraved and printed after the style of the United States greenbacks, and paid out by the government, will assume a place in Mexico somewhat similar to that held by the greenbacks in the United States.

Under the terms of the contract, Mexico may draw upon the company, against the proceeds of sales of bonds, for $50,000,000, or more, as she may desire. She can take the accepted drafts and pay them out for the wants of her government of every kind and nature. After being so paid out they will circulate as currency throughout the republic, and being of small denominations, and payable in New York, they will, on an average, be one year in reaching the place appointed for their payment.

To meet them, the company would either have the bonds, which would be held at par, or the proceeds from the sales of them. In most cases the parties holding drafts would take bonds in payment or exchange, because they are a legal tender, at par, for all custom-house dues and internal revenues, bear seven per cent. interest, are payable in gold, and convertible into lands and mines at fixed prices. When held by a government, they will pass the sovereignty of the land, at the option of the holder, provided Mexico should not be true to her obligations under the contract.

The Mexican government, in paying its debts by these drafts, would supply a convenient and safe circulating medium to the people, and by receiving its bonds in payment of its dues, realize one hundred cents on every dollar of its obligations, which it never did heretofore. In addition, it would have the use of at least $50,000,000 per annum, without charge.

It is a part of the fifth article of the contract that Mexico may increase her loans hereafter, by extending the guarantees to the vacant lands and mines of the republic generally. In disposing of her bonds, circulating her drafts, and again receiving her bonds in payment of dues, she has a perpetual source of credit, which may extend to $100,000,000 per annum, or more, and finally cause her bonds, by judicious management, to assume a place in the markets of the world surpassed by those of no other country.

It is conceded that the resources of Mexico are inexhaustible, and that her income will always be equal to the expenses of her government. With the facilities of credit afforded to her under the plan arranged in the contract, with the checks and balances provided, she never could be short of funds, as the company would constantly be advancing to her all she required in acceptances and proceeds arising from sales of bonds.

By the financial system thus inaugurated by the company, not only would the full value of the bonds be realized by Mexico, but a correct disbursement of the funds arising therefrom would also be secured, as a perfect check against frauds and robberies is provided.

In securing full value for her bonds, and protecting her in the proper application of the funds, Mexico would have no cause nor desire for repudiation. In the present moral status of nations, it is only in cases where little or no value has been paid that repudiation is deemed at all tolerable; where the par value of an obligation has been received and appropriated, national insolvency alone can occasion failure of payment.

Under the grants extended to the company for railroads, canals, telegraphs, mines, and wells, they will at an early day put a line of steamers in operation between New York and Brazos Santiago, and construct a railroad from the latter place to Matamoras, and from thence to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, with branches to the different central points, as contemplated in the contract. These improvements, with the results that will follow the large emigration of Americans into Mexico under the auspices of the company, will be the rapid means of opening the vast resources and commerce of that country, and of more than doubling the amount of the property at present taxable by the government.

Mexico, in her distracted condition, largely brought upon her through our secession rebellion, which encouraged the French government to make war upon her, has struggled manfully in sustaining herself, relying upon receiving aid from our government through this company. The only object of a guarantee of the $50,000,000 of bonds, as asked for in the petition of the president of the company, is to place them at par at once and give to Mexico the immediate assistance she needs. She stands like a merchant under protest, with ample resources, yet too embarrassed to avail herself of them, and only needs a kindly friend to lend her credit. To such a friend she offers abundant security and protection. In becoming this friend by indorsing the bonds, the United States have the satisfaction of knowing that the money would not be misapplied by injudiciously handing it over in bulk to agents who might avail themselves of the nation's distraction, but appropriated to meet the honest necessities and wants of the government.

Then, too, in becoming this friend, our government would secure great and decided gains to this country, and in no event could it sustain any loss. All the trade and commerce of Mexico, rapidly increasing an hundredfold through the operations of the company, would be diverted to the United States. Her people would become our fast friends, and through the system of developments, improvements, and emigration inaugurated by the company, and the associations established through the friendly intercourse of commerce, such a feeling between the people of the two countries would follow as would accomplish perfect harmony, unity, and fraternity.

Dios é Libertad.

D. WOODHOUSE, *President.*

No. 111.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 12, 1867.

I send you a printed pamphlet containing a petition of Daniel Woodhouse to the Congress of the United States. As there are allusions in it to interviews which Woodhouse says he had with you, and to other things he supposes to have taken place with you, in relation to his so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, I beg you to draw up a report of what really did take place on the points in question, that I may add it to other proofs that I am collecting upon this business, which, I am afraid, might cause some future trouble.

With your report, please return the pamphlet I send you.

I renew to you the protests of my attentive consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
in the United States, New York.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 112.

GENERAL CONSULATE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC
IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, March 14, 1867.

With your note of the 12th instant I received the printed pamphlet you sent me, and which is entitled, "Petition of Daniel Woodhouse, &c., to the Congress of the United States of America."

After reading the pamphlet, I find allusion is made to me on several occasions. On page 7, Mr. Woodhouse says that on the 31st of July, 1865, I went to see General Carvajal at the Union Place Hotel, to certify to his signature to a contract he had concluded with him. On pages 24 and 25 he copies the certificate which I placed at the foot of the contract, and which merely declares the signature of General Carvajal to be genuine, and it says he is authorized by the Mexican government to contract a loan, and that whatever he might do, in conformity to that authorization, would be valid.

Thus far all is true; but if Mr. Woodhouse pretends to infer that I approved the contract, and judged it to be useful and convenient, he is mistaken. My official paper in that case is confined to a certification of what I did certify; and to do that I had no need to look at the contract, nor did I need to read it for that purpose.

On pages 8 and 9 Mr. Woodhouse says, "The contract was sent to Mexico, and official notice was taken of it. Then I declared it would become so well known in Mexico, and would give such encouragement to the Mexican people, it would become the war cry, and be the hope and the means of sustaining Juarez and the liberal government. Such would be the happy results of the contract and the bill presented to Congress to guarantee the bonds, *as has been since acknowledged by Mr. Navarro, the Mexican consul.*"

I deem it my duty to say there is no truth in that *acknowledgment.* Where or when did I make such an acknowledgment? Was it in word or in writing?

All I remember is, that when Mr. Woodhouse came to see me at my office some time ago, or whenever he met me in the street, he spoke to me of the grand benefit to our country's cause to get a large sum to be used in arming and equipping its soldiers, and in developing the resources of the country by railroads, telegraphs, &c., &c., and no one will doubt but what I agreed with Mr. Woodhouse on the subject; but that gentleman is certainly mistaken in supposing for a moment that I thought he could realize advantages so desirable.

As these are the only allusions made about me personally, I judge I have properly complied with your request in the letter of the 12th, which I now answer.

I repeat the expressions of my distinguished consideration.

JUAN N. NAVARRO.

The Citizen MINISTER,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Washington.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 113.

No. 111.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 16, 1867.

Yesterday I had a long conversation with Mr. Cushing in relation to Mr. Woodhouse's pretensions. To do all I could to prevent him from deceiving honest persons who have no way to judge of the business but by such assertions as he makes with certain plausibility, and from suggestions of Mr. Cushing, I determined to publish in the papers of the country the note of that department No. 319, of the 15th of September, 1865, which declared null the contract which General Carvajal signed with Woodhouse, and also fragments of the communication which that general addressed to your department from New

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York, the 1st of September of the same year, saying he was occupied in annulling the contract, because it was signed in virtue of false and fraudulent representations that had been made to him. So to-day I directed the secretary of the legation to have the official notice (of which I enclose a copy and translation) published, followed by a translation into English of the documents referred to, and I sent the whole of it to the agent of the New York associated press in this city, so they might appear in the Monday papers. I will send the published strips of those documents with this note.

Mr. Cushing gave me other advice in this case, which I will communicate to you separately.

I reproduce to you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Zacatecas.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 114.

[From the New York Tribune, March, 1867.]

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, March 16, 1867.

As Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has addressed a petition to the House of Representatives, asking for a guarantee of fraudulent Mexican bonds, which he claims to have as president of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in virtue of a contract signed by him with General Carvajal, the Mexican minister deems it convenient, with a view to caution the public against the impositions that are tried to be practiced on the community, to publish the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Mexican government, declaring null and void the said pretended contract, and the annexed extracts from a communication addressed by General Carvajal to his government, stating that he was deceived by the said alleged contract, and his steps to have it cancelled and annulled.

IGNO. MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF RELATIONS—SECTION OF AMERICA.

No. 319.] PASO DEL NORTE, *September* 15, 1865.

I received last night your notes Nos. 380 and 393, dated the 8th and 16th of August last, relative to the agreements said to be made at San Carlos, Tamaulipas, May 15, 1865, between General J. M. J. Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, represented as being the secretary and general agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in regard to the building of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi and a loan of money by issuing Mexican bonds.

I have at the same time received the communication of General Carvajal relative to the same agreement, which is said to be made in virtue of the authorization conferred upon said general under dates 8th and 12th of November, 1864, by the government of the republic.

The citizen President, having examined the whole affair, has determined, in a cabinet meeting, that I should communicate to you that since such agreements are not in conformity with the character and authorization given to General Carvajal, and Mr. Woodhouse could not ignore such inconformity, for he ought not to enter into them without knowing the tenor of the authorizations, the same agreements are null and void, and neither could nor can have any obligatory effect upon the republic.

I communicate this declaration to you, that you may make of it the use which may be convenient.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic at Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to communicate to you, for the information of the citizen President of the republic, that I notified yesterday, in due season, the revocation of the power of attorney which I had conferred upon Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, to represent me in the issue of the bonds, and now I am engaged in cancelling and annulling my contract with him, which I sent to you with my note No. 1, dated the 9th of last month.

* * * * * *

I confess that I was deceived (as well as other respectable persons, who knew this place better than I could) by unworthy speculators, who acted fraudulently with a view to take advantage of Mexico, without rendering her the slightest service, and in such a situation the only course left to me was to annul all that was done. The precautions taken by me caused that Woodhouse should not be in possession of the bonds to be issued, thus preventing the fraud, and making it the only less the waste of time in the undertaking to accomplish the objects contemplated.

* * * * * *

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

Liberty and reform! New York, September 1, 1865.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

Citizen SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

No. 115.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND THE NAVY—SECTION FIRST.

The citizen minister of foreign relations and government imparts to me, under date of to-day, the following: "With this date I say to the citizen General J. M. J. Carvajal what follows: 'Having received advices which produce the doubt as to whether the citizen General Juan N. Cortinas has ceased to exercise the government and military command of the State of Tamaulipas, and desiring to avoid the great evils consequent upon the prolonged absence of the first civil and military authority of the said State, the citizen President of the republic has thought proper to direct, that if the citizen General Cortinas should have actually relinquished the exercise of said duties, as soon as you receive this communication you enter upon the discharge of the same, as governor and military commander of the State aforesaid, being hereby amply authorized to dispose of all the military forces within the same, of whatever denomination, to organize and augment, as far as possible, the forces of the national guard, to dispose of all revenues collected in the State, as well those properly belonging to the same as those pertaining to the federal treasury, and to provide ways and means, arbitrate and decree such other imposts as may be necessary, in order to continue to uphold the cause of the independence and the institutions of the republic. I have the honor to communicate it to you, as relates to the appointment of governor, and I transcribe the present to the citizen minister of war, that he may be pleased to transcribe it to you, as far as relates to the appointment of the military command. I transcribe it to you with the object aforesaid.'"

And I transmit it to you as relates to the appointment of military command and for the purposes attendant thereupon.

Liberty and independence! Chihuahua, November 8, 1864.

NEGRETE.

Citizen General J. M. J. CARVAJAL, *Soto la Marina.*

No. 116.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERNAL GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS—SECTION OF CHANCERY.

Having taken into consideration what you formerly proposed at the city of Monterey, and what you now further propose through a commissioner, in reference to the fact that you can facilitate the advent of foreigners to augment the forces that are to sustain the cause of the republic; procuring at the same time arms and munitions of war, and procuring likewise abroad the pecuniary resources which the realization of both these objects demand—

The citizen President of the republic, considering that, by the occupation of Tampico, and that which may have been effected at the port of Matamoras, it is more expedient under these circumstances to admit foreigners in order to augment the national forces, having as one of their principal objects the recovery of those ports, and confiding in your ability and accredited patriotism, has thought proper to direct, in cabinet council, that you be authorized for the aforesaid objects, under the following basis:

First. That the number of foreigners you may engage for the service of the republic shall be from one thousand to ten thousand, with the understanding that, by the mere act of entering into the service, they shall be considered as citizens of Mexico, according to the laws now in force, and shall remain, in all respects, subject to the laws of the republic.

Second. That the foreigners so engaged shall receive during their time of service the pay marked out for each class in the respective military tariffs of the republic, having also a right in conformity with the law of the 11th of August of the present year to receive the bounty allowed in the same, when their time of service shall have terminated, by having been disabled during the same, or by the actual termination of the foreign war.

Third. That you may contract for the purchase at ordinary prices of as many as 40,000 rifles or muskets for infantry, and as many as 3,000 of the divers arms for cavalry, as well as some batteries of rifled cannon and light or mountain artillery, and a proportional quantity of munitions of war.

Fourth. That in contracting for the purpose of arms and munitions you may assign and obligate for their payment whatever may be necessary of the revenues of the State of Tamaulipas, as well those properly belonging to the State, as those of the federation collected within the same, and the products of the ports on its coast, allowing to the contractors, if it be necessary, an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, more or less, until such sums or loans shall have been paid, having a right also to consign said payment (*pudiendo consignauties*) the product of duties from customs, with a discount not exceeding the maximum of what is customary in said ports according to the latest authorizations of the government.

Fifth. That under the same obligations and consignment of the public revenues, and with the same concessions of interest and discount upon the duties from customs, according to what is expressed in the preceding basis, you may contract a loan in foreign countries to such an amount as you may consider necessary, according to the number of foreigners that may be engaged, as well for defraying the expenses of their transportation to the republic as for the payment of their salaries for the period of one or two years, provided that the authority vested for contracting a loan shall have reference to that respecting the engagement of foreigners, that there may be a due proportion between the number of men engaged and the amount of the loan, in order to guard against the occurrence afterwards of serious difficulties for the maintenance of the forces composed of the former.

Sixth. That the obligations you may contract in the name of the republic and its government, shall be upon condition that where said arms and munitions shall have actually arrived upon the territory of Mexico, then and not before shall such obligations be considered as perfect and obligatory, and when such amounts of said loan shall have actually been received shall such obligations be esteemed as perfect and binding on the republic.

Seventh. That the foreigners that you may admit to come and render their services shall be incorporated with the forces under your command, the whole of them remaining subject to your orders.

Eighth. That in the capacity of chief of said forces you shall have all the authority necessary for organizing them and for conferring upon the militia, or upon foreigners volunteering to serve, military commissions up to the rank of colonel, as required by the organization, conferring such degrees as national guards or as auxiliaries of the army, and also recognizing in said foreigners the degrees or rank they may have had in other countries, retaining or considering them likewise as belonging to the national guard, or in the capacity of volunteers or auxiliaries in the army, as you may direct at the time of recognizing the same.

Ninth. That in all that relates to the command of those forces which you shall have subject to your orders, and to their operations in the field, you shall be subject only to the supreme government, reporting directly to the same as general-in-chief of the forces in active service, although maintaining, as regards the authority, civil and military, whose territories said forces may pass over, especially of the State of Tamaulipas, should you not be discharging the duties of governor and military commander of the same, the necessary harmony, in conformity with what has been imparted to you in a separate communication.

Tenth. That the period of one year reckoned from this date shall be the time in which you may, by virtue of the authorizations wherewith you are vested, contract for arms and munitions, as well as a loan, and admit foreigners into the service of the republic, said especial authorizations now given you relative to the three points above cited ceasing to be in force after the expiration of one year; and I communicate it to you, recommending that you will be pleased to transmit timely reports of what you may transact in view of these authorizations.

Liberty and independence! Chihuahua, November 12, 1864.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General J. M. J. CARVAJAL,
Soto la Marina, or where he may be, &c.

No. 117.

[Translation.]

No. 244.] DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND OF THE
INTERIOR BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
National Palace, Chihuahua, June 28, 1865.

Having taken into consideration your notes Nos. 192, 204, and 218, of the 2d, 9th, and 17th of May last, on the possibility of negotiating a loan in the United States, the citizen President of the republic, in use of the ample faculties with which the national Congress has invested him, had accorded, in full meetings of the cabinet, to authorize you in the most ample manner to negotiate a loan in that country in behalf of the government of the Mexican republic, if it be possible to do so on proper terms with private individuals and on the following basis:

First. You may fix the whole amount of the loan as it will be deemed convenient; the largest sum being $100,000,000—a hundred millions of dollars.

Second. The bonds in which the amount of the loan shall be distributed and which may be payable to bearer, shall be given to the subscribers of the loan, who shall pay their nominal value in the terms that may be designated, the whole in specie, or one-half in specie and one-half in notes of the government of the United States.

Third. The interest of the loan shall be eight (8) per centum, payable in silver or gold, in the city that may be designated, either of the United States or Mexico, semi-annually, the interest beginning from the dates that shall be fixed in the contract.

Fourth. For the payment of interest and partial sinking fund of the capital the following may be consigned:

I. The quantity that may be agreed upon of national lands, called *terrenos baldios*, (vacant lands,) the property of which shall be granted to the bondholders that may want them, for the prices they may have at each locality, according to the general tariffs already standing, or that may be approved in future on fixing the common price for the sale of said lands.

II. Twenty-five (25) per centum of all duties payable at the introduction of foreign goods in the ports or authorized places of the frontier of the republic, in accordance with the custom tariffs standing or that may be approved.

III. The whole amount of the taxes established, or that may be established, on the working of the mines in the republic and on the mineral products of the same.

IV. The whole value of the land of what is called *pertenencia* (appurtenance) of the mines that may be acquired by the bondholders, provided said lands are national and the bondholders acquire the mines according to the *ordenanza* (mining code) and mining laws of the republic.

Fifth. Whatever the prohibitions or restrictions may be now or in future imposed on foreigners for the acquisition of mines in the republic, the bondholders of this loan shall be able to own said mines just as the Mexicans, under the *ordenanza* and laws in force, or that may be approved, on mining matters, in what concerns the manner of acquiring, working, and preserving the property of mines. Provided, whenever the mines are found and denounced in private lands they shall pay the first estimate of the tract forming the *pertenencia* (appurtenance) of each mine to the owner of the land. When they will be found in national lands the value of these shall be paid for with the bonds or their coupons.

Sixth. The whole value of the national lands called *baldias*, (vacant,) and the whole value of the land containing the mines denounced by the bondholders, whenever national lands shall be sold, shall be paid, instead of money, with the coupons or interest certificates of the bonds, and, if necessary, in some part with the capital of the bonds themselves.

Seventh. The payment of the twenty-five (25) per centum of all duties payable for the introduction of foreign goods in the ports and authorized points in the republic, and the full payment of the taxes on the working of the mines, or on the mineral products of the same, shall be made, instead of money, with the coupons or certificates of interest of the bonds for this loan. The bondholders may be authorized to establish, in the principal cities and points of the republic, agents from whom the coupons or certificates of interest may be obtained or purchased, to make with them the payments aforesaid.

Eighth. The coupons or certificates of interest not used in one year shall be joined to those of the following year, or reserved for their sinking with the capital of the bonds, as it will be agreed upon from time to time.

Ninth. The surplus of the twenty-five (25) per centum of all duties for importation of foreign goods, and the surplus of all the taxes on mines and mineral products, after having paid all the coupons or certificates of interest of each year, shall be reserved for the payment of the certificates of interest of the next year, or appropriated to the partial ——— of the capital of the bonds, as it may be agreed upon from time to time.

Tenth. For the final payment of the capital of the bonds, which shall be made in silver or gold, as far as it has not been made before through the partial means stipulated in the preceding basis, there shall be fixed a term or terms, as deemed convenient, the only or the first one that may be fixed not being less than ten years.

The citizen President of the republic trusts on your patriotism and intelligence that you may negotiate said loan on the basis detailed and in the most convenient manner. If you do negotiate it, you will be the only person authorized to receive its proceeds, either by yourself or through the bankers or agents whom you may designate, in order to have the funds at the disposal of the government according to its instructions.

I renew to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 118.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 267.] NATIONAL PALACE, *Chihuahua, July* 13, 1865.

The citizen President of the republic has taken into consideration the report made in your note number 244 of the 31st of May of this year, respecting the authorization granted to the citizen General José M. J. Carvajal, on the 12th of November of last year, permitting him to purchase a certain number of arms and quantity of ammunition, to accept the services of a certain number of foreigners who might wish to come to the republic, and to contract a loan for a sum proportionate to the expenses for the transfer of said foreigners, and the payment of their salaries for a certain time. When that authorization was granted to the citizen General Carvajal, those that were granted to you since had not then been conferred, and of course their fulfilment must depend in various ways on the former. Hence the necessity of all possible unity in the direction of those affairs, as you have already explained, without which there might arise proceedings of divers sorts, in contrary directions, to cause embarrassments and difficulties to the prejudice of the republic.

For this important consideration the citizen President has determined that General Carvajal must act in concert with you, it being necessary for him to obtain your previous approbation for whatever he may do in fulfilment of his authorization. To this end, besides attending to the different instructions which I have communicated to you, or may communicate in future, you will please pay attention to the following:

First. You should sanction anything done by the citizen General Carvajal, in use of his authorization, if you think it of advantage to the cause of the republic, even though it seems more onerous than some other pending project that has less probability of realization and with a very long and prejudicial delay.

Second. You should not approve anything General Carvajal does, in whole or in part of his authorizations, that might cause embarrassment to any other pending project which, in your judgment, might very probably be realized and would be better.

Third. The government confides in your patriotism, intelligence and discretion, not doubting but you will do what is best, and will prefer, among arrangements which you may judge not to be absolutely injurious, that which has the greatest certainty or evident probability of speedy realization.

I send a transcript of this note which I address to General Carvajal, for his information, that he may know that the authorizations which were conceded to him on the 12th of November of last year remain subject to what is now disposed by the citizen President of the republic.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 119.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF RELATIONS—SECTION OF AMERICA.

No. 319.] PASO DEL NORTE, *September* 15, 1865.

I received last night your notes Nos. 380 and 393, dated the 8th and 16th of August last, relative to the agreements said to be made at San Carlos, Tamaulipas, May 15, 1865, between General J. M. J. Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, represented as being the secretary and general agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in regard to the building of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and a loan of money by issuing Mexican bonds.

I have, at the same time, received the communications of General Carvajal relative to the same agreement, which is said to be made in virtue of the authorizations conferred upon said general, under dates 8th and 12th of November, 1864, by the government of the republic.

The citizen President having examined the whole affair, has determined in a cabinet meeting that I should communicate to you that, since such agreements

are not in conformity with the character and authorizations given to General Carvajal, and Mr. Woodhouse could not ignore such inconformity, for he ought not to enter into them without knowing the tenor of the authorizations, the same agreements are null and void, and neither could nor can have any obligatory effect upon the republic.

I communicate this declaration to you, that you may make of it the use which may be convenient.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 120.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 320.] PASO DEL NORTE, *September* 15, 1865.

In my other note of this date (No. 319) I communicate to you what the President of the republic has decreed in the council of ministers upon the nullity of the conventions said to have been celebrated in San Carlos de Tamaulipas on the 15th of May of this year, between General José M. de J. Carvajal and Daniel Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, pretending to be secretary and general agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in relation to the construction of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and a loan of money with the issue of Mexican bonds.

In that note I inform you that you can make whatever use you think proper of the declaration of nullity of those conventions, as the President trusts to your zeal and patriotism to do your best, by official communications or documents and protests before proper authorities, or by publication in newspapers, whichever you may think most expedient.

Accept the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No 121.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 321.] PASO DEL NORTE, *September* 15, 1865.

I send you a copy of the communication which I address this day to the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal, marked No. 1, in relation to the declaration rious ways on the former. Hence the necessity of all possible unity in the direction of those affairs, as you have already explained, without which there might arise proceedings of divers sorts, in contrary directions, to cause embarrassments and difficulties to the prejudice of the republic.

For this important consideration the citizen President has determined that General Carvajal must act in concert with you, it being necessary for him to obtain your previous approbation for whatever he may do in fulfilment of his authorization. To this end, besides attending to the different instructions which I have communicated to you, or may communicate in future, you will please pay attention to the following:

First. You should sanction anything done by the citizen General Carvajal, in use of his authorization, if you think it of advantage to the cause of the republic, even though it seems more onerous than some other pending project that has less probability of realization and with a very long and prejudicial delay.

Second. You should not approve anything General Carvajal does, in whole or in part of his authorizations, that might cause embarrassment to any other pending project which, in your judgment, might very probably be realized and would be better.

Third. The government confides in your patriotism, intelligence and discretion, not doubting but you will do what is best, and will prefer, among arrangements which you may judge not to be absolutely injurious, that which has the greatest certainty or evident probability of speedy realization.

I send a transcript of this note which I address to General Carvajal, for his information, that he may know that the authorizations which were conceded to him on the 12th of November of last year remain subject to what is now disposed by the citizen President of the republic.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 119.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF RELATIONS—SECTION OF AMERICA.

No. 319.] PASO DEL NORTE, *September* 15, 1865.

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I have, at the same time, received the communications of General Carvajal relative to the same agreement, which is said to be made in virtue of the authorizations conferred upon said general, under dates 8th and 12th of November, 1864, by the government of the republic.

The citizen President having examined the whole affair, has determined in a cabinet meeting that I should communicate to you that, since such agreements

are not in conformity with the character and authorizations given to General Carvajal, and Mr. Woodhouse could not ignore such inconformity, for he ought not to enter into them without knowing the tenor of the authorizations, the same agreements are null and void, and neither could nor can have any obligatory effect upon the republic.

I communicate this declaration to you, that you may make of it the use which may be convenient.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

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IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 120.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 320.] PASO DEL NORTE, *September* 15, 1865.

In my other note of this date (No. 319) I communicate to you what the President of the republic has decreed in the council of ministers upon the nullity of the conventions said to have been celebrated in San Carlos de Tamaulipas on the 15th of May of this year, between General José M. de J. Carvajal and Daniel Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, pretending to be secretary and general agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in relation to the construction of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and a loan of money with the issue of Mexican bonds.

In that note I inform you that you can make whatever use you think proper of the declaration of nullity of those conventions, as the President trusts to your zeal and patriotism to do your best, by official communications or documents and protests before proper authorities, or by publication in newspapers, whichever you may think most expedient.

Accept the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No 121.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 321.] PASO DEL NORTE, *September* 15, 1865.

I send you a copy of the communication which I address this day to the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal, marked No. 1, in relation to the declaration of nullity to the conventions said to have been concluded in San Carlos, of the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th day of May of this year, between the said General Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, resident of the city of New York, representing himself to be secretary and general agent of a company entitled the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which conventions refer to a railroad grant in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, with other concessions, and to a loan of money with an issue of Mexican bonds.

I also send you a copy of a communication from General Carvajal, marked No. 5, dated the 9th of August last, in relation to the application he had made of a part of certain drafts, and a copy of the communication I send to him to-day, (No. 2,) disapproving the application of the drafts.

I send you, at the same time, the package addressed to General Carvajal, with my two communications mentioned, and with one-half of the open letter of credit, and one-half of four drafts that General Carvajal remitted to the minister of the treasury of the republic, all five of which documents relate to the same conventions. As you will see in my first communication to General Carvajal, I will send him, with the duplicate of it, the other halves of the five documents.

To prove the delivery of these cancelled documents it will be necessary for you to ask General Carvajal for an acknowledgment of the receipt of them, and of the communications I send him in the accompanying package.

In my note No. 319 of this date, which I addressed to you and sent to you by this morning's mail, I communicated to you the citizen President's decision in regard to the declaration of nullity of the said conventions.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Matias Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 122.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—SECTION FIRST.

No. 1.]

I received your communication yesterday from New York, marked No. 1, and dated the 9th of August of this year, relative to the conventions which you say were celebrated in San Carlos, in the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May last, with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a resident of the city of New York, representing himself to be secretary and general agent of an association entitled The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company.

In the communication, you say, are enclosed copies 1, 2, and 3 of the conventions you made with Mr. Woodhouse, of a power of attorney granted to said Woodhouse by you, authorizing him to print and sell some Mexican bonds, and another power granted to the citizen Jesus Fuentes Muñiz to attend to the execution of those conventions. Besides those three copies which came under the numbers 1, 3, and 4, there also came, marked No. 2, copies of the certificate with which a company was attempted to be formed in the city of New York, on the 22d of March of this year, and of an assembly of some of its members on the 28th of the same month.

According to the tenor of those expressed conventions which you wanted to celebrate with Mr. Woodhouse, the following is the result:

First. That you acted in those conventions as governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and as a special commissioner from the government of the Mexican republic, and taking to yourself the merit of proceeding to celebrate conventions with the faculties which had been conferred upon you in the resolutions of the 8th and 12th of November of the year last past, dictated in the city of Chihuahua by the supreme government of the republic.

Second. That at the commencement or in the preamble of the conventions an incorrect idea was attached to the powers and authorizations conferred upon you, for, in speaking of them, only these words were first copied: "To arbitrate the means and resources that might be necessary," without stating the sense and object for which they were put in the cited resolution of the 8th of November, 1864, which did not refer to you as governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and copying afterwards only these other words: "To contract a foreign loan to the amount judged necessary," not giving the full meaning and restrictions of the power to borrow a certain sum abroad for a determined purpose, which was conferred on you in the resolution of the 12th of November, 1864, which power, restricted by express limitations, was then given by the government to you as a special commissioner, without any reference to the single title of the governor of the State of Tamaulipas, which had been conferred on you on the 8th of November, in a conditional manner, in the doubt and for the case that the citizen Juan N. Cortinas should have ceased to fill that office.

Third. That in the said conventions you wanted, or sought, to convey to the said company two hundred and fifty (250) square leagues of arable public land in the State of Tamaulipas, and two hundred and fifty more in the State of San Luis Potosi, and both at the choice of the company.

Fourth. That you also wished to convey to the said company two thousand one hundred and thirty-six (2,136) choice mines situated in those States.

Fifth. That you also wished to grant to that company the exclusive privilege of a railroad from the city of Matamoras, on the Rio Grande, to the most southern limit of the State of San Luis, whence it could be extended to the port of Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa, on the Pacific, with the understanding that you wished to stipulate that only the prolongation of the railroad from the western limit of the State of San Luis as far as Mazatlan should remain subject to the approbation of the supreme government, it being understood that all the other stipulations and concessions which you attempted to make to the company were valid and definitive, without the need of the approbation or ratification of the government of the republic.

Sixth. That you also sought to grant the company the privilege of constructing branches of the railroad to Soto la Marina and to Tampico.

Seventh. That you also sought to grant the right to take the land necessary for the lines, stations, store-houses, and other fixtures, for railroads, as well as the right to take all material that might suit the company for the construction of such fixtures, without specifying places or quantities of material, and if those materials and lands should be private property, its value should be paid for by the State of Tamaulipas, or San Luis, according to the State in which they might lie.

Eighth. That you also sought to concede to the company the exclusive privilege of navigation and right to construct canals in any bays, lakes, or rivers, if necessary to complete or continue any route of communication.

Ninth. That you also sought to grant the privilege of constructing telegraph lines along the roads and canals, or between points at which they touch, not specifying the number of lines and places, or their extent, nor anything in that particular to determine the obligations of the company.

Tenth. That you wished to intrust the company with the sale of certain bonds of the Mexican republic, empowering it to dispose of them at forty (40) per cent. of their nominal value, fixing the total of the bonds at thirty million of dollars, ($30,000,000,) reserving to the government of the republic the right to increase the sum thereafter, making concessions of the same kind to the company for the commission of sales on the increase.

Eleventh. That you sought to grant to the company five per cent. commissions for the sale of the bonds, when the price of the sale of the bonds did not exceed sixty per cent. of their nominal value, granting thirty per cent. commissions over that excess in case the bonds sold for more than sixty per cent.

Twelfth. That you also sought to make a donation to the company of twenty millions of dollars in lands, equal in every way to the former, the only reason for the donation being that the company would have more capital to stimulate the enterprise.

Thirteenth. That after making this donation to the company, you were willing to accept a donation of five millions of dollars of its original nominal capital, with the particular circumstance that, as almost all your concessions were on account of the general government of the republic, that so-called donation was not for the government of the republic, but for the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

Fourteenth. That in relation to the so-called donation of five millions of the original nominal capital of the company, although you plainly give to understand in your communication that the sum which is the fourth part of the primitive nominal capital of the company is to be considered as increased when the capital of the company is increased by concessions which you were making, presuming a kind of partnership representation of a fourth part in the company, though it is not so stated in the conventions, for in the part relating to them there are only a few words of compressed meaning that might have such a signification, or any other different one.

Fifteenth. That, in general, while in that part of the conventions relating to the obligations that you are to contract, everything is plain and precise, on the contrary, on the part relating to the obligations of the company, confused terms are employed, and in some places ideas of diametaic meaning are used, as, for instance, about the citizenship of the colonists and the time in which the said road is to be built, so that this confusion, under certain circumstances, might render the obligations of the company entirely nugatory.

Sixteenth. That in this manner, under the appearance of binding the company, its agents, employés, colonists, or emigrants, to do their duty, they cannot commit a fault against the laws and government of Mexico, instead of leaving to the company the natural obligations it should have, the real object was to free it from all such obligations, expressing that it could not be responsible for the illegal conduct of its emigrants, or even of its officers, while, on the contrary, you tried to bind the government of the republic for the slightest fault towards the settlers, laborers, or officers of the company, even to the extent of allowing it to recover damages, sworn to by its own secretary, and allowing it to retain the product of the sale of the bonds to pay for the bonds in its possession.

Seventeenth. That you sought to concede to the company the special mortgage of eighty per cent. of all the federal and particular revenues of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis, proceeding from custom-house duties in the ports, or from any other imposts or taxes, in relation to which points you said something in your communication, but only mentioning a pledge, saying that one of the advantages of your convention was that the revenues of the general government and of the States would remain free, and this does not appear to be accurate, when the blank form of the bond says they shall be received in payment of all the duties or imposts established, or that may be established, or that may be paid for any reason in the two States, or in any ports or custom-houses of the same.

Eighteenth. That, although you say in your communication that the conventions have this advantage, that, before the bonds of the republic are sold, the company shall accept certain drafts, so that you and the government may dispose of their value, it does not appear that this has any real and effective signification, because, according to the very form of the drafts, as seen in the conventions, they are to be paid by the company with the proceeds of the Mexican bonds in its possession, by doing which, even if the company accepts them, it assumes no obligation, for he who accepts the draft of another, even to a limitless amount, binds himself to nothing, if it is expressed that he only has to pay them with funds which the drawer places in his hands.

Nineteenth. That, moreover, if the acceptances made in such terms are worth little or nothing, though made by a bank or respectable mercantile firm, they would be worth less if made by a company without business or known credit, and in the same certificate used to form it, the members of the company declare they do not put a single dollar into it, so that its capital would only cease to be nominal when its business and shares acquired some importance and credit in public, in which case, though the company put its capital at twenty millions, it might just as well call it one million, or many millions, without giving it any real value.

Twentieth. And that, consequently, without entering into a particular examination of the difficulties, circumstances and serious damages that would result from what is laid down in various clauses of your conventions, without considering the general meaning, it is seen that you went beyond the limited object and true restriction of your commission by attempting to represent the government of the republic, and the two States of Tamaulipas and San Luis, in negotiating a loan of a large sum, for which purpose you sought to make excessive concessions, giving the business to a company the least qualified for it, because, according to the documents themselves, specifying the terms and form in which the company was to be constituted, it appears that it had neither credit nor means to carry out the negotiation, and you even omitted to prove that Mr. Woodhouse had all the personality and extension of powers from the company, in conformity with its regulations, to bind it by his conventions, which moreover relate only to acts not comprised among those assumed by the company, and specified in the certificate of the twenty-second of March of this year, by which the company was constituted.

In view of the preceding observations, the following is also taken into consideration:

First. That you did not have the title of governor of the State of San Luis, nor could you use it in your conventions; you only had authority and command in a few districts belonging to what is called the Huasteca, in the State of San Luis, the circumstance being that the command of the Huasteca of San Luis was conferred upon Desiderio Pavon, on the tenth of August, 1864, five days before the government left the city of Monterey, when you had gone to that city, where you asked for and obtained leave to go abroad. On the same day, August the tenth, an indefinite leave was given to citizen General Lorenzo Vega, who was governor of the State of San Luis, and Don Juan Bustamente was named in his place to fulfil the duties of the office. As the place of governor of San Luis was not subsequently conferred upon you, the date and terms of your appointment were not mentioned, nor could they be in your conventions, but you took care to mention the resolutions of the eighth and twelfth of November, 1864, relating to different things.

Second. That, in the mentioned resolution of the eighth of November, 1864, you were made governor and military commander of the State of Tamaulipas, previously declared to be in a state of siege, conferring upon you the faculties expressed in the same resolution. Only a few words of it were copied in the conventions, and they said that you and Mr. Woodhouse should take into consideration the tenor of your authority; that no mention was made that you could dispose of the revenues of the general government, or of the State of Tamaulipas, and that you could try to raise means and decree the new imposts necessary, to continue sustaining the war in defence of the republic. It is evident that these faculties did not authorize you in any manner to conclude the said conventions, and beyond those special faculties you were less authorized to stipulate any convention, for, in the law of the seventeenth of July, 1863, the limits and restrictions of the faculties of a governor of a State in state of siege were prescribed.

Third. That the commission intrusted to you by the supreme order of the twelfth of November, 1864, was addressed to you personally, without giving to you in it the title, nor referring to you in the character of the governor of the State of Tamaulipas, nor even of San Luis Potosi. It was, and should have been, a personal commission, for its object belonged to the jurisdiction of the supreme government, and not to a State; and, besides, it could not have referred to you as governor of those States, when you had not been appointed governor of San Luis, and were only made governor conditionally of Tamaulipas, in case the citizen Juan N. Cortinas had ceased to discharge the duties of that office.

Fourth. That the authority and functions of a State governor, whether constitutional or in a state of siege, could never give power, or even interfere in conventions of the nature of those which you sought to conclude, because the most important part of them, the power to negotiate a foreign loan, to grant privileges, dispose of public lands and mines, and of the lands where they lie, belong constitutionally and exclusively to the federal government.

Fifth. That, by the supreme resolution of the twelfth of November, 1864, which you and Mr. Woodhouse ought to have kept in mind, and of which only a few lines were copied into the conventions, a commission was conferred upon you, with express instructions, and for purposes entirely different from those in the conventions.

Sixth. That in said resolution of the twelfth of November, you were authorized to enlist foreigners for the services of the republic, to the number of one to ten thousand, to contract a foreign loan for a sum sufficient to maintain those men for two years, with this restriction, "provided that the faculty to contract the loan be connected with the enlistment of foreigners, so that the loan may correspond with the number of men enlisted." This single faculty to contract a loan for that particular purpose was by no means a general faculty to negotiate a large loan for the republic, but only the faculty to enlist a certain number of foreigners, and in case that were done, to obtain the loan of sufficient amount for their expenses, provided both acts were arranged so as to correspond. It is then evident that said faculty did not authorize you to make the conventions which you endeavored to make.

Seventh. That in said resolution of the twelfth of November, there was the express restriction, "that the obligations you contract in the name of the republic and its government, are under the conditions that the amount of the loan actually received shall only be used when the obligations and relations to its payment exist, and are considered efficacious and perfect." This restriction itself is enough to annul the convention you sought to conclude, even supposing you had power to conclude it, but, instead of observing a prudent precaution, you sought to contract serious obligations outside and independent of the loan, and tried to issue bonds and deliver them to Mr. Woodhouse, without security, you only agreeing to have the proceeds of their sale deposited in a bank, not at the disposal of the government, but of the company, and authorizing it, by an account sworn to, to retain and appropriate the bonds, or the proceeds of their sale.

Eighth. That, in the faculty of contracting a loan for the sole purpose of paying the expenses of a certain number of foreigners for the service of the republic, you were expressly and solely authorized to pledge so much of the revenues, general and federal, of the State of Tamaulipas, including the custom-house duties of the ports on its coast, with an interest of six per cent. per annum till paid, and the smallest duties at these ports, in conformity with the last dispositions of the government. As this was all you had the power to offer in pay, there remains no doubt that you had no power to pledge the revenues of another State, nor to stipulate considerable reductions in the nominal value of certain bonds, nor to make a donation of twenty millions in bonds, nor to grant lands, mines, and privileges.

Ninth. And finally, Mr. Woodhouse and you stipulated, as a principal and preferred object of the conventions, the concession of privileges to construct railroads and telegraph lines, which, not to mention other causes of nullity, would necessarily and essentially annul all such conventions, as it relates to the granting of those privileges that are expressly prohibited in the constitution of the republic.

Previous to the present constitution, which was adopted on the fifth of February, 1857, the laws permitted the concession of privileges for inventions, improvements, or the introduction of any amelioration; but the constitution prohibited the concession of privileges to construct railroads, or telegraph lines, and repeated that prohibition in two articles, twenty-eight and seventy-two, section sixteen, establishing that congress alone could grant that right, or "privileges for a limited time to the inventors or improvers of any useful art." The supreme government did not intend to give you the power, nor could you claim it, to infringe this constitutional prohibition.

By virtue of what has been said, and the subject having been discussed in a council of ministers, the citizen President of the republic has declared and resolved as follows:

First. That the mentioned conventions, said to have been concluded in San Carlos, State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May of this year, between you and Mr. Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, acting as secretary and general agent of a company entitled "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," not conforming to your character and authorization, said conventions have been and are null, and they could not, nor can they now, produce any binding effect upon the republic nor on the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

Second. That for the same reason of now being conformable with your character and authorization, both the power you pretended to confer upon Mr. Woodhouse in the same place and date, for the printing and sale of the bonds of the republic, nor the other power said to have been conferred by you upon citizen Jesus Fuentes Muñiz on the same date and in the same place, to attend to the enforcement of the contract have been and are null, and could not, nor can they produce any obligatory effect upon the republic or on either of the previously mentioned States. At this time it appears expedient and proper to give only the manifest motives of nullity in relation to your character and authorizations, reserving for the future, if necessary, the investigation of other motives of nullity in the same matter, either for the form and nature of the documents of the conventions for the want of personality and powers of Mr. Woodhouse, or by reason of the character and objects of the company he pretended to represent.

In your communication of the 9th of August, which I now answer, you mention a note addressed to me on the 26th of July last, on the same subject, which I did not receive. You also say in that same communication of the 9th of August, that you enclosed four drafts accepted by Mr. Woodhouse to the order of the minister of finance of the republic, each for fifty thousand dollars, making a total of two hundred thousand dollars, with an open letter of credit signed by Mr. Woodhouse in favor of the citizen minister of finance, authorizing him to draw upon the company for any sums he might desire. In fact, the open letter of credit and the four drafts, marked 10, 11, 12, and 13, did come in the communication, but with the special circumstance that the draft No. 10 expresses in letters and figures that it was for the value of five hundred thousand dollars. This single circumstance may give some idea of the affair, for in real and serious negotiations mistakes of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars are not often made.

As the letter of credit and the drafts express that the payments are to be made from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds of the republic, and as the declaration of nullity of the conventions also implies the nullity of those documents, I return them to you with this communication. And, in fact, both documents are already cancelled by being cut in two halves. I remit you one half of each of the five documents in this communication, and I will send you the other halves of them by the next mail.

Though the citizen President of the republic regrets that you attempted to conclude the said conventions, and though he considers that a mistaken opinion of what might be useful to the republic in this crisis, and a belief that it was very necessary to make the conventions, were sufficient reasons to exceed faculties and authorizations conferred upon you, and much less when the citizen minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington was so near, to whom you could have referred to decide what were his faculties and authorizations, thus conforming to the instructions of the government; however, the citizen President does not presume that you acted except by mistake or error, and with the intention and desire to serve the cause of the republic.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, September 15, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

The Citizen General José M. de Jesus Carvajal.

Paso del Norte, *September* 15, 1865.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDAS.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 123.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 322.] Paso del Norte, *September* 15, 1865.

In my notes numbered 319 and 320, of this date, which I sent to you by the mail of this week, I referred to the decision of the President of the republic declaring the nullity of the conventions said to have been concluded in San Carlos, of the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May of this year, between the citizen General José M. de Jesus Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a resident of the city of New York, pretending to be secretary and general agent of a company called "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company."

With my other note, No. 321, of to-day, I send you the communication which I addressed to the citizen General Carvajal, in relation to the declaration of nullity of those conventions.

I have already told you in my note No. 320, that the citizen President trusted in your patriotism and intelligent zeal to take the proper steps in the affair and in the manner that might seem to you most suitable. In the same manner he trusts to your prudence that, in so far as relates to the delivery of the package addressed to General Carvajal and to the new management that may be necessary on the occasion, you will act in the manner which, according to the state of circumstances in the case, you may judge best for the interest of the republic. With this acquaintance with the present circumstances of the affair, you will be able to judge whether it be proper for you to ask immediately, or you reserve the asking till a later date, and whether in an official or private form, for information from the citizen consul general of the republic in New York about the motives he had to place the certification which he did place at the foot of the conventions referred to.

I protest to you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Matias Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 124.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 133.] Paso del Norte, *March* 12, 1866.

In the note which I addressed to you (No. 321) on the 15th of September last, I said, among other things, that I sent you the copy of a communication that had been addressed to me by the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal, No. 5, with the date of the 9th of August, respecting the application he had made of a part of certain drafts proceeding from the conventions which he sought to conclude with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and a copy of my answer, which was addressed to General Carvajal on the same 15th day of September, under No. 2, disapproving the application of said drafts.

In your note No. 572, of the eleventh of November following, of which I received only the duplicate, when you notified me that with another correspondence from this department you had received my note No. 321, you advised me that there was another copy with it, to which you also referred, but they were not the two indicated copies, which certainly must have proceeded from the cause that here inadvertently they had been omitted to be sent.

Although you may be informed of my answer to the citizen General Carvajal, for I sent it open to you for that purpose; nevertheless, I now send you herewith the same copies of communication No. 5 of that, and of my reply, No. 2, to the same, to correct the omission referred to.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Matias Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 125.

ESPECIAL COMMISSION FROM THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC—NUMBER 5, RESERVED.

Although, in accordance with my duty, I propose to give the supreme government an authentic account of all the expenses I have incurred in the execution of the commission with which I am charged, I now only communicate to you, for the information of the President and in solicitation of his supreme approbation, in regard to the drafts accepted by the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which I disposed of in the following manner:

* * * * * *

Twenty thousand dollars to my agent, citizen Jesus Fuentes y Muniz, for the establishment of the agency of the supreme government, with an annual salary of four thousand dollars in paper money; to a head bookkeeper, $2,000; an assistant, $1,500; and to pay the debts of the prisoners of war in France, and aid for those who come to this city with the intention of continuing in the service, and to celebrate the anniversary of the 16th of September in this city; * * * * two hundred thousand dollars sent this day to the citizen minister of finance for the expenses of the supreme government; sixteen thousand dollars for the establishment in this city of a paper to defend the Mexican cause.

I shall also have to incur other expenses in purchasing arms and munitions of war, travelling expenses of chiefs and officers, commission and brokerage to persons who have interested themselves in the business. All these expenses will be in American paper money, and I mention it so that the supreme government may make the proper discount in paying salaries from its treasury.

Each one of these objects has seemed to me of such importance and urgency in the national cause that I have been induced to make these expenses, hoping the citizen President may condescend to approve them.

I protest to you my consideration and esteem.

Liberty and reform! New York, August 9, 1865.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT *of the Mexican Republic, Chihuahua.*

PASO DEL NORTE, *March* 12, 1866.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 126.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT—SECTION FIRST.

No. 2.]

I received yesterday the communication which you addressed to me from New York, No. 5, dated August 9, of this year, relative to the approval by the executive of the disposal which you had made of a portion of some drafts accepted by the "United States and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," which drafts you held, in virtue of the agreements which you attempted to negotiate with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, as the representative of said company, and which you communicated to me with your note number one of the same date.

I have only received your two said communications, numbers 1 and 5; but I presume that your numbers 2, 3, and 4 are not missing nor lost, but that you numbered three other communications with these numbers, which you addressed to the ministry of war.

The citizen President of the republic has determined that I should say to you that he cannot approve of the disposal referred to, which you wished to make of a portion of said drafts, both because the making of this disposal was not within your faculties and authorizations, and because, as I indicate to you in another communication which I address to you to-day, numbered 1, the citizen President has declared that, for the same reason that the agreements referred to are not made in accordance with your character and authority, from which such drafts emanated, the said agreements have been and are null, and they have not and cannot produce any binding effect upon the republic.

Independence and Liberty! Paso del Norte, September 15, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

The Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *New York.*

PASO DEL NORTE, *March* 12, 1866.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDES, *Chief Clerk.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 127.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 134.] PASO DEL NORTE, *March* 12, 1866.

In notes number 681, of December 22, and numbers 40, 53, and 63, dated the 18th, 23d, and 27th of January following, with their annexes, you communicated to me a new incident that had occurred in the arrangements which the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal sought to conclude with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, who pretended to represent a certain company called "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," in regard to a railroad grant, and other concessions, and in relation to a loan with the issue of Mexican bonds, which agreements were declared null by the government, as I informed you on the 15th of September last.

The citizen President of the republic was duly informed of what was communicated in those notes of yours, and he approved of your conduct in the care which you took to oppose Mr. Andrew Cassard's pretensions, as agent of the company, and to notify him that, although he might confer upon the subject with the citizen Francisco Zarco, a resident of New York, who could communicate to you what he might tell him, nevertheless it was to be understood that whatever might be the sense and the terms of his conferences with citizen Zarco, yet it would be altogether quite necessary for you to decide the case.

Hoping to see the most that you might communicate to me on the subject, I wished to delay the answer to your first notes alluded to, relating to the pretended reclamations of the company. With my note number 321, of the 15th of Septem-

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

ber last, I sent to you a copy of the communication which I addressed to the citizen General Carvajal, of the same date, under number one, on the declaration of nullity of those agreements. In concluding what I had said in that declaration, I informed you that I then made known the manifest motives of nullity, referring to the title and powers of General Carvajal, with this reservation, that if it should seem proper and necessary in future to express the other motives there might be for annulling said conventions, either on account of the character and authorization of that same General Carvajal, or on account of the form and nature of the documents of the convention, or the want of personality and powers of Mr. Woodhouse, or by reason of the character and objects of the company which he pretended to represent.

Seeing now that, without any appearance of reason, it is pretended to sustain reclamations and cause damages to the republic, I had thought to recommend you to employ all the means necessary, even going so far, if compelled, to expose the falsity of the document which was supposed to have been solemnly drawn up and authenticated on the 15th of May last, in San Carlos de Tamaulipas. I was sorry to have to resort to this, for which reason I delayed till the 15th of September, and even now I advise you that you be reserved; but in case of necessity, without neglecting to pay attention to what might be expected of a citizen of the republic, when the serious interest of it is concerned, this must be considered superior to everything else.

As you informed me in your note number 63, it is fortunate that the same so-called company acknowledged the nullity of the conventions, because they did not conform to the objects and institution of the company, and moreover agreed to put Mr. Woodhouse out of it; resolving also to change the name of the company, and thinking to propose new arrangements to be submitted for the approbation of the government.

I do not think it necessary to recommend to you the most absolute circumspection in avoiding any entanglement in an affair that has such a bad beginning.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 128.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 246.] PASO DEL NORTE, *May* 28, 1866.

On acknowledging the receipt of your correspondence on various occasions, I told you that the two packages of correspondence which you mailed on the 9th and 16th of November last had not come to hand. I also informed you in my note, No. 237, of the 17th instant, that I received those two packages on the evening of the previous day. They must have been detained some time in one of the transit post offices.

As I have explained to you, in those packages were contained five notes which I had not previously received, neither in original nor duplicate.

One of the notes, No. 582, of the 15th of November, with which you sent me a copy of the report of the 14th of the same month, addressed to you by citizen Juan N. Navarro, consul general of the republic in New York, in relation to the motives he had to give the certificate which he gave to the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal, affixed to the convention he tried to make with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse.

Besides what you say about that certificate, I may also observe that the document to which citizen Navarro refers in his report, though it may demonstrate that General Carvajal might have had the title of governor of the State of San Luis Potosi at one time, he was not governor then; that it did not appear that General Carvajal ever had that title; that it did not appear that if General Carvajal ever had that title he was actually exercising it, and that in any case this subject had nothing to do with the consular office; being, therefore, some danger that if a consul undertook to act upon it, it was not legal for want of the certainty of necessary facts and antecedents of the affair.

The citizen President of the republic has seen your note, and as the condition of the Woodhouse business does not require any action from this government, the President thinks that it will be enough that you should communicate his note to Mr. Navarro, that he may know of his mistake in that affair; yet the government does not doubt his patriotism and good wishes for the national welfare.

I protest to you my most attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

PAPERS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

No. 129.

Memorandum of General Carvajal of the representations and agreements of Daniel Woodhouse in obtaining a contract for placing a loan to the Mexican government.

NEW YORK, *August* 25, 1865.

Daniel Woodhouse, "secretary and general financial agent" of the pretended "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," by various arts, impostures, and false pretences, made me believe that said company was worth a capital of forty millions of dollars; that it did not owe one dollar of its original capital stock of twenty millions of valuable property, whose augmented value in mines, oil-wells, and other improvements made every dollar equal now to two dollars; that he owned one-half of capital; that stock was now yielding large dividends; that the company could realize any amount of money by using their stock; that their acceptances would be as good as cash, and I could buy anything, and to any amount, in this city, in these United States, and in any part of the world; that in case my drafts, and those of my government, should come too fast, and press the company, he (Woodhouse) had assurances from Washington, "from very high sources," that he could get a loan of thirty millions at any time to meet any of my demands, or those of my government; that the United States government had granted his company the charter to construct a railroad from Point Isabel to Brownsville, Texas, and gave the com-

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

pany, or had offered ten millions of dollars for transportation of government troops and munitions of war.

That the company would advance three millions or more in negotiable paper, to be afterwards paid from proceeds of bonds, and buy in the same way any articles of merchandise I might want, and furnish me the means of paying any debts I might have, and any money needed for my expenses; that certain very respectable parties, merchants and bankers, for whom Woodhouse was acting, and whose names he showed me in a printed prospectus of the company, and in said prospectus it appears they had three millions of dollars of working capital; and generally, by many declarations and asseverations, attested by E. B. Sackett, he made me believe that the company was the most reputable and trustworthy, and that they would carry out faithfully the programme laid down in the contract, and fulfil other stipulations which should explain that the company were bound to pay drafts at all times, whether they were in funds from sales of bonds or not; that no draft should at any time be returned unpaid; it was also understood that if the company did not or should not execute their obligations, the grants predicated upon them should be null and void.

Now it appears that the said company did not in reality exist; that the reputable bankers and merchants, whose names Woodhouse unwarrantably placed in his prospectus as members of said company, never belonged to it nor participated in his fraud.

He is now trying to mend his appearances by sending me a list of new respectable names, that he pretends are officers and trustees in prospectus of his imaginary company. These names are:

Major General Lew. Wallace, president; L. E. Chittenden, vice-president; W. K. Mead, treasurer; Daniel Woodhouse, secretary; Vas Houghton, correspondent; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, directors; Starks W. Lewis, E. V. Houghton, Amos M. Sackett, James Sturges, Moses H. Grinnel, John H. Boynton, trustees.

Hence these same manœuvres prove that the supposed company has never been anything but a fraud, a nonentity, and a wicked device of Woodhouse, to cheat and rob innocent parties.

Woodhouse refused, after getting the contract in his hands by trick, to sign the supplemental contract, pretending to consult his supposed "directors." For this pretended consultation he took a draught of some of the principal items, and has kept it in his possession.

"I have played for a big stake, and I have got it," said Woodhouse.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 130.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss:*

We, the undersigned, Daniel Woodhouse, Vancellos Houghton, Edward Soley, and John H. Corning, of the city, county, and State of New York, do hereby certify that we desire to form a company for the purpose of carrying on the business of mining, and developing the resources of lands, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 40 of the laws of the State of New York, passed in 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, chemical, or mechanical purposes," and the several acts

amendatory thereof, and for that purpose have made, signed, and acknowledged the following certificate:

First. The corporate name of said company shall be "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company."

Second. The object of the said company shall be to carry on the business of mining and manufacturing the productions of mines, and preparing the same for use and consumption, and shipping the same, and selling and disposing of the same.

Third. The capital stock of said company is twenty millions of dollars, divided into two hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, but said capital is not owned or possessed by it in money, but consists of and is represented by the mines and other property necessary for its business, to be purchased by the trustees thereof, and be paid for by the issue of said stock.

Fourth. The term of the existence of said company shall be fifty years.

Fifth. There shall be nine trustees of the said company, of which three at least shall be a sufficient number to form a board for the transaction of business, and the names of the trustees who shall manage the concerns as aforesaid of said company for the first year are: Ezra Bliss, Paul N. Spofford, Joel B. Burnett, Amos M. Sackett, John N. Corning, George Hoffman, Daniel Woodhouse, Edward Soley, Vancellos Houghton, all of the city and county of New York.

Sixth. Part of the business of said company shall be carried on at the county seat of Buchanan county, State of Virginia, the town of ———, State of Kentucky, and in the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; but the principal part of the business is to be carried on in the State of New York.

In witness whereof, we, the parties to these presents, have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22d day of March, 1865.

DANIEL WOODHOUSE. [L. S.]
JOHN H. CORNING. [L. S.]
EDWARD SOLEY. [L. S.]
VANCELLOS HOUGHTON. [L. S.]

[5 ct. rev. stamp.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss:*

I, William C. Conner, clerk of the city and county of New York, and also clerk of the supreme court for the said city and county, the same being a court of record, do hereby certify that Charles C. Bigelow, whose name is inscribed to the certificate of the proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and therein written, was, at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment, a notary public in and for the city and county of New York, dwelling in the said city, commissioned and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same. And further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such notary, and verily believe that the signature to the said certificate of proof or acknowledgment is genuine. I further certify that the said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the law of the State of New York.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court and county the 23d day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM C. CONNER, *Clerk*.
[5 ct. rev. stamp.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the certificate of incorporation of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land Company, with acknowledgment thereto annexed, filed in this office on the 24th day of March, 1865, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of New York, at the city of Albany, this 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.] ERASTUS CLARK,
Deputy Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 131.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 25, 1867.

SIR: In a certificate signed by Daniel Woodhouse, John H. Corning, Edward Soley, and Vancellos Houghton, dated New York city, March 22, 1865, which was filed at the office of the secretary of state of the State of New York, at the city of Albany, purporting to be the certificate of incorporation of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, incorporated according to the law of the State of New York authorizing the formation of mining and manufacturing companies, your name appears as one of the trustees of said company.

Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, styled secretary and general financial agent of the company aforesaid, represented to General Carvajal, of Mexico, in July, 1865, "that said company was worth a capital of forty millions of dollars; that it did not owe one dollar of its original capital stock of twenty millions of valuable property; that said stock was now yielding large dividends; that the company would realize any amount of money by using their stock; that their acceptances would be as good as cash; that the company would advance three millions of dollars or more in negotiable paper, to be afterwards paid from proceeds of bonds; that by these and other representations Mr. Woodhouse made him believe that the company was the most reputable and trustworthy, and that they would carry out faithfully their obligations, and fulfil other stipulations by which the company was bound to pay drafts at all times, whether they were in funds from sales of bonds or not; that no draft should at any time be returned unpaid."

Under such representations General Carvajal signed a contract with Mr. Woodhouse, by which he, in the name of the company, undertook to negotiate Mexican bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, to build railroads in Mexico, to carry into effect schemes of immigration in that country, and do other things obviously not within the scope of its charter, nor authorized by the laws of the State of New York.

As Mr. Woodhouse has gone so far as to print, in the name of the company, pretended Mexican bonds, which devolve on the stockholders and directors of said company obligations of great magnitude and responsibility, and which are at the same time highly prejudicial to the interests of the Mexican republic, it may be requisite for this legation to institute legal proceedings on the part of its government with the purpose of putting a stop to the unlawful acts of said Woodhouse.

Before doing this, as your name appears in the certificate of the charter of the company as one of its trustees, I think it due to you to request the favor of an answer to the following questions:

1. Whether you gave your consent to have your name used as a trustee of the company.
2. Whether you authorized Mr. Woodhouse to make to General Carvajal the representations above referred to.

3. Whether you authorized Mr. Woodhouse to sign the said contract.
4. Whether you have authorized the printing of pretended Mexican bonds; and
5. Whether you have authorized Mr. Woodhouse to issue any such bonds, and otherwise to give effect to a pretended contract, which was void from its inception and denounced as such by General Carvajal himself and by the Mexican government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

This circular was addressed to Messrs. Ezra Bliss, Paul N. Spofford, Joel B. Burnett, Amos M. Sackett, John N. Corning, George Hoffman, Edward Soley, Vasconcellos Houghton, all of New York city.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 132.

NEW YORK, *March* 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to own receipt of your favor of 25th instant.

If my name has been used in the matter to which you refer, it has been done without my knowledge and has not my approval.

Yours, respectfully,

P. N. SPOFFORD.

His Excellency Mr. M. ROMERO,
Legacion Mexicana, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 133.

[Received on the 3d of April with postmark New York city, April 2, 1867.]

Yours of the 25th ultimo is before me detailing the schemes of Mr. Woodhouse.

All I know about the matter I will cheerfully relate to you in few words.

Some two or three years ago, Daniel Woodhouse called on me with his plans, requesting me to become one of the trustees.

At the same time he named several of our most prominent citizens, stating that they had investigated his plans and had consented to become trustees.

I replied to his request as follows: If you will call a meeting of the parties you have named, I will meet with them, and if, after mutual consultation, we concur that your plans are legitimate, feasible, and proper, I will consent to become a trustee.

No such meeting or consultation was ever called or held to my knowledge. In short, it was the only interview I held with Mr. Woodhouse on the subject, and I have never seen him since.

Therefore, I give an *emphatic negative* answer to your several interrogations.

It is my individual opinion that Mr. Woodhouse is the sole instigator and proprietor of the whole affair.

I do not believe he has the aid or countenance of a single respectable person with him.

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ALERE FLAMMAM
UANL ®

I am surprised beyond measure at his *impudence* and *audacity*.

Be assured, my dear sir, I shall be most happy to do anything in my power to aid you and your Mexican republic in setting yourselves right before the world.

Yours, most respectfully,

E. BLISS.

Hon. M. Romero,
Legacion Mexicana, Washington, D. C.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 134.

No. 82 Nassau street, New York,
April 11, 1867.

Dear Sir: Mr. George Hoffman has handed me your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting his answer to certain questions in respect to the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and has instructed me to reply thereto in its behalf as follows:

1. That he never gave his consent to the use of his name as a trustee, or in any other connection with the company referred to.

2. That he never authorized Mr. Woodhouse to sign the contract, make any of the representations, or print or issue any of the bonds mentioned in your letter.

3. That he was not aware that his name had been so used, or of any of the said matters until the receipt of your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. KANE, *Attorney, &c.*

Señor M. Romero.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 135.

Washington, *April* 15, 1867.

Sir: On the 25th ultimo I addressed to you a communication asking you certain questions relating to your reported connection with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse and his company, called the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company." As I have had so far no reply from you, I beg to request again the favor of an answer, as I am only expecting it to take the proper action on this subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. Joel B. Burnett, *New York.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

New York, *April* 25, 1867.

Dear Sir: I arrived home this morning from a western and southern trip of six weeks, and found your favor of the 15th instant awaiting me. Your communication (25th ultimo) that you mentioned, is following me and will soon be here; it was forwarded to New Orleans to meet me and will come back.

I will say here that, if the communication relates to Mr. Woodhouse and his company, I know very little about him or the company, and the use of my name was unknown and unauthorized by me. Mr. Woodhouse is not the man I would associate my name with in any company. Will answer you any way as soon as the communication returns. I was in Washington yesterday.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BURNETT,
36 *Whitehall street.*

M. Romero, Esq., *Washington.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 137.

New York, *April* 27, 1867.

Your communication dated at Washington, 25th ultimo, is before me, having followed me to New Orleans and back.

The fact that you state that my name appeared as a trustee in the "European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," or of any other company in which Daniel Woodhouse was one of the reputed managers, is all news to me. If such is the case it is wholly without my knowledge or sanction. Therefore, without considering your five questions singly, I answer that in no single instance did I sanction or know of any of the transactions mentioned in your five questions.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BURNETT,

M. Romero, Esq., *Mexican Legation, Washington, D. C.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 138.

Office of John H. Corning, No. 41 South William street,
New York, June 14, 1867.

Dear Sir: I have received some two or three letters from Señor Romero, asking a written statement regarding the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. I should say: I had no connection with the company at the time Señor Carvajal was here, and have not had any since.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. CORNING.

Mr. Tifft.

No. 139.

Washington, *March* 27, 1867.

Gentlemen: Having read in a printed prospectus of the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" the name of your house as the bankers of said company, I beg of you to tell me if you really have ever been the bankers of the company aforesaid, and if your name has been used in such prospectus with your authority.

Hoping to be favored with an answer at your earliest convenience, I remain, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, *Bankers, New York city.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 140.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
New York, March 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th instant has been received.

With regard to the company named by you we have no information; they have never kept any account nor done any business with us, nor are we acquainted with any of the officers connected therewith.

We were informed some time since that our name had been used in connection with it, which was unauthorized, and we feel that it was an unwarrantable liberty taken in doing so.

Yours, respectfully,

HOWES & MACY.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 141.

WASHINGTON, *March* 28, 1867.

SIR: Having read in a printed prospectus of the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," printed in 1865, your name and the one of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, as the counsel of that company, I beg of you to do me the favor of stating, should there be no objection to it, if you really was the counsel of that company, or whether your name was used without your consent.

Hoping that you will pardon me for trespassing on your time, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. SAMUEL E. COURTNEY, *New York city.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 142.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 29, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, in which you ask me if I really was the counsel for the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," or whether the late Daniel S. Dickinson was the counsel for said company.

In answer thereto, I have to say that neither the late Mr. Dickinson nor myself were ever counsel for said company.

About a year ago, I think, a gentleman brought me a pamphlet purporting to contain a statement or prospectus of said company, in which I found the names of Mr. Dickinson and myself printed as counsel. I told the party that we were not counsel, and had nothing to do with the company, and that the insertion of our names was unauthorized. I then went and saw Mr. Woodhouse, and told him our names must be taken off the book. He said that there were only a few printed, and that it would be done at once. I informed him he had no authority for using the names. This ended the matter, and I have heard nothing of it since.

In addition, permit me to say that we never gave any counsel to said company in any way, shape, or manner.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

SAMUEL E. COURTNEY.

Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 143.

MEXICAN LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

In a letter which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse wrote me from your city, dated the 21st of February, 1866, he says you manifested a desire to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company." Although I am certain the assertion is entirely without foundation, yet I beg you to tell me all that has taken place in relation to the affair.

Mr. Andrew Cassard, entitled secretary of the said company, wrote to me on the 17th of January, 1866, that you had been in the company's office just opened at 58 Broadway. Now, as the object of that visit may be misinterpreted, I beg you will also make an explanation of that incident.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

C. JUAN N. NAVARRO,
Consul General of the Mexican Republic
in the United States, New York City.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 144.

No. 7.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE MEXICAN
REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, March 16, 1867.

I received your note of yesterday asking me to answer the two following questions:

1st. If I ever at any time told Mr. Woodhouse that I wanted to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company?"

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

house as the bankers of said company, I beg of you to tell me if you really have ever been the bankers of the company aforesaid, and if your name has been used in such prospectus with your authority.

Hoping to be favored with an answer at your earliest convenience, I remain, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, *Bankers, New York city.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 140.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
New York, March 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th instant has been received.

With regard to the company named by you we have no information; they have never kept any account nor done any business with us, nor are we acquainted with any of the officers connected therewith.

We were informed some time since that our name had been used in connection with it, which was unauthorized, and we feel that it was an unwarrantable liberty taken in doing so.

Yours, respectfully,

HOWES & MACY.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 141.

WASHINGTON, *March* 28, 1867.

SIR: Having read in a printed prospectus of the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," printed in 1865, your name and the one of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, as the counsel of that company, I beg of you to do me the favor of stating, should there be no objection to it, if you really was the counsel of that company, or whether your name was used without your consent.

Hoping that you will pardon me for trespassing on your time, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. SAMUEL E. COURTNEY, *New York city.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 142.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 29, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, in which you ask me if I really was the counsel for the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," or whether the late Daniel S. Dickinson was the counsel for said company.

In answer thereto, I have to say that neither the late Mr. Dickinson nor myself were ever counsel for said company.

About a year ago, I think, a gentleman brought me a pamphlet purporting to contain a statement or prospectus of said company, in which I found the names of Mr. Dickinson and myself printed as counsel. I told the party that we were not counsel, and had nothing to do with the company, and that the insertion of our names was unauthorized. I then went and saw Mr. Woodhouse, and told him our names must be taken off the book. He said that there were only a few printed, and that it would be done at once. I informed him he had no authority for using the names. This ended the matter, and I have heard nothing of it since.

In addition, permit me to say that we never gave any counsel to said company in any way, shape, or manner.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

SAMUEL E. COURTNEY.

Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 143.

MEXICAN LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

In a letter which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse wrote me from your city, dated the 21st of February, 1866, he says you manifested a desire to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company." Although I am certain the assertion is entirely without foundation, yet I beg you to tell me all that has taken place in relation to the affair.

Mr. Andrew Cassard, entitled secretary of the said company, wrote to me on the 17th of January, 1866, that you had been in the company's office just opened, at 58 Broadway. Now, as the object of that visit may be misinterpreted, I beg you will also make an explanation of that incident.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

C. JUAN N. NAVARRO,
Consul General of the Mexican Republic
in the United States, New York City.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 144.

No. 7.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE MEXICAN
REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, March 16, 1867.

I received your note of yesterday asking me to answer the two following questions:

1st. If I ever at any time told Mr. Woodhouse that I wanted to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company?"

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

2d. If it is true, as Mr. Andrew Cassard affirms, that I made a visit to the said company, in the office recently opened at No. 58 Broadway?

To the first question my answer is: I positively contradict Mr. Woodhouse's assertion; I not only have never expressed a wish to join a company with that gentleman, but, on the contrary, I wish to have nothing to do with him.

In regard to the visit, three words will explain it: As I was passing the corner of Broadway and Exchange Place one day Mr. Daniel Woodhouse came out of a house near by—No. 58, I presume it was—and invited me to look at the room he was fitting up for the office of his company. I went in and took a look at the furniture, carpets, &c.; all in confusion, no arrangement begun, nothing fixed. That was the only time I was there, and that is what Mr. Cassard calls my visit to the company, I suppose.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JUAN N. NAVARRO.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Enviado Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 145.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 18, 1867.

In his petition to the United States Congress, Mr. Woodhouse says that in July, 1866, two persons named Hay and Corey tried to take from him by force the certificate you gave to General Carvajal on the 7th of June, 1865, but he seized Hay by the throat and recovered the document he had snatched, and then Hay threatened him with a pistol, and afterwards declared he had been employed by you to do the act. It is to be noticed that Mr. Woodhouse uses your name here, when, on writing to you on the 11th of September of that year a letter which I answered, he vaguely alludes to an attempt at "robbery and assassination" made against him without mentioning Hay, and apparently giving another origin to the violent attack he complains of. Besides, it cannot be imagined why you should want to seize by violence papers whose existence you have never denied. Mr. Woodhouse adds that, when the police arrested Hay and Corey, "a man, who said he was the secretary of legation to Mr. Romero, asked them if they succeeded in getting the papers, and seemed much dissatisfied at the failure."

This passage must allude to me, as I am secretary of this legation, and I must say I know nothing of those events, except from what Mr. Woodhouse wrote; and during the whole of July, 1866, when they were supposed to have occurred, I was in Washington, whence I was not absent for a single day, as you know, and as my work in the office will show, and I did not go to New York till the following month of August.

With these brief remarks, I renew to you the protestations of my distinguished consideration.

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 146.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 1, 1867.

DEAR FRIEND: In a list which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse made in January, 1866, of the persons composing his so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," it seems there is a person named M. Zarco, formerly Mexican minister, who is one of the directors. Presuming Mr. Woodhouse means you, I beg of you to inform me if you authorized your name to be used in that manner.

Your friend, &c.,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don FRANCISCO ZARCO, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 147.

NEW YORK, *April* 2, 1867.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have just received your letter of yesterday informing me that Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, in January, 1866, made out a list of the persons comprising his so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," and a person by the name of M. Zarco, ex-minister of Mexico, appears as one of the directors in said company; and, believing it to be me, you ask me if Mr. Woodhouse was authorized to use my name in that manner.

In reply I must inform you that your letter gives me the news for the first time; that I scarcely know Mr. Woodhouse by sight, and never spoke to him on the subject, and, therefore, he was not authorized to announce me as a director of a company of which I know nothing, and with which I have nothing to do.

When it was made public that the contract between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse was annulled, some person told me another company was to be formed to furnish resources to the Mexican government, and introduce material improvements in our country. That person offered me the place of trustee in the company, and I refused it, saying I could not take part in any business so foreign to my occupation.

I think proper to add that the person who made me the offer, and who mentioned capitalists unknown to me, as members of the company, assured me the affair would be legal, honorable, and favorable to Mexico, and Mr. Woodhouse was not to be interested in the new organization.

I remain your friend and obedient servant,

FRANCISCO ZARCO.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *Washington.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UANL

No. 148.

WASHINGTON, *March* 12, 1867.

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND:

* * * * * * *

I also request you to send me the particulars of what passed when Mr. Woodhouse took from you the contract which he had made with General Carvajal. Said Woodhouse presented a petition to Congress, of which I enclose a copy, and, by intrigue, has managed to deceive many respectable persons.

Your friend, &c.,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don JESUS FUENTES Y MUÑEZ, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 149.

NEW YORK, *April* 6, 1867.

CITIZEN MINISTER: In the petition which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse presented to the Congress of the United States on the question of Mexican bonds, which he said were authorized to be issued in representation of the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and in virtue of the contract which was made for that purpose with General José M. J. Carvajal, the commissioner of our government, and which he subsequently annulled, on finding out that Woodhouse had deceived him and lured him by false pretences, and which our government also disapproved as soon as it heard of the said contract, because General Carvajal had exceeded the powers conferred upon him, Mr. Woodhouse relates that when the contract was delivered to him it was not properly drawn up, which appears from the certificate signed by the notary, Mr. Stephen D. Van Shaik; for which reason I report what occurred to me when I delivered the contract to Mr. Woodhouse.

On the night of the 31st of July, 1865, and after the contract was signed by General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse, and certified by our consul general, Juan Navarro, to which acts I was a witness, Mr. Woodhouse and General Carvajal agreed that I should have it authenticated the next day by the notary, Mr. Van Shaik, and have the seal of the Mexican consulate put to it by Mr. Navarro, and then return all the documents to General Carvajal. On the 1st of August, the next day, I took the documents to Mr. Van Shaik's office and left them till two o'clock, when I met Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett in the notary's office, and they delivered the legalized documents into my hands, and I started to the consulate to get them sealed, the three persons going with me, Mr. Woodhouse saying he had seen General Carvajal that morning, and it was considered of the greatest importance to show Mr. Seward the contract, so as to arrange for its success, and Mr. Woodhouse was to go to Washington immediately, and I was to give him a copy of the contract and the authority for it from General Carvajal, relating to the issue of bonds, for they had agreed that Woodhouse should start at four that afternoon for Washington, and as it was then three o'clock, we could not go to Fourteenth street and get back in time. I told Mr. Woodhouse, in presence of Mr. Van Shaik and Mr. Sackett, that I had positive orders not to give up the documents, but return them to the general, to which Mr. Woodhouse said, insisting on his conference that morning with General Carvajal and on the counter-order, for want of time; and thus deceived I gave him the documents belonging to him, and then carried the others to General Carvajal, and told him what had been done. I then learned that Woodhouse had not been there that day, and, of course, no such order had been given, as General Carvajal did not want him to have the papers at that time, because there was another contract to be drawn up with Woodhouse, when he promised to advance a considerable sum of money on the loan that was to be negotiated.

Mr. Woodhouse did not start to Washington in the four o'clock train as he said he would, nor did he go the next day, and did not see General Carvajal for two or three days; and it is also false that he made that journey with General Wallace on the first of August, but went some time subsequently.

Such are the facts and reasons why I gave the contract to Woodhouse contrary to General Carvajal's orders—deceived by Woodhouse, who told me General Carvajal said I must deliver the papers to him.

Although General Carvajal did not approve of my conduct in giving up the papers to Mr. Woodhouse, yet he thought I had been deceived, as he had been, even to the extent of signing the contract; nevertheless, I hope our government and you, Mr. Citizen Minister, will consider the honesty of my intentions, and excuse a fault of mine which gave Woodhouse an opportunity to swindle our country without conscientious scruples.

I have thus given, Citizen Minister, a true statement of all that concerns me personally, refuting Woodhouse's assertions made in his published petition, and I submit it to you, to make what use you please of it.

I repeat the expression of my distinguished consideration and esteem.

JESUS FUENTES Y MUÑIZ.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican
Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 150.

WASHINGTON, *March* 13, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL: You are already aware, as Mr. Tifft informs me, of Mr. Woodhouse's petition to Congress, which he has published in pamphlet form.

Please send me, at your earliest convenience, a full statement of all you know in regard to the facts averred by Mr. Woodhouse in said publication, especially those in which you may be more or less concerned. I want that statement to file it with other documents about the same affair, which I might use in due time.

Very truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

General H. STURM, *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 151.

NEW YORK, *April* 10, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of March 13, I herewith state to you all the facts connected with the transactions between General Carvajal and the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, so far as I am cognizant of them or recollect them at the present time.

On the 5th day of August, 1865, I arrived in the city of New York from Indianapolis, Indiana, in obedience to a telegraphic order received from General Carvajal.

On my arrival, I at once reported to said general at his hotel in this city, and I was informed by him that he had concluded an arrangement with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of this city, by which said company had agreed to negotiate a loan of thirty millions of dollars for the republic of Mexico, and that they had further agreed, in consideration of certain grants and privileges given to the said company by the Mexican government, to at once advance to him, General Carvajal, in cash, the sum of three millions dollars, United States currency, to enable him to procure certain munitions of war for his government, and for other purposes, and he directed me at once to make all the necessary arrangements to carry out certain instructions he had given me under date of March 1 and March 11, 1865, namely, to purchase certain specified amounts of munitions of war and provide the necessary transportation for them to Mexico, stating that he would provide me with the necessary means on the following Monday, as the company had promised to furnish him one million of dollars on that day.

On the same day I visited several prominent merchants and manufacturers and made partial arrangements for powder, rifles, and some other articles which I was instructed to purchase.

On my return to the hotel, on the evening of this day, I found in General Carvajal's room two men, whom General Carvajal introduced to me, the one as Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, secretary of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, the other as Mr. E. B. Sackett, treasurer of the same company. These two persons remained with General Carvajal, Major General Lew. Wallace, who was also present, and myself, until after 11 o'clock at night, during which time we discussed the manner of carrying out certain arrangements that General Carvajal had then in view. Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett stated to me, during the conversation, that their company had a cash capital of twenty millions of dollars, and had five millions of dollars in United States seven-thirty bonds, then on deposit to their credit at the Bank of Commerce in the city of New York, and that they would on the following Monday (this being Saturday) furnish General Carvajal with one million dollars, but it would probably be three or four days before they would be able to furnish the general with the whole three millions of dollars as they had agreed, stating as a reason that the board of directors of their company would meet on Monday, August 7, and it would necessarily require two or three days after to get all the papers, &c., in the proper shape. They urged me, however, to lose no time in making my purchases and completing all my arrangements; that I might rely upon it that payments would be promptly made, and that the general would be able, so far as they or their company was concerned, to leave for Mexico in a week from that time. They also stated that the meeting of the board of directors was a mere formality, and that everything was fully arranged.

The appearance of Woodhouse and Sackett and the manner of their conversation, and the statements which they made, were such that I formed a very poor opinion of them, and grave doubts arose in my mind as to the ability of their company to fulfil the promises they had that evening made. The more I thought of this during the night the more fully I became convinced that a company possessing so much wealth as these persons had stated, would not confide the management of its business and intrust the two most responsible offices of the company to such individuals as I had met on the previous evening, and I concluded to make my apprehensions known to General Carvajal. I did so on the following day, Sunday, August 6, but was assured by him that everything was all right, and that he knew it, and he showed me a printed prospectus of said company, which mentioned as trustees of the company the names of several gentlemen known to me as among the most respectable and wealthy merchants and bankers of New York, viz., Mr. Paul N. Spofford, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Company; Mr. Ezra Bliss, Mr. Burnett, and several others not known to me. This, together with the confidence expressed by General Carvajal, staggered me somewhat, but I made up my mind not to conclude any contracts until I had fully investigated this matter and satisfied myself of the stability of the company. I so stated to General Carvajal, and gave as my reasons that I feared he was being imposed upon, he being a stranger in a strange land, and as his business necessarily required secrecy at this time, these men had taken advantage of this; and I further explained to him how injurious it would be to the interests of the Mexican government if I should make contracts on its account and it should afterwards be ascertained that the government was not in a position to promptly pay its obligations and fulfil its contracts. This matter was discussed between the general and myself until late at night, and I became fully satisfied that the general's whole soul was wrapped up in the idea of saving his country, and that his anxiety, and his impatience to leave for Mexico with aid to his countrymen, had permitted him to be imposed upon by a set of *designing sharpers*. I therefore, with a view to the credit and best interests of the Mexican government, concluded it prudent to pursue a course which, without interfering with the general's plans, would in a very few days solve all the doubts in the case. Consequently, on the following day, I asked of General Carvajal an order on the said company for a sufficient amount of money to pay for certain articles that I had partially agreed to purchase on the previous Saturday. Accordingly, the general first gave me two orders on said company for $50,000 in United States currency each. He requested me, however, not to present these orders on this day, as, according to Woodhouse's statement, the board of directors of this company were to meet then, and said I had better wait until next day before I presented them. This I complied with, but being desirous of losing no time, I did go on this day to the house of J. W. Corlies & Co., with whom I was negotiating for the purchase of a quantity of shovels, axes, and other articles, and explained to them how the money would be paid, &c., and requested Mr. J. N. Tifft, of this firm, to present these two drafts at the office of the aforesaid company on the *following day* for payment, at the same time requesting him to ascertain the standing of the company. This he cheerfully complied with, but gave me no satisfactory answer by evening, as no bank, bankers, or merchants seemed to know of the existence of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. Mr. Tifft, however, stated that the company might be a newly-formed one, and therefore unknown, and he further said, after I had given him the names of the principal trustees, that if Mr. Spofford and others I mentioned were connected with said company, it certainly was responsible. I therefore, on the following day, presented the two aforesaid drafts *myself* at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, where they were both accepted by Daniel Woodhouse, as secretary of the company, but in such a manner that they were not negotiable, Woodhouse not stating in his acceptance the place where they should be payable. Upon asking him at what bank or where they would be paid, he said, "*Here, of course; we do our own banking; we have more money than all the* banks of New York together," &c.

To my request, in that case, to pay me the money for these drafts at once, he replied that the Mexican government had not as yet complied with all its agreements, and that the board of directors had decided at their meeting not to pay out such an amount of money until the contracts were fully concluded, and, further, that he had a telegram from Mr. Seward, (Secretary of State,) a former fellow-student and law-partner of his, (as he claimed,) who desired him (Woodhouse) to come on to Washington for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to this matter. He stated, however, at the same time, that it would be all right in a few days, as he had assurances from Washington that, in case the company should be hindered in any way in furnishing the money as rapidly as it might be required by the Mexican government, the government of the United States would advance to their company any amount to the extent of thirty millions, to aid it in this Mexican enterprise, &c., &c. Mr. E. B. Sackett made similar statements, although not quite so bold as those of Woodhouse.

All this, however, only served to strengthen me in my opinion that the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company was a humbug, and that General Carvajal had been imposed upon by men who designed to obtain into their possession the bonds of the republic of Mexico, and who did not intend to advance to that government one cent until money had been received from the sale of the bonds, *if then.*

I again urged Mr. Tifft to seek an interview on the following day with Mr. Spofford and other gentlemen I had named, which he promised he would do. I reported all this to General Carvajal, who of course felt very much dissatisfied, but still hoped on, believing it impossible that any American could be capable of making such misrepresentations and of committing so gross a fraud.

In the evening Woodhouse and Sackett called on General Carvajal, and then they both repeated to General Carvajal what they had said to me before, about Mr. Seward, &c., giving as an additional reason for their delay in paying the money, (which, however, as they stated, they had not felt at liberty to communicate to me,) that the government of the United States had communicated to the President of their company a desire that nothing should be done by the company until it could be done all at once and in perfect concert with the United States government, as otherwise it might, in case of some unforeseen defeat or accident, be fatal to the whole project in view.

The hollowness of all these statements and promises General Carvajal either did not see, or was unwilling to acknowledge at the time, for, on this very evening, after the interview with Woodhouse and Sackett, he expressed himself as still confident and hopeful, and assured Messrs Fuentes and Zarco (who also called on him and expressed their doubts) that everything would be right yet.

On the following day Mr. Tifft stated to me that, according to my request, he called on Mr. Spofford and others, and that each one of these gentlemen had declared to him that they were not connected with this company in any way whatever, and that the use of their names was unauthorized by and the existence of the company unknown to them. In addition to this, some facts had come to light which connected Woodhouse with some former not very creditable transactions, and which did not help to raise his credit any. All of which I reported to General Carvajal in the evening, when, of course, he became satisfied that he had been made the victim of a swindle. I then urged upon the general the necessity of prompt measures, and to at once have the contract cancelled and the parties brought to justice if possible; but this he was not inclined to do, as he feared that the publication of this affair at that time would be injurious to his government, although I explained to him that instead of injuring the government then, it could, in my opinion, be benefited by it, and that it certainly would be much more injurious, at some future time, to pass this over in silence now, and that it would leave it in the power of Woodhouse & Co. to impose upon American citizens, who, not understanding this affair, might invest money in any bonds he might sell under his contract, and that it would be a repetition of the Jecker fraud. On this occasion I requested permission of General Carvajal, who, up to this time had remained secluded, to introduce to him Mr. J. N. Tifft and Mr. J. W. Corlies, the gentlemen who had aided me in exposing this fraudulent concern, and who had offered me freely their assistance, if any was needed; and upon his consenting, I first introduced Mr. J. N. Tifft, with whom he had a full conference, and who in turn introduced to the general Mr. Louis Henry, a lawyer of great respectability.

After full consultation it was deemed advisable by all parties that no time ought to be lost in at once revoking the power of attorney given to Mr. Woodhouse and in cancelling and annulling the contract.

Subsequently, General Carvajal made a new contract with Messrs. J. W. Corlies & Co., and since that time I have had no further connection of any kind with Woodhouse and his company.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. STURM.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 152.

WASHINGTON, *March* 22, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: * * * * * *

I have noticed the article published in the World.

To complete the series of papers that I need in regard to the Woodhouse affair, I beg of you to write and send me at your earliest convenience a statement of what transpired between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse, and especially in relation to the facts he mentions in his petition to Congress; with which, you know, I desire to have Mr. Tifft's statement about the reported plot to assassinate Woodhouse, as you very likely have noticed that he now attempts to make me a part of it, when I did not know anything about it until after an attempt to extract from him some supposed forged papers had passed.

You will oblige me, too, by sending a copy of General Carvajal's affidavit, the revocation of his power to Woodhouse to print the bonds, and any other papers you may possess and which bear on this subject. I need them all as early as possible.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & Co.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 153.

NEW YORK, *April* 16, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your verbal suggestion to the writer, (our Mr. J. N. Tifft,) and with those contained in your favor of the 22d ultimo, we propose to state to you such facts as occur to us connected with the origin of our present relation with the Mexican government, and bearing upon the recent publications made in the newspapers by Daniel Woodhouse and others associated with him, and especially relating to his "petition" and the prospectus of the (so-called) "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," which we understand was not long since submitted for congressional investigation and action.

this matter. He stated, however, at the same time, that it would be all right in a few days, as he had assurances from Washington that, in case the company should be hindered in any way in furnishing the money as rapidly as it might be required by the Mexican government, the government of the United States would advance to their company any amount to the extent of thirty millions, to aid it in this Mexican enterprise, &c., &c. Mr. E. B. Sackett made similar statements, although not quite so bold as those of Woodhouse.

All this, however, only served to strengthen me in my opinion that the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company was a humbug, and that General Carvajal had been imposed upon by men who designed to obtain into their possession the bonds of the republic of Mexico, and who did not intend to advance to that government one cent until money had been received from the sale of the bonds, *if then.*

I again urged Mr. Tifft to seek an interview on the following day with Mr. Spofford and other gentlemen I had named, which he promised he would do. I reported all this to General Carvajal, who of course felt very much dissatisfied, but still hoped on, believing it impossible that any American could be capable of making such misrepresentations and of committing so gross a fraud.

In the evening Woodhouse and Sackett called on General Carvajal, and then they both repeated to General Carvajal what they had said to me before, about Mr. Seward, &c., giving as an additional reason for their delay in paying the money, (which, however, as they stated, they had not felt at liberty to communicate to me,) that the government of the United States had communicated to the President of their company a desire that nothing should be done by the company until it could be done all at once and in perfect concert with the United States government, as otherwise it might, in case of some unforeseen defeat or accident, be fatal to the whole project in view.

The hollowness of all these statements and promises General Carvajal either did not see, or was unwilling to acknowledge at the time, for, on this very evening, after the interview with Woodhouse and Sackett, he expressed himself as still confident and hopeful, and assured Messrs Fuentes and Zarco (who also called on him and expressed their doubts) that everything would be right yet.

On the following day Mr. Tifft stated to me that, according to my request, he called on Mr. Spofford and others, and that each one of these gentlemen had declared to him that they were not connected with this company in any way whatever, and that the use of their names was unauthorized by and the existence of the company unknown to them. In addition to this, some facts had come to light which connected Woodhouse with some former not very creditable transactions, and which did not help to raise his credit any. All of which I reported to General Carvajal in the evening, when, of course, he became satisfied that he had been made the victim of a swindle. I then urged upon the general the necessity of prompt measures, and to at once have the contract cancelled and the parties brought to justice if possible; but this he was not inclined to do, as he feared that the publication of this affair at that time would be injurious to his government, although I explained to him that instead of injuring the government then, it could, in my opinion, be benefited by it, and that it certainly would be much more injurious, at some future time, to pass this over in silence now, and that it would leave it in the power of Woodhouse & Co. to impose upon American citizens, who, not understanding this affair, might invest money in any bonds he might sell under his contract, and that it would be a repetition of the Jecker fraud. On this occasion I requested permission of General Carvajal, who, up to this time had remained secluded, to introduce to him Mr. J. N. Tifft and Mr. J. W. Corlies, the gentlemen who had aided me in exposing this fraudulent concern, and who had offered me freely their assistance, if any was needed; and upon his consenting, I first introduced Mr. J. N. Tifft, with whom he had a full conference, and who in turn introduced to the general Mr. Louis Henry, a lawyer of great respectability.

After full consultation it was deemed advisable by all parties that no time ought to be lost in at once revoking the power of attorney given to Mr. Woodhouse and in cancelling and annulling the contract.

Subsequently, General Carvajal made a new contract with Messrs. J. W. Corlies & Co, and since that time I have had no further connection of any kind with Woodhouse and his company.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. STURM.

Señor M. Romero, *Mexican Minister, &c.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 152.

Washington, *March* 22, 1867.

Gentlemen: * * * * * *

I have noticed the article published in the World.

To complete the series of papers that I need in regard to the Woodhouse affair, I beg of you to write and send me at your earliest convenience a statement of what transpired between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse, and especially in relation to the facts he mentions in his petition to Congress; with which, you know, I desire to have Mr. Tifft's statement about the reported plot to assassinate Woodhouse, as you very likely have noticed that he now attempts to make me a part of it, when I did not know anything about it until after an attempt to extract from him some supposed forged papers had passed.

You will oblige me, too, by sending a copy of General Carvajal's affidavit, the revocation of his power to Woodhouse to print the bonds, and any other papers you may possess and which bear on this subject. I need them all as early as possible.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 153.

New York, *April* 16, 1867.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your verbal suggestion to the writer, (our Mr. J. N. Tifft,) and with those contained in your favor of the 22d ultimo, we propose to state to you such facts as occur to us connected with the origin of our present relation with the Mexican government, and bearing upon the recent publications made in the newspapers by Daniel Woodhouse and others associated with him, and especially relating to his "petition" and the prospectus of the (so-called) "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," which we understand was not long since submitted for congressional investigation and action.

In August, 1865, our friend General Herman Sturm, chief of ordnance of the State of Indiana, applied to us and desired to purchase a large quantity of "material" necessary to army movements and convenience, and proposed to pay for the same in cash. After a few days we submitted prices to him, which were satisfactory, but he then desired to buy the articles on a credit of sixty days, proposing to give us approved city acceptances for the same, to which we assented; but as the amount of the proposed purchase would reach nearly to $500,000, we told him it would be necessary that the paper which he proposed giving should be found good beyond reasonable question. To this suggestion he at once assented, and then told us confidentially that General José M. J. Carvajal, of Mexico, was here "*incognito*" and desired these articles for the use and benefit of the liberal army of his country; that General Carvajal had been negotiating with one Daniel Woodhouse, representing the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which company was to furnish him (General Carvajal) at once with from three millions to five millions of dollars in cash, to aid him in procuring supplies as stated; and that the time (sixty days) required was necessary only to perfect the action which was only formal on the part of the company.

He further told us that the said Woodhouse stated that the company was formed on a cash capital, actually and fully paid in in cash, of twenty millions of dollars, of which amount about twelve millions of dollars in money and United States seven-thirty bonds were then on deposit in the Bank of Commerce in this city, subject to the order of and belonging to the said company, and that in the acceptances at sixty days of this company he proposed payment for the contemplated purchase from us; also informing us that Woodhouse stated that Mr. Paul N. Spofford, Mr. Ezra Bliss, Mr. Joel B. Burnett, and others of our first class and responsible merchants, were stockholders and directors in the said company. At this time, however, General Sturm manifested some distrust of the truthfulness of Woodhouse's statements, and particularly desired that we should fully and thoroughly investigate the subject before we decided, not only that he might be morally and fully absolved from pecuniary responsibility in the premises, but also because he wished to be thoroughly advised with reference to future purchases such as he might desire to make for the Mexican government.

The writer thereupon went to the reputed office of the company at 71 Broadway, in this city, where the so-called company only had desk-room in the office of other parties, and found there one E. B. Sackett, who claimed to be connected with, and to answer and to speak for, the company, from whom, by questioning closely, the writer learned that the company was really formed upon a *claimed title* to about one million of acres of unimproved land in West Virginia and elsewhere; that not one dollar of *cash* had ever been paid in as capital stock of the company; that it had no *cash* on hand, and that not one of the *responsible* gentlemen named by General Sturm, as before stated, were either stockholders or directors in the company. When the conversation was ended and the writer was about leaving, Woodhouse came in, and although he was compelled to admit the entire truth of the information which had been obtained from Mr. Sackett, still he attempted to explain the use of the respectable names mentioned, by saying that the owners of the company had set apart stock for them and had elected them directors, of course without their knowledge, but he was certain they would be most happy to receive the stock and act as directors; and he further urged that, in any case, the company was entirely responsible, because of their valuable grants from the republic of Mexico. Upon the writer's expressing his desire to think further on the subject before granting the credit desired, it was agreed that another interview should take place the following day, which was accordingly had, and served only to confirm and prove to our judgment the fact that Woodhouse's statements and representations to General Carvajal, as stated by General Sturm, were simply a tissue of falsehoods, and that the whole negotiation was based upon the most infamously false and fraudulent statements of Woodhouse, made for the purpose of receiving advantages to himself at the expense of the Mexican government. These conclusions were communicated to General Sturm, who, with others, was present at this interview, and who fully coincided with the views thus expressed.

Upon a statement of the case being presented by General Sturm to General Carvajal, the latter was also fully convinced of the correctness of the conclusions arrived at, and expressed a desire to see the writer, whereupon the first interview between either of our firm and General Carvajal took place. At this interview the writer was exceedingly impressed by the ardent love of his country and the desire to serve her manifested by General Carvajal, and also by the extreme mortification and sorrow he evidently felt at having been so deceived and swindled by and through the falsehoods of Woodhouse; and on his (General Carvajal's) urgent request, the writer promised to do whatever should be in his power to assist in extricating him from his unpleasant position, not only as an act of ordinary kindness, but because also of the deep interest which the writer has always felt in the welfare of republican Mexico, and in republican institutions everywhere.

To facilitate these interests the writer at once introduced to General Carvajal a thoroughly competent lawyer of this city, who immediately commenced and carried out the measures necessary to protect the interests of the Mexican government, of General Carvajal, and of the public generally, so far as they might be in danger through the previously contemplated connection with Woodhouse and his so-called company.

Several interviews followed between both members of our firm and General Carvajal, (on our part with sole reference to aiding him, as before stated,) until, finally, at the suggestion of mutual friends, and on his solicitation, we consented to an agreement which formed the basis and a part of the contract which was formally executed on the 11th of September between us and the Mexican government, which contract was approved by your government, and with the particulars of which you are fully conversant.

During the above-mentioned interviews we heard fully from General Carvajal his statements of the particulars of his preceding negotiations with Woodhouse. We naturally expressed surprise that he should have gone so far without knowing more about Woodhouse and his pretended company, which he explained by saying that Woodhouse having been originally introduced to him by one in whom he had confidence, (who, however, we have since learned, was in the employ of the so-called company,) and having mentioned the respectable gentleman before spoken of as being directly interested and associated with him in the company, he had confined his inquiries to learning particulars about them, and on finding that those gentlemen were of such standing and responsibility as would naturally warrant the conclusion that a company with which they were connected could not fail to be all right, he had gone on with the negotiations without seriously distrusting Woodhouse's statements, although he had always intended, before finally closing any arrangement, to have a full and thoroughly satisfactory examination of all the points stated by Woodhouse.

In subsequent conversations with General Lew. Wallace, he (General Wallace) fully confirmed all that General Carvajal had stated as above, adding that General Carvajal desired to have no premature publicity given to his operations, and consequently, being "a stranger in a strange land," it was almost impossible for him to investigate the case as he otherwise would have done at the beginning of the negotiations. In the absence of such investigation, even General Wallace had felt comparative confidence that all was right in the premises, relying upon the known respectability of the gentlemen before mentioned as having been falsely represented as being connected with the pretended company.

In taking the necessary legal steps to protect the right in the case, Mr. L. Henry, the lawyer before mentioned, soon learned that Woodhouse claimed to have a contract, fully executed, then in his possession, and also a power of attorney authorizing him to direct and control the printing of bonds under said contract; but General Carvajal stated that the document which Woodhouse claimed as a contract was only a part of the agreement which had been informally agreed upon between the parties, that this contained mainly the obligations of the Mexican government, and that the other part, which it had been agreed should in due time be formally prepared, was to sustain the obligations of Woodhouse and his pretended company to furnish the three millions of dollars in cash; to send emigrants (soldiers) to Mexico, and to do much which, if done, would naturally be of great service to the republic. General Carvajal also stated that Woodhouse desired to have the agreement in two parts, in order that he might show the one to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and to others connected with our government, while the other part, being in violation of the neutrality laws, could be kept a secret in form, though Woodhouse claimed that secretly our own government would assist him in carrying out the whole.

General Carvajal stated that, acceding to this view, and confiding in these representations, the one portion of the contract had been prepared and sent to the notary public for the usual acknowledgments, to be returned to him (General Carvajal) and kept till all the papers were completed and the terms complied with by Woodhouse, in regard to the payment by Woodhouse, &c., when a formal delivery of the contract was to have taken place; and that he had, therefore, requested his friend, Señor Fuentes, to go to the office of the notary public and procure the papers, when they should be sealed, and return them to him; that Señor Fuentes had been met there by Woodhouse, who forcibly took one of the copies and still retained it; and that since that time, not even yet having become thoroughly convinced that the whole affair was a swindle, he had been trying to induce Woodhouse to finish the conrtract and pay the money, but without avail, until he had finally learned the real facts in the case, and how completely he had been duped. Señor Fuentes himself told the writer that "when Woodhouse took the paper from the office of the notary he demanded it from him, but found he could not get it except by force, and felt that he was not able to obtain it in that way, Woodhouse being a powerful man."

When Woodhouse learned that he was doubted and suspected, he at once made the most earnest efforts to bring respectable individuals into his so-called company, so that the valuable grants and franchises which had been contemplated could be availed of, but he could not succeed. He called a meeting of respectable merchants, bankers, and others, to be held at the office of another party, when he tried to set out the advantages in such a way as to induce them to join him, but this effort was of no avail. He offered large quantities of the stock in his company gratis to several if they would consent to act in concert with him, but they refused, and finally, as soon as the proper papers could be prepared by Mr. Henry, General Carvajal formally and publicly declared the pretended contract null and void, and revoked the power of attorney before alluded to, due notice of which was, in the writer's presence, served on the bank-note company with whom Woodhouse had been trying to arrange for engraving and printing.

Mr. Henry advised the prompt arrest of Woodhouse and his punishment for fraud, but General Carvajal and some of his business friends thought this course would be injurious to the interest of Mexico, in view of the fact that her bonds would soon be legitimately upon the market, and as it was believed that Woodhouse would not attempt to impose further on the public, but would in common decency remain quiet, and thankful that extreme measures were not pursued, it was decided best to defer further action.

Believing that the bank-note company had acted in good faith in the premises, (and they having incurred some expense under the direction of Woodhouse,) it was thought only fair to continue the work with them, and we accordingly, on behalf of your government, contracted with them to engrave the plates and to print some of the bonds, which was in time accomplished, and for all of which we paid them in full, and finally settled with them, receiving as the property of the Mexican government, as they stated, all the plates, dies, &c., which pertain to the bonds. While the printing was being done we heard rumors, which seemed entitled to some credence, that bonds were being printed, or would be printed by them, which were designed to be given to Woodhouse or others, in fraud and in violation of the rights of your government and of ourselves, whereupon we adopted such measures as seemed necessary for our protection. On application to the proper United States authorities, United States detectives were charged with watching and protecting the interests mentioned, and we believe they succeeded until, supposing all the material for printing the bonds was safely in our possession, there seemed to be no future need of their services. Some little time afterward, however, it was reported to us that Woodhouse had offered for sale some bonds of the Mexican government, which he stated were regularly issued under his pretended contract, and that he had also exhibited a letter, purporting to be signed by you, sanctioning and approving said pretended contract. Having been informed by yourself that you had never written such a letter, we placed the matter in the hands of an officer to investigate. He attended to the matter in his own way, and on attempting to secure the paper, which if it existed at all must have been a forgery, he was overpowered by Woodhouse and others about him, and was finally arrested by our city police upon the complaint of Woodhouse and conveyed to the "Tombs," from whence he was immediately bailed and finally discharged on the suggestion of the United States assistant district attorney, who stated to the court the facts in the case. About this portion of this case we believe you knew nothing until it was over, and it may be well now to inform you that the Doctor Canedo associated with Woodhouse in this matter, as spoken of in his pamphlet, was a notorious scamp and swindler, whose real name is McCormick, and whose own relative first informed us of this attempt by Woodhouse and him to sell spurious bonds, upon which information the above-mentioned investigation was had.

During all the time since the execution of our contract with your government we have steadily and earnestly been endeavoring to sell bonds and to aid that government by every legitimate means in our power. We have been successful in aiding to obtain large quantities of arms and munitions of war; have earnestly prosecuted an application for the guarantee of said bonds by the United States government, and, we have reason to believe, have in all things met your approval, as well as that of your government; but we have been exceedingly annoyed, hindered, and embarrassed, almost continually, by the operations of Woodhouse, who finally, some time since, actually introduced into the market, and actually induced some individuals to invest money in bonds, which were represented to be those of the Mexican government, issued under his pretended contract. These bogus bonds are in appearance so similar to those issued under our contract as to be well calculated to deceive and to warrant the conclusion that some one connected with the bank-note company must have fraudulently copied or retained some portion of the dies, plates or other material ordered and paid for by, and which should have been delivered to, us, as before stated, from which it has been possible to print a few of the bogus bonds alluded to.

Through an official notice from you thoroughly published, and in consequence of other precautions, we trust that the public has been fully protected from being swindled into any considerable investments in this fraudulent issue.

Woodhouse knew of our application for the guarantee of the genuine bonds by the United States government, and his recent publications in the newspapers, and his petition to Congress, in our opinion, grew mainly out of the fact that having, with those connected with him, utterly failed after repeated attempts to secure from us, or other respectable and honorable men connected and associated with us, the slightest recognition of his pretended claim, or even an interview, he has finally concluded that he could possibly drive your government or us into some kind of an arrangement whereby he could derive some pecuniary benefit through his original fraud. Failing in this, as he inevitably must, we presume he will feel measurably content if he succeeds in introducing such doubts and difficulties in the case as may delay, or possibly defeat, the favorable action of our government in the premises.

There is much more of detail, and of some importance in this history, but we think the main and most important facts are already before you. Before closing, however, we desire to say a few words in relation to Woodhouse's petition to Congress, and his recent publications in the newspapers, for the purpose of calling attention more directly to some of the numerous falsehoods contained therein.

It has been already shown upon what false pretences Woodhouse induced General Carvajal to hold any negotiations with him whatever; hence it is unnecessary to recur to this point, but it seems proper to state that before General Carvajal became aware of the real facts in the case, and while negotiations were progressing in regard to details of the contemplated arrangement, in order to facilitate and hasten the expected results, he made drafts on the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, at various times and for various amounts, aggregating, as stated by General Carvajal, about three millions of dollars. But we are informed that no portion of these drafts was ever used by your government, as stated by Woodhouse, and we know that a large portion of them was cancelled in our presence and returned to Woodhouse; while the remainder, with a small exception hereafter noticed, are, we believe, cancelled and now in the hands of Mr. Henry, subject to the order of said Woodhouse. The exceptions referred to are that one acceptance for ten thousand dollars was paid to the party who introduced General Carvajal to Woodhouse, (which individual has been hereinbefore referred to in fitting terms;) one acceptance for five thousand dollars was taken by Mr. A. M. Sackett, reputed to be a prominent stockholder and director in the so-called company, for the purpose, as he stated, of raising money for current expenses; and one acceptance for ten thousand dollars was paid to a person in Philadelphia on account of a transaction pending, which draft was dishonored at maturity, and still remains unpaid. So much for Woodhouse's statement that "two drafts of five hundred thousand dollars each were negotiated by President Juarez," and that "neither of these drafts nor any other acceptance of the company has ever been protested or dishonored."

Woodhouse says that, August 1, he caused the plates to be engraved from which bonds were to be printed, under his pretended contract. This is false on its face; for the labor of engraving alone involved months of time.

The statement that on the 12th day of August he delivered to his company fifty millions of dollars in bonds, is an equally transparent falsehood. The printing alone was absolutely impossible, even if the plates had all been ready; while in fact they could not have been commenced.

It is absolutely false that John W. Corlies & Co. ever refused to perform any agreement made by them with General Carvajal, relating to the advance of money upon the Woodhouse acceptances, or failed to perform any other promise made to him. This charge of bad faith on our part towards General Carvajal may be more effectually disposed of by the following quotation from a letter written to us by him, dated February 27, 1867, and received by us March 20, in which he says: "In concluding, I beg you to be assured that I, above all others of my countrymen, appreciate truly your great and noble efforts for Mexican independence and liberty; and that I pray to God for your success and happiness."

The statement that either of our firm ever expressed a wish to have either half or any part of Woodhouse's so-called company is equally false; on the contrary, there has never been a moment when we would have accepted the whole of it from him as a present. He did, however, earnestly urge on the writer one hundred thousand dollars of the stock as a gratuity, if he would consent, to the use of his (the writer's) name as one of the directors, which proposition was promptly declined.

The statement that we agreed to advance to General Carvajal two millions of dollars in cash, and sell thirty millions of dollars in bonds within ninety days, is false; and it is equally false that the writer ever requested Woodhouse to sell the bonds, or any part of them, or to advance money as Woodhouse states, but, on the contrary, we kept studiously clear from any transaction with him of any nature, though he repeatedly called at our office and requested to be permitted to have some connection in the premises.

The facts hereinbefore mentioned show how void of truth are Woodhouse's statements that we used his plates for printing bonds, and prove that (in all probability through some connivance with some one connected with the Bank Note Company) he has been able to closely imitate the genuine bonds.

Of course, there is not one word of truth in Woodhouse's statement that our contract with the Mexican government expired in ninety days, nor at any time except at our option; and we have been, as is well known to the public, been doing business under it, and, as we believe, maintaining the most satisfactory relations with your government since the contract was executed.

Woodhouse says that in the name of the Mexican government he charges that the bonds we have sold are illegal and void. The minister of that government and its President differ from Mr. Woodhouse, and we imagine the public will be content with *their* decision, notwithstanding *his* protest.

The statements of Woodhouse in regard to his interview with officer Hay are so full of untruths that it would require too much time and trouble to enumerate and expose them. He intimates that you were a party in his attempted arrest, which of course you know is utterly false, though we think you would have been fully justified in aiding to expose his crime. He says the writer "was observed standing on the steps of the Stevens House, in a state of excitement," &c., while the bloodless battle, which he so graphically describes, was progressing on the opposite side of the street. We believe this may be taken as a fair sample of the truth or falsity of his whole statements; and in answer we will only say, that the writer was engaged in our office during all the time of this before-mentioned affair, and did not know of its occurrence nor of any difficulty until some time afterward, when he was informed by a friend and sent for by the officer; who was discharged as before stated.

It seems unnecessary to follow this matter further, and except for the fact that you request from us a statement of the main facts in the case, we should consider the time already spent as so much time lost; for very few who know any thing of Daniel Woodhouse would deem it necessary to contradict or disprove his false and malicious statements.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

His Excellency M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 154.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 23, 1867.

DEAR SIR: You very likely have noticed the publication made by Daniel Woodhouse and his associates about the contract he signed with General Carva-

ALERE FLAMMAM UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

jal. As his statements are utterly devoid of truth, and slanderous on the Mexican government and myself, I am anxious to collect the necessary data to refute them on some future occasion; and as you are so familiar with those facts, and possess all the papers bearing on them, I will be very much obliged to you if you have the kindness to write for me a statement of this case, accompanying it with copies of all the necessary papers to prove the falsity of Woodhouse's assertions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

LEWIS HENRY, Esq., *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 10.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 155.

LAW OFFICE, 247 BROADWAY,
New York, April 17, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: In conformity with your request, I have the honor to report that on the 23d August, 1865, I was retained by citizen General José M. J. Carvajal as counsel on behalf of the Mexican government.

That the object of such retainer, as stated by said general, among other things, was to secure immediate counsel and legal assistance in a matter of great importance to his government, as well as to pilot him through with legal correctness in the negotiations and business which he came to this country to transact for his government.

That the immediate assistance he needed was in reference to a contract that he had entered into for his government with the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of New York, for the placing a loan in this country.

He further stated, substantially, that one Daniel Woodhouse, the managing agent of said company, had by various tricks and false pretences led him into a negotiation for, and execution of the contract aforesaid. He also further stated in detail the facts and circumstances which led to the execution of said contract. The substance of the principal portion of such statement appears on the following pages, being a copy of same, by him reduced to writing at my request, and submitted to me for my action in the premises.

Said general further stated to me orally, that prior to the execution of the contract in question, a further and supplemental contract was agreed upon between him and said Woodhouse, and which was to have been reduced to writing and executed and delivered with the original, and be made a part thereof, which supplemental bound Woodhouse's company to pay all drafts drawn upon it under the contract, whether they were in funds or not from the sale of bonds, to the extent of three millions of dollars.

And said supplement further provided that in case the said Woodhouse company failed to perform the agreement on its part, the said contract and grants therein provided should become null and void.

He further stated that he executed the contract and acknowledged the same before a notary, and left the same for writing out the proper certificates, and on sending for the same on the following morning, he learned that Woodhouse had obtained his duplicate, and claimed a delivery, he refusing to return the same, and also refused to execute the supplement agreed upon.

And further stated that Woodhouse had also obtained his power of attorney, whereby said Woodhouse was authorized to obtain the printing of the bonds of the government, and that a bank note company was at that time preparing to make the plates for the bonds under the contract.

After due investigation in respect to the alleged fraud, and becoming satisfied that Woodhouse had been guilty of an infamous fraud and deception in obtaining said contract, and being also informed that Woodhouse had before been arrested for perpetrating a similar, but less important swindle, I advised that the contract could be rescinded for the reasons stated.

On or about the thirty-first of August, 1865, and after preparing the necessary papers, I obtained an interview with said Woodhouse, in the presence of General Carvajal, Mr. Tifft, General Lew. Wallace, and other gentlemen at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. I then and there demanded a return of the contract and power of attorney aforesaid of said Woodhouse, which was defiantly refused.

I then caused two papers to be immediately served on him, (Woodhouse,) one an unqualified revocation of the power of attorney for the printing of the bonds, the other an unconditional declaration of revocation and rescission of the contract aforesaid, by said government, on the ground of having been obtained by fraud and false pretences.

Notice of the revocation of the power of attorney were also at once served on said bank note company, and further progress of the bonds stayed.

The aforesaid notices were served by Colonel Holister, a staff officer of said General Carvajal; and I am of the opinion that the original of said notices are retained by said general, as I fail to find them among my papers.

It was my opinion at that time, and I so advised, that an action should be commenced against the Woodhouse company by the government to obtain a decree setting aside the said contract for the reasons mentioned, but upon careful consideration it was concluded that such an action might prove injurious to the government at that time, and therefore no further action was taken in the matter.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

LOUIS HENRY.

I also append hereto a statement reduced to writing by Wilbur F. Stocking, at my request, for the purposes aforesaid.

Respectfully submitted:

LOUIS HENRY.

AUGUST 25, 1865.

Daniel Woodhouse, secretary and general agent of the pretended United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, by various acts and impostures, and false pretences, made me believe that said company was worth a capital of forty millions of dollars; that it did not owe one dollar of its original capital stock of twenty millions of valuable property, whose augmented value made every dollar equal now to two dollars. That said stock was now yielding large dividends; that the company could realize any amount of money by using their stock; that their acceptances would be as good as cash, and I could buy anything and to any amount in this city, in these United States, and in any part of the world.

That in case any of my drafts, and those of my government, should come too fast, and press the company, he (Woodhouse) had assurances from Washington, from *a very high source*, that he could get a loan of thirty millions at any time to meet any of my demands, and those of my government; that the United States government had granted his company the charter to construct a railroad from Point Isabel to Brownsville, Texas, and gave the company, or had offered, ten millions of dollars for transporting troops for the government, and munitions of war.

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jal. As his statements are utterly devoid of truth, and slanderous on the Mexican government and myself, I am anxious to collect the necessary data to refute them on some future occasion; and as you are so familiar with those facts, and possess all the papers bearing on them, I will be very much obliged to you if you have the kindness to write for me a statement of this case, accompanying it with copies of all the necessary papers to prove the falsity of Woodhouse's assertions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Lewis Henry, Esq., *New York.*

Washington, *April* 10.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 155.

Law Office, 247 Broadway,
New York, April 17, 1867.

My Dear Sir: In conformity with your request, I have the honor to report that on the 23d August, 1865, I was retained by citizen General José M. J. Carvajal as counsel on behalf of the Mexican government.

That the object of such retainer, as stated by said general, among other things, was to secure immediate counsel and legal assistance in a matter of great importance to his government, as well as to pilot him through with legal correctness in the negotiations and business which he came to this country to transact for his government.

That the immediate assistance he needed was in reference to a contract that he had entered into for his government with the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of New York, for the placing a loan in this country.

He further stated, substantially, that one Daniel Woodhouse, the managing agent of said company, had by various tricks and false pretences led him into a negotiation for, and execution of the contract aforesaid. He also further stated in detail the facts and circumstances which led to the execution of said contract. The substance of the principal portion of such statement appears on the following pages, being a copy of same, by him reduced to writing at my request, and submitted to me for my action in the premises.

Said general further stated to me orally, that prior to the execution of the contract in question, a further and supplemental contract was agreed upon between him and said Woodhouse, and which was to have been reduced to writing and executed and delivered with the original, and be made a part thereof, which supplemental bound Woodhouse's company to pay all drafts drawn upon it under the contract, whether they were in funds or not from the sale of bonds, to the extent of three millions of dollars.

And said supplement further provided that in case the said Woodhouse company failed to perform the agreement on its part, the said contract and grants therein provided should become null and void.

He further stated that he executed the contract and acknowledged the same before a notary, and left the same for writing out the proper certificates, and on sending for the same on the following morning, he learned that Woodhouse had obtained his duplicate, and claimed a delivery, he refusing to return the same, and also refused to execute the supplement agreed upon.

And further stated that Woodhouse had also obtained his power of attorney, whereby said Woodhouse was authorized to obtain the printing of the bonds of the government, and that a bank note company was at that time preparing to make the plates for the bonds under the contract.

After due investigation in respect to the alleged fraud, and becoming satisfied that Woodhouse had been guilty of an infamous fraud and deception in obtaining said contract, and being also informed that Woodhouse had before been arrested for perpetrating a similar, but less important swindle, I advised that the contract could be rescinded for the reasons stated.

On or about the thirty-first of August, 1865, and after preparing the necessary papers, I obtained an interview with said Woodhouse, in the presence of General Carvajal, Mr. Tifft, General Lew. Wallace, and other gentlemen at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. I then and there demanded a return of the contract and power of attorney aforesaid of said Woodhouse, which was defiantly refused.

I then caused two papers to be immediately served on him, (Woodhouse,) one an unqualified revocation of the power of attorney for the printing of the bonds, the other an unconditional declaration of revocation and rescission of the contract aforesaid, by said government, on the ground of having been obtained by fraud and false pretences.

Notice of the revocation of the power of attorney were also at once served on said bank note company, and further progress of the bonds stayed.

The aforesaid notices were served by Colonel Holister, a staff officer of said General Carvajal; and I am of the opinion that the original of said notices are retained by said general, as I fail to find them among my papers.

It was my opinion at that time, and I so advised, that an action should be commenced against the Woodhouse company by the government to obtain a decree setting aside the said contract for the reasons mentioned, but upon careful consideration it was concluded that such an action might prove injurious to the government at that time, and therefore no further action was taken in the matter.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

LOUIS HENRY.

I also append hereto a statement reduced to writing by Wilbur F. Stocking, at my request, for the purposes aforesaid.

Respectfully submitted:

LOUIS HENRY.

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That in case any of my drafts, and those of my government, should come too fast, and press the company, he (Woodhouse) had assurances from Washington, from *a very high source*, that he could get a loan of thirty millions at any time to meet any of my demands, and those of my government; that the United States government had granted his company the charter to construct a railroad from Point Isabel to Brownsville, Texas, and gave the company, or had offered, ten millions of dollars for transporting troops for the government, and munitions of war.

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That the company would advance three millions or more, in negotiable paper, to be afterward paid from proceeds of bonds, and buy in the same way any articles of merchandise I might want, and furnish me the means of paying any debts I might have, and any money needed for my expenses.

That certain very respectable parties, merchants and bankers, for whom Woodhouse was acting, and whose names he showed me in a printed prospectus of the company, and were members of the company, and in said prospectus it appears they had three millions of dollars of working capital; and generally, by many asseverations, attested by E. B. Sackett, he made me believe that the company was the most respectable and trustworthy, and that they would carry out the programme faithfully laid down in the contract, and fulfil other stipulations, to be signed separately in a supplement, which should explain that the company were bound to pay drafts at all times, whether they were in funds from the sale of bonds or not; that no draft should at any time be returned unpaid.

It was also understood that if said company did not, or should not, execute their obligations, the grants predicated upon them should be null and void.

Now it appears that the said company did not really exist at all; that the respectable bankers and merchants whose names Woodhouse unwarrantably placed in prospectus as members of said company, never belonged to it, nor participated in his fraud.

He is now trying to mend his appearances by sending me a list of officers and trustees in prospectus of his imaginary company; their names are: Major General Lew. Wallace, president; L. E. Chittenden, vice-president; W. K. Mead, treasurer; Daniel Woodhouse, secretary; Vas. Houghton, corresponding secretary; Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, Starks W. Lewis, E. V. Houghton, Amos M. Sackett, James Sturges, Moses H. Grinnell, John H. Boynton, William E. Dodge, Robert Campbell, directors and trustees.

Hence these manœuvres prove that the supposed company has never been anything but a fraud and a nonentity and wicked device of Woodhouse to cheat and rob innocent parties.

Woodhouse refused, after getting the contract in his hands by a trick, to sign the supplement to the contract, pretending to consult his supposed trustees, and for this pretended consultation he took a draft of some of the principal items on the 31st of July, and has kept it in his possession.

I, Wilbur F. Stocking, do solemnly swear that on the 22d day of August, or thereabouts, I was present at an interview between Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, representing the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of New York, and Colonel H. Sturm, of Indiana, and J. N. Tifft, of New York, at which time a conversation in substance as follows occurred:

Mr. Woodhouse stated that the company that he represented owned twenty millions of acres of agricultural lands in the United States of Mexico, for which they had paid $20,000,000 in cash, and that they had an absolute title to the same; further that the members of said company had no stock of the company except what he (Woodhouse) had given them, and that neither Mr. Paul N. Spofford, Mr. Joel B. Burnett, Mr. Soley, Mr. Ezra Bliss, nor Mr. George Hoffman were in any way interested in said company, and never had been, and that he (Woodhouse) controlled everything. He was explaining to Mr. J. N. Tifft the advantages that the company had secured by reason of a contract formed between said company and the Mexican government, and said they (the company) "had the biggest thing on record;" when Mr. Tifft remarked that he had no doubt, judging from his statements, that it was a very good thing for the company, provided they were able to carry out their part of the contract; when he (Woodhouse) said that their title was complete and the company had nothing to perform, and grants were already secured to the company, and that the company could suspend at any time, close their office, and transact no further business as a company, or dissolve and yet retain the benefits of a grant of $20,000,000 made them by the Mexican government. That in fact the Mexican government could not compel them to do anything, and that they had it (the Mexican government) in their power. Mr. Tifft remarked that being the case, he thought the company had secured a very good thing for themselves.

"Why, God damn it, I played for a big stake and I have won it."

He said he was the originator of the company, and that he controlled; that the company had a capital of $20,000,000 all paid in cash; and that the property which the company owned was more valuable than the grants of land they had received from the Mexican government.

List of drafts on the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company returned to Daniel Woodhouse at the St. Nicholas' Hotel, New York, August 31, 1865.

No. 16,	dated	August 7th,	for	$50, 000
No. 15,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 34,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 9,	"	August 7th,	"	1, 500
No. 36,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 37,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 8,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 38,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 14,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 39,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 40,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 41,	"	August 7th,	"	25, 000
No. 17,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 18,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 19,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 20,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 21,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 22,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 23,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 24,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 25,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 26,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 27,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 28,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 29,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 30,	"	August 7th,	"	100, 000
No. 31,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 32,	"	August 7th,	"	50, 000
No. 33,	"	August 7th,	"	25, 000
No. —,	"	August 23d,	"	25, 000
No. —,	"	August 23d,	"	35, 000
No. —,	"	August 23d,	"	60, 000

Memorandum of drafts to be returned to D. Woodhouse; also statement of drafts to Andrew Cassard, and drawn in favor of Amos Sackett:

No. 1.	—Accepted....................	$40, 000
No. 3.	"	30, 000
No. 4.	"	20, 000
No. 5.	"	12, 000
No. 10.	"	50, 000
No. 11.	"	50, 000
No. 12.	"	50, 000
No. 13.	"	50, 000
No. 35.	"	50, 000

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One draft for $10,000 on same company, given to Andrew Cassard, conditioned on the success of the Woodhouse contract. Cassard was a party to the Woodhouse fraud, the said $10,000 draft being his commission from General J. M. J. Carvajal in case of the success of the loan. The draft becomes null and void.

Two drafts on same company, one for $10,000 and one for $5,000, drawn in favor of Amos M. Sackett, for the benefit of General Carvajal or his government.

Amos M. Sackett has advanced $1,000. He was present at the nullification of the Woodhouse contract.

The foregoing drafts numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 35 were delivered to me by General Carvajal, after each and every of them had been effectually cancelled, and they now abide the directions of the minister of the republic of Mexico.

LOUIS HENRY.

Señor M. Romero,
Minister &c., of the Mexican Republic.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy : IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 156.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, March 20, 1867.

My Dear Sir : The enclosed statement of Daniel Woodhouse, which has been printed and widely circulated among public men in this country, contains facts either misrepresented or falsified, and nobody better than you can correct them, should you have no inconvenience to do so. As Mr. Woodhouse has dragged your name into his controversy, it seems to me but due to yourself that you should present your side of the case. Should you be willing to write a statement or an affidavit on this subject, you will very much oblige me by sending me a copy of it, as I wish to have the necessary papers to use them when the necessity for doing so shall come.

In great haste, I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

General Lew. Wallace,
Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy : IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 157.

Crawfordsville, *April* 12, 1867.

Dear Sir : In reply to your favor, asking a statement of my knowledge of the negotiation between General J. M. J. Carvajal, late commissioner from your government, and a certain Daniel Woodhouse, of New York city, I would respectfully say :

I made the acquaintance of General Carvajal, on the Rio Grande, in the spring of 1865. By invitation he accompanied me to the United States. As fellow-traveller, I had opportunity to know him well, and became, in consequence, not only his friend, but a warm partisan of his cause.

Shortly after his arrival in New York he telegraphed, requesting me, if possible, to come and aid him, as he had a negotiation on hand. Releasing myself for a few days from my duties as commander of the middle department, I joined him as requested. At the Union Place Hotel he introduced me to Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and explained that what he particularly wished of me was the reduction to legal form of certain terms and conditions then in negotiation between that person and himself. The contract which Mr. Woodhouse appends to his very absurd petition to the United States Congress is of my draughting.

Mr. Woodhouse was a stranger to me, and the moment I ascertained the scope of the contemplated arrangement, my first solicitude was, of course, to know who he was. To my inquiries on this point, General Carvajal assured me that the gentleman was all right. A Mr. Cassard, a Cuban gentleman, exiled on account of his republicanism, had been the medium of introduction. The general showed me a pamphlet purporting to be, as I now recollect it, the charter of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company—cash capital, $20,000,000—to which pamphlet were appended, as connected with the company in one capacity or another, the names of quite a number of gentlemen known nationally for their wealth and enterprise. Representing himself as secretary and financial agent of the corporation mentioned, Mr. Woodhouse boldly referred the general, if he wished further knowledge of him or his authority, to the gentlemen to whose names I have alluded. It is not improbable that I am justly open to a charge of negligence in not carrying my inquiries beyond General Carvajal, but it will be readily understood how, in resting the matter with him, I was influenced by delicate regard for his business pride, to say nothing of confidence in his experience and capacity. I will also add that my suspicions were, for the time, put to rest by Mr. Woodhouse bringing me in communication, on a subject directly connected with the Mexican affair, with the house of Sackett, Belcher & Co. Reference to the mercantile agencies of that time will show that house to be of good credit and standing.

As to the contract between the parties, the arrangement contemplated three general objects : a system by which President Juarez was to be furnished funds for his struggle against the French ; supplying him *immediately* with two or three millions cash, and sending him both personnel and materiel of war. As this latter could not well be done without contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States, by my advice, it was agreed to make two separate contracts—one secret, the other for publication. The latter only was executed.

In justification of General Carvajal, it is proper to say, that his design was not to sign and deliver either of the contracts until Mr. Woodhouse had advanced him the two or three millions in cash. Mr. Woodhouse frustrated that design by a very simple stratagem. After signature by General Carvajal, the instrument was intrusted to a Mr. Fuentes to obtain the usual notarial certificate. Mr. Woodhouse got it in his hands, and *refused to return it.* Mr. Fuentes did not think himself strong enough to compel its return This circumstance I derived from Mr. Fuentes. As to General Carvajal's intention respecting the delivery of the paper, upon the conditions mentioned, I speak positively and of my own knowledge.

In Mr. Woodhouse's reply to Señor Mariscal's letter of January 26, it is stated that on the 31st of July I met him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and urged him to call upon General Carvajal and execute the papers. As to this point I cannot recall the exact day, but I do recollect distinctly that, being called upon by Mr. Woodhouse at the hotel after he had obtained possession of the contract, I did urge him to carry out the understanding, advance General Carvajal the money named, and execute with him the other (secret) agreement. Shortly afterward he called upon the general and refused absolutely to make any advance whatever ; instead, he proposed to accept drafts from General Carvajal to an unlimited amount.

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In the same reply Mr. Woodhouse also says that, at the request of General Carvajal, I accompanied him to Washington and submitted the contract to Secretary Seward. Prior to the execution and delivery of an agreement so important, I suggested the necessity of ascertaining, if possible, whether, considering the relations existing between France and the United States, Mr. Seward would permit the placement of a Mexican loan in the United States. With this in view, at General Carvajal's request, I went to Washington in company with Mr. Woodhouse. The Secretary promptly said there was no law prohibiting such a transaction. That reply I telegraphed to General Carvajal in New York.

After the refusal to make the advances agreed upon I could no longer conceal from General Carvajal that I believed Mr. Woodhouse to be a confidence man. The question then arose, if such was the case, what was to be done? In view of the fact that the contract was already in possession and might be made the ground of legal proceedings, which would at least expose the general's mission, and surround it with other difficulties; in view, also, of the effect such a circumstance might have upon the general's standing in his own country, I advised that nothing be done until the credit of the so-called Land and Mining Company was thoroughly sounded. For this purpose I urged the drawing of drafts against it for $3,000,000. I also urged the general to require a meeting immediately of the directors of the said company. If the drafts should be dishonored, or if no such meeting could be had, then General Carvajal would be in position to enjoin Woodhouse from exercising the authority conferred by the contract and its incidental papers, or to give notice of summary revocation of everything, and leave the enemy to his remedy. This advice was accepted; following it up promptly, a meeting of the directors was called at an office on Broadway, borrowed by Woodhouse for the purpose. General Carvajal attended it, accompanied by some of his friends; among them General H. Sturm, Mr. J. N. Tifft, L. Henry, esq., and myself. It is enough to say that the respectable gentlemen whose presence at the meeting had been promised by Woodhouse, and upon whose credit, feloniously used for the purpose, he had thus far succeeded in his imposition, were not there. About the same time, also, drafts were drawn against the company in the usual form. Mr. Woodhouse amended them so as to make the payment due from *funds in possession from the sale of Mexican bonds.* As the bonds had not been engraved or printed, and as a draft in that form could not be protested, those circumstances, together with the failure of the meeting, made the attempted swindle so bald and transparent that legal proceedings became unnecessary. Mr. Henry, as attorney for the Mexican government, at once served all necessary notices of revocation, and the affair became simply contemptible.

I do not think it necessary to say more.

Very truly, your friend,

LEW. WALLACE.

Señor Don M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 158.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

I enclose you a manuscript copy of a petition of Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to the Congress of the United States, which the said individual has circulated in

pamphlet form, but of which I could not obtain a copy to send you. For the purpose of proving in a proper manner the falsity of various reports contained in that petition, I have already asked information (which is now coming in) from the consul general of the republic in this country, from C. Jesus Fuentes Muniz, and from General Herman Sturm. But as your report is of the greatest interest in this affair, I beg you to give it to me as soon as possible, inserting everything you know about Woodhouse, so as I can add it to the other reports and be prepared to act at any moment, in the best manner, in this affair.

I have the honor to repeat on this occasion the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General of Division JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 159.

LA JOYA, *April* 15, 1867.

CITIZEN MINISTER: I have the honor herein to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 15th of March ultimo, together with a copy, accompanying it, of a petition made to the Congress of the United States by Daniel Woodhouse, and a notice published by the Mexican legation under your charge, declaring as null and void certain pretended Mexican bonds issued by Woodhouse.

In your note aforesaid I am requested by you to furnish a report containing the real facts relating to the contract that I had entered into with Woodhouse, thereby explaining the true state of the case, in order that the false and unwarrantable statements made by Woodhouse to the American Congress may be effectually contradicted, placing it in its proper light.

I do not wonder Mr. Woodhouse should relate so many falsehoods in this connection, but I certainly am surprised at his daring audacity to approach so august a body as the American Congress, being aware, as it is natural he must, of his infamy and criminality.

I shall proceed, therefore, to inform you that from the beginning of his narrative Mr. Woodhouse falls short of truth when he says, "the confidential friend of General Carvajal desired to introduce me to that gentleman." The truth is, however, that a certain person, recommended to me by a Mexican officer and patriot, Colonel Balbantin, informed me that there were wealthy bankers who were very anxious to lend money to the Mexican republic, and to assist against the French, provided they could make by it. This person I found afterward to be Mr. Woodhouse's confidential friend, and he, doubtless, had tangible reasons for it. He informed me that Woodhouse desired to see me, and that much good might come of it to my country; I agreed, then exacting a promise of secrecy. I saw Woodhouse, and although his language and manners were extremely vulgar and repulsive, he made so many promises, and so pretended to be the representative of a company worth at the time forty millions of dollars, that I asked him for evidence of his statements. He came afterwards with documents showing that "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" did exist by charter, at least on paper or parchment. He also brought with him a certain Mr. Sackett, his inseparable companion and witness, who was a member of the company. Many respectable names of merchants and bankers appeared on his papers. He also handed me a printed prospectus purporting to represent the officers and directors of the

In the same reply Mr. Woodhouse also says that, at the request of General Carvajal, I accompanied him to Washington and submitted the contract to Secretary Seward. Prior to the execution and delivery of an agreement so important, I suggested the necessity of ascertaining, if possible, whether, considering the relations existing between France and the United States, Mr. Seward would permit the placement of a Mexican loan in the United States. With this in view, at General Carvajal's request, I went to Washington in company with Mr. Woodhouse. The Secretary promptly said there was no law prohibiting such a transaction. That reply I telegraphed to General Carvajal in New York.

After the refusal to make the advances agreed upon I could no longer conceal from General Carvajal that I believed Mr. Woodhouse to be a confidence man. The question then arose, if such was the case, what was to be done? In view of the fact that the contract was already in possession and might be made the ground of legal proceedings, which would at least expose the general's mission, and surround it with other difficulties; in view, also, of the effect such a circumstance might have upon the general's standing in his own country, I advised that nothing be done until the credit of the so-called Land and Mining Company was thoroughly sounded. For this purpose I urged the drawing of drafts against it for $3,000,000. I also urged the general to require a meeting immediately of the directors of the said company. If the drafts should be dishonored, or if no such meeting could be had, then General Carvajal would be in position to enjoin Woodhouse from exercising the authority conferred by the contract and its incidental papers, or to give notice of summary revocation of everything, and leave the enemy to his remedy. This advice was accepted; following it up promptly, a meeting of the directors was called at an office on Broadway, borrowed by Woodhouse for the purpose. General Carvajal attended it, accompanied by some of his friends; among them General H. Sturm, Mr. J. N. Tifft, L. Henry, esq., and myself. It is enough to say that the respectable gentlemen whose presence at the meeting had been promised by Woodhouse, and upon whose credit, feloniously used for the purpose, he had thus far succeeded in his imposition, were not there. About the same time, also, drafts were drawn against the company in the usual form. Mr. Woodhouse amended them so as to make the payment due from *funds in possession from the sale of Mexican bonds*. As the bonds had not been engraved or printed, and as a draft in that form could not be protested, those circumstances, together with the failure of the meeting, made the attempted swindle so bald and transparent that legal proceedings became unnecessary. Mr. Henry, as attorney for the Mexican government, at once served all necessary notices of revocation, and the affair became simply contemptible.

I do not think it necessary to say more.

Very truly, your friend,

LEW. WALLACE.

Señor Don M. Romero, *Minister, &c.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 158.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

I enclose you a manuscript copy of a petition of Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to the Congress of the United States, which the said individual has circulated in pamphlet form, but of which I could not obtain a copy to send you. For the purpose of proving in a proper manner the falsity of various reports contained in that petition, I have already asked information (which is now coming in) from the consul general of the republic in this country, from C. Jesus Fuentes Muniz, and from General Herman Sturm. But as your report is of the greatest interest in this affair, I beg you to give it to me as soon as possible, inserting everything you know about Woodhouse, so as I can add it to the other reports and be prepared to act at any moment, in the best manner, in this affair.

I have the honor to repeat on this occasion the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General of Division José M. J. Carvajal.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 159.

La Joya, *April* 15, 1867.

Citizen Minister: I have the honor herein to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 15th of March ultimo, together with a copy, accompanying it, of a petition made to the Congress of the United States by Daniel Woodhouse, and a notice published by the Mexican legation under your charge, declaring as null and void certain pretended Mexican bonds issued by Woodhouse.

In your note aforesaid I am requested by you to furnish a report containing the real facts relating to the contract that I had entered into with Woodhouse, thereby explaining the true state of the case, in order that the false and unwarrantable statements made by Woodhouse to the American Congress may be effectually contradicted, placing it in its proper light.

I do not wonder Mr. Woodhouse should relate so many falsehoods in this connection, but I certainly am surprised at his daring audacity to approach so august a body as the American Congress, being aware, as it is natural he must, of his infamy and criminality.

I shall proceed, therefore, to inform you that from the beginning of his narrative Mr. Woodhouse falls short of truth when he says, "the confidential friend of General Carvajal desired to introduce me to that gentleman." The truth is, however, that a certain person, recommended to me by a Mexican officer and patriot, Colonel Balbantin, informed me that there were wealthy bankers who were very anxious to lend money to the Mexican republic, and to assist against the French, provided they could make by it. This person I found afterward to be Mr. Woodhouse's confidential friend, and he, doubtless, had tangible reasons for it. He informed me that Woodhouse desired to see me, and that much good might come of it to my country; I agreed, then exacting a promise of secrecy. I saw Woodhouse, and although his language and manners were extremely vulgar and repulsive, he made so many promises, and so pretended to be the representative of a company worth at the time forty millions of dollars, that I asked him for evidence of his statements. He came afterwards with documents showing that "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" did exist by charter, at least on paper or parchment. He also brought with him a certain Mr. Sackett, his inseparable companion and witness, who was a member of the company. Many respectable names of merchants and bankers appeared on his papers. He also handed me a printed prospectus purporting to represent the officers and directors of the company, its bankers, and its attorney. And on inquiry being made of the standing of the principal bankers, I was informed satisfactorily that they were highly respectable and trustworthy, as also several of the directors and ostensible stockholders. Title-deeds were shown me for what appeared to be immense and valuable oil and mining lands, the primitive value of which was said to be twenty millions of dollars.

In view of these data I agreed to enter into certain conditional contracts, and requested Major General Lew. Wallace to act as my friend and legal adviser. I drew certain propositions to serve as a basis for the contract, and requested General Wallace to give them a proper form, after a tedious discussion with the supposed representative of forty millions, with whose acceptances "all New York could be bought," as he had the impudence to affirm.

I wrote to you requesting your presence and co-operation in this important matter, but you were sick and could not come. It was made by me an indispensable condition, without which we could not discuss the matter at all, that the so-called company should advance at least three millions in money and negotiable paper, so that I should be able to return with means without waiting any sale of bonds. To this Woodhouse not only agreed for himself and associates, but offered to buy for my government any material of war required with his acceptances, and to pay with the proceeds of the sales of the bonds, as also for any transportation, and even to buy vessels if ordered. These and other conditions were to be embodied in a private supplemental contract, to obviate difficulties on account of the neutrality laws.

Thus the first part of the contract was concluded, Woodhouse promising all the time to conclude the supplement, and advance, as agreed, the funds necessary as before stated. But when the first part of the contract that I had signed was put by me in the hands of Mr. Jesus Fuentes Muñiz to be authenticated by a notary public, Woodhouse took it from him at the notary's and kept it, thus kidnapping or stealing it. I demanded it from Woodhouse, or the fulfilment of his pledges. He refused to return it, pretending innocence and good faith, and said he would accept any drafts as agreed, and would sign the supplement. This he promised to gain time. I told him that I would cancel the contract and revoke the power of attorney signed in his favor if he had deceived me. I began to suspect fraud and villany in Woodhouse, and told General Wallace what I thought, but General Wallace believed still what he had before said, that "Woodhouse must be a gouger employed by moneyed men in New York to make a good bargain," and General Wallace advised me to wait and see more. About this time you came to New York and informed me that you would try and find out the real nature of Woodhouse's company. I loaned you his printed prospectus, and you soon ascertained that the rich bankers on his list were not nor ever had been members of his bogus company, and had no knowledge of its existence.

You informed me of this, and I immediately went to work to correct the error I had fallen into. After some difficulty in obtaining an interview with Woodhouse, for now he shunned me, he came to see me, and I upbraided him for his deception and fraud. He still said he had not deceived me; that those bankers were not now members of his company, but that he was about to reorganize his board of directors, and showed me a list of several of the heaviest names in New York; that he would be as good as his word, and he signed acceptances ascending to large sums, that I might prove their value. They were not worth one farthing—not a pound of coffee could be bought with them when put to the test. I now had ample evidence that I had been taken in awfully; that Woodhouse was an impudent and audacious impostor, and I made the requisite arrangements to save my honor and the great interests of my country. I employed Mr. Louis Henry, of New York, as counsel for the Mexican republic, retaining him for one year, gave him all the necessary data, and requested imme-

diate action. I was, however, requested, begged by Woodhouse to attend a meeting of his heavy bankers, merchants, &c., &c. I was advised to go, and General Lew. Wallace, Mr. Louis Henry, Mr. Tifft, General Sturm, and other friends went also. None of the heavy men appeared. Two or three respectable but small men were present, an ex-president of a broken bank, and some suspicious-looking characters. Woodhouse requested a reading of a copy of the contract; it was read by General Wallace. Woodhouse then made a sort of speech, explaining in his way the contract, designing, as I saw, to obtain my tacit sanction, and thereby make me really his cat's-paw. But I answered by manifesting to the meeting that I felt it my duty to warn capitalists not to consider that contract as perfect and valid, until another part of the same should be concluded, and certain important conditions fulfilled; that then, if the company should be found capable of guaranteeing such large sums of money, I should sanction it. Woodhouse made efforts to get out of the difficulty, but I did not allow him to explain away—he writhed with pain at his mistake, but could not help himself.

The meeting adjourned, and I notified Woodhouse that same day by my attorney that the contract was cancelled and declared null and void, and that the power of attorney was revoked. And he was charged not to act upon those papers as if they were valid, or a serious criminal action would be instituted against him. And as the bonds were being engraved, I ordered the president of the company of engravers to stop, and not print anything for Woodhouse or his associates, notifying them that Woodhouse had no authority to act, and that any bonds issued by him hereafter would be considered as counterfeits. These notifications were duly served.

My situation at this time was worse than it ever had been since performing the duties imposed on me as special agent of our republic, for I had reason to believe that my government would lose confidence in my ability to do anything great for the benefit of my country. Yet I was full of faith in the future, and in the protection of Heaven I was determined to persevere in my efforts for the good of our cause.

Thus I requested my friends to try men of honor, of capital, and financial talent, inducing them, if possible, to assist us.

General Herman Sturm, a strong friend of our cause, and always indefatigable, introduced to me Messrs. John W. Corlies and Jonathan N. Tifft, of New York, gentlemen of the highest standing, and of large capital. I explained to those my authority and the object of my mission, and how I had been deceived by that impostor, Woodhouse. They, feeling a strong sympathy for our cause and people, entered into a new, fair, and equitable contract with me, which you ratified under the instructions of our government. Those gentlemen have worked hard and expended heavy sums of money to raise the credit of our republic in the United States, and our people and government owe them gratitude.

Through their efforts and those of General Sturm, bonds have been sold, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to our armies.

The preceding, my concise narration, I hope will suffice to place this affair in its proper light. But before concluding I wish to say a few words in answer to Woodhouse's misrepresentations and fabrications.

Your certificate of the genuineness and authenticity of my authority to make contracts for the Mexican government I had shown Woodhouse during the negotiation, and he, under pretext of satisfying the "directors," &c., his accomplices, begged me to lend it to him, and never returned it, and, though it does not help him any, he brings it now before Congress.

Woodhouse publishes, also, a copy of my order to the engravers to engrave and print the bonds as they should be directed, but he does not publish the *countermanding* order, afterwards served, and of which he likewise was notified.

The statement of Woodhouse about my "anxiety" to have the contract signed, and Woodhouse's pretended caution, (perhaps the magnitude of his fraud may have alarmed him at times, and disturbed him in his nightly visions,) and also the certificate of the notary public who was brought by Sackett and Woodhouse, I refer to General Lew. Wallace and Mr. Fuentes. Mr. S. D. Van Schaik singularly omitted to mention my declaration at the time, that there was a supplement to conclude, and that no papers should yet be delivered.

As to his "acceptances," signed in favor of the Mexican government, I have already alluded to them. They were utterly worthless, and were returned to Woodhouse by Mr. Louis Henry, or by his direction. The drafts sent to President Juarez were never sold, nor any others; they were returned to me mutilated, and names erased, and were all handed to Mr. Henry as counsel for our republic, to return the same to Woodhouse as worthless. If they were not "dishonored," as Woodhouse impudently affirms, not one was ever paid. He and his *instruments* and accomplices may have sold some to innocent persons.

As to the remaining fabrications and misrepresentations contained in Woodhouse's statements, and generally, I refer to Major General Lew. Wallace, to General Sturm, to Mr. Louis Henry, to Mr. Tifft, to Mr. W. F. Stocking, and to yourself, to prove their fallacy, and the unlimited effrontery of this man Woodhouse.

I pass as unworthy of notice the ridiculous fiction of Woodhouse in my supposed aspirations to the presidency of our republic. Woodhouse's influence would not be worth buying in such a case.

Finally, I desire to remind you of the precautionary steps previously taken to prevent the frauds and counterfeiting schemes of Woodhouse and accomplices. You yourself took an active part in them, assisted by Mr. Louis Henry, Mr. Tifft, General Sturm, and Wilbur F. Stocking. If Woodhouse had dared then to act as he is acting now, I believe he would have been sent to the penitentiary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

Señor M. Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
for the Republic of Mexico to the United States Government,
Washington City.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 160.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, April 18, 1867.

My Dear Sir: I send you a printed pamphlet containing the petition of Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to Congress, on the pretended contract with Generla Carvajal, asking you to return it to me when you have read it. In it you will see that Mr. Woodhouse affirms that, on the 12th of August last, he delivered to his company $50,000,000 in bonds, which he had caused to be engraved in virtue of authority from General Carvajal for that purpose. Now the date of that authorization, according to the publication, is the 26th of July of that year. So Mr. Woodhouse pretends that the plates for these bonds were engraved by the United States Bank Note Company, and all the bonds printed, in the brief space of fifteen days.

As you were president of the Continental Bank Note Company, and are perfectly acquainted with that kind of business, I beg you to tell me, in reply to this, if you think it possible for the work to which Mr. Woodhouse alludes to have been done in fifteen days; with the understanding that I am to make use of your answer for the defence and vindication of my government.

Asking you to excuse this molestation to you, I remain your attentive and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Edward E. Dunbar, Esq., *New York.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 161.

New York, *April* 20, 1867.

My Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 18th instant came to hand last evening, and its contents are duly noticed.

In reply to your question as to whether the $50,000,000 Mexican bonds could be engraved and printed in fifteen days, I have to reply that it would simply be impossible.

If I remember aright, there were five denominations of those bonds, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 5,000, each denomination requiring four plates, say twenty-five plates in all to engrave, transfer and perfect, which would require at least ten (10) weeks. The time required to print the impressions would depend on the relative number printed of each denomination. Six hundred of each denomination, or three thousand impressions in all, could be printed per day. This is supposing no duplicate plates were made.

If the whole $50,000,000 should be printed of the $100 denomination, the printing would require 833 days.

If the whole amount should be printed of the $5,000 it would require seventeen days to print the impressions.

I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours,

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Señor Don Matias Romero,
Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 162.

F. A. Van Dyke, Jr., & Son,
Stock Commission Brokers, No. 27 Wall Street,
New York, April 8, 1867.

Dear Sir: Mr. Woodhouse reports here this morning that he has a proposition from you, through Judge Barnett, to compromise all the difficulties in which his contract is involved. He says that this arrangement of the matter was made on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., at your residence. The accommodation of the matter is said to embrace "the recognition by you of the Woodhouse contract," the "naming by you of two of the directors in his company," and that the "names of all the thirteen directors was submitted to and agreed upon by you," and that "the bonds were to be placed in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co. for sale."

Be pleased to advise by wire and by letter if this is in any degree correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE.

M. Romero, Esq.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 163.

Washington, *April* 9, 1867.

Dear Sir: Your favor of yesterday has been received. I find that Mr. Woodhouse has in this case, as in others, misstated my conversation.

In the afternoon of Friday last, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, (and not in the morning of the 6th, as he states,) Mr. H. R. de la Reintrie brought to my house, to introduce him to me, Judge Barnett, and we had a long conversation on the Woodhouse affair. The judge stated that he had no interest in the Woodhouse contract, and would not take any unless I could approve of it. I said very repeatedly that it was beyond my power to approve in any manner said contract, since it had been declared null and void by its signer and by the Mexican government. I further stated that I could not even take it as a basis for any other negotiation, as I believed it would spoil any *bona fide* affair.

Judge Barnett said that Mr. Woodhouse had requested him to say that he had been deceived about me; that he regretted very much all he had published against me; that he was willing to satisfy me in all this, and he would like very much to have an interview with me for the purpose of explaining to me his course, and apologize for it. I answered Judge Barnett that I could not see Mr. Woodhouse, as my experience had shown me that if I consented to do so, instead of gaining anything, I would be involved in new difficulties.

Judge Barnett further said that his object in seeing me was to ascertain two points, viz: 1st. Whether I would ask, as a condition *sine qua non* of another agreement entered into with responsible parties, a declaration from Mr. Woodhouse that his contract was null; and, 2d, whether I should demand that Mr. Woodhouse would be excluded from any company that might be organized of responsible parties for the purpose of taking some interest in Mexican affairs. To these questions I answered in this manner: that as Mr. Woodhouse's contract was null and void on its face, and according to the laws of this country, we should not be much concerned about it, giving to it an importance that it really has not; and to the second, that if any responsible parties choose to associate themselves with Mr. Woodhouse, and they had the ability and honesty necessary to be trusted, I did not think that I could dictate to them who their associates should be or should not be. Judge Barnett asked of me permission to repeat this conversation, and it was granted to him.

Judge Barnett further asked me what basis I would suggest, or propose, under which a new company could be organized with a view of taking some interest in Mexican affairs, and to this question I answered, stating that I was not prepared to say anything about it.

Judge Barnett handed me a list of the trustees of Mr. Woodhouse's company, where your own name and Colonel Howe's appeared as actual trustees, and asked me whether I should object to them. I answered him that out of said list, existing in my possession, I only knew yourself and Colonel Howe; that both of you were gentlemen whom I would trust, and that I doubted very much whether you were really trustees in that company.

This conversation, which I have tried to report faithfully, and without omitting anything in this letter, was heard by Mr. La Reintrie and by the secretary of the legation, Señor Mariscal, both having been present at my request, so as to testify of its object and details.

Hereafter I will decline receiving anybody who has message from Mr. Woodhouse, or who will report him my conversation, as this always puts me under the necessity of correcting his misrepresentations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. Frederick A. Van Dyke, Jr.,
New York City.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

---

1. Charles Gould, banker, New York, 54 Wall street.
2. Willis Gaylord, 54 Wall street, brother-in-law of Senator Pomeroy.
3. Archibald E. Rogers, 406 Pine street, a retired merchant.
4. Boteler, (firm of Boteler & Ely, bankers,) Broad street.
5. Mr. McCarty, retired merchant in the Mexican trade, well known in position and wealth, New York.
6. Benj. Camp, gentleman, retired, well known, of New York Tribune.
7. Colonel George Makay, 29 Broadway.
8. Fred. A. Van Dyke, jr., banker, Broad street.
9. Vancellos Houghton, New York.
10. Colonel Frank E. Howe, merchant, New York.
11. Daniel Woodhouse, president.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 164.

Office of F. A. Van Dyke, Jr., & Son,
Stock Commission Brokers, No. 27 Wall Street,
New York, April 10, 1867.

My Dear Sir: I thank you for your letter of yesterday. Having openly called into question the statements made by Mr. Woodhouse, and having pronounced them utterly false, I desired that letter to sustain me. Mr. W. had no authority to use the name of Colonel Howe, or myself, in any way as connected with him or his company, our intercourse with him having ceased on the 14th ultimo. I am free to say that he is wild and unworthy of belief, and you will believe me when I tell you that our personal relations are not friendly now, and that my acquaintance with him was of the most transient kind and soon terminated.

I dislike to trouble you, but feeling that I can in many ways serve the cause

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

of Mexico and aid you in exposing the duplicity of Woodhouse, I do not hesitate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.

M. Romero, Esq.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 165.

New York, *April* 9, 1867.

Dear Sir: In my letters from your city I have been informed that the differences between yourself and your government, as well, have been harmonized on the subject of the contract existing between Mexico and "the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Co.," and that you, as Mexican minister, will not throw any obstacles in the way of that company calculated to cause the government of the United States to pause in a favorable consideration of indorsing the Mexican bonds issued under that contract. I was pleased to hear that statement and hope it may prove correct, not only on account of Mexico, but on account of this government as well.

Should this bill be permitted to pass, it will give to Mexico thirty millions of dollars, which I believe she greatly needs, and at the same time give the contracting party the means of going on energetically in the construction of the railways and branches conceded in the contract, the construction of which will add so largely to the commerce of Mexico, that it would be worth a hundred-fold more than all the concessions made by Mexico to this company.

I have exercised my influence for the object of obtaining the passage of the bill, (Messrs. Van Dyke and others have acted with me,) and felt sincerely desirous for its success; and such is the feeling of leading public men in Congress in favor of this measure, that no other bill in aid of Mexico will ever pass Congress so long as this contract remains in existence. I therefore hope, on account of Mexico and all parties interested, as well as I am correctly informed; but having understood that you had, up to the adjournment of Congress, opposed the measure, I await with much anxiety to learn from you personally that you have withdrawn your opposition, being certain as I am that through this bill is the only channel by which your country can obtain the needed aid from the government of the United States.

Awaiting the pleasure of hearing from you, I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HULL.

Hon. M. Romero, *Washington, D. C.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 166.

Washington, *April* 10, 1867.

Sir: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have to state that there is no foundation in the news you have received about a supposed compromise between the Mexican government and Mr. D. Woodhouse.

For further explanations on this subject I would refer you to Mr. Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., to whom I wrote yesterday, stating fully my conversation with Judge Barnett, since you say to me that you have been acting in concert with Mr. Van D.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

John W. Hull, *New York City.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[From the New York World, March 21, 1867.]

Office of the United States, European, and
West Virginia Land and Mining Company,
New York, March 20.

To the Editor of the World:

In your issues of the 18th and 19th instant appeared telegrams from the Mexican legation at Washington, containing false statements, which have been repeatedly refuted in various ways.

The vindictive insolence of this legation seems to have no bounds. Their false denunciations are put forth with an assurance indicating that the public press belongs to Mexico, and that the people of the United States have no right to be heard. Thief, swindler, and impostor are words in quite common use with them, and after they have hurled them forth, they chuckle and grin like baboons from under the protective cloak of the legation at the enormous effects that succeed. We hope we may be allowed to advise Mr. Romero that diplomatic ridicule, like assassination in this country, reverts upon those who use it.

More than a year ago our company discovered how utterly destitute of reliability was this same Mexican minister, Romero. Our correspondence was accordingly guardedly diplomatic and gentlemanly, while his has been rude, uncouth, and vulgar. Our mildness has been construed into supineness, and he has evidently considered that it was only necessary to raise his foot and stamp and crush out our company forever. His last effort transpired on the 19th instant, and he puts it forth in your paper as if it was the climax of our ruin.

The first contract made by Carvajal, under his instructions, was made with our company. Under the same instructions he subsequently made another contract with Corlies & Co. If his instructions gave him power to make the second, he certainly had power to make the first. His power to contract in the second case having been admitted over and over again down to January, 1867, it cannot be denied in the first. Therefore, the letter of Tejada is a stultification of himself.

As for the letter of Carvajal, it is simply a falsehood, devised to cover his tracks, and get rid of the absurd fraud of having made a second contract, which he made to raise money upon the contingency of the expiration of Juarez's term of office, that he might step in and elect himself President of Mexico. He would have made other contracts and would have gone on making them, *ad infinitum*, if he could have found men with money in hand to pay him, and all such contracts would have been equally as good, or rather equally as worthless, as the second. Romero himself declared at the time that Carvajal had exhausted his powers in making the contract with the company. When, however, Romero subsequently became offended because he could not control our company for his

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of Mexico and aid you in exposing the duplicity of Woodhouse, I do not hesitate.

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F. A. VAN DYKE, JR.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

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No. 165.

NEW YORK, *April* 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In my letters from your city I have been informed that the differences between yourself and your government, as well, have been harmonized on the subject of the contract existing between Mexico and "the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Co.," and that you, as Mexican minister, will not throw any obstacles in the way of that company calculated to cause the government of the United States to pause in a favorable consideration of indorsing the Mexican bonds issued under that contract. I was pleased to hear that statement and hope it may prove correct, not only on account of Mexico, but on account of this government as well.

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Awaiting the pleasure of hearing from you, I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HULL.

Hon. M. ROMERO, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 166.

WASHINGTON, *April* 10, 1867.

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have to state that there is no foundation in the news you have received about a supposed compromise between the Mexican government and Mr. D. Woodhouse.

For further explanations on this subject I would refer you to Mr. Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., to whom I wrote yesterday, stating fully my conversation with Judge Barnett, since you say to me that you have been acting in concert with Mr. Van D.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

JOHN W. HULL, *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[From the New York World, March 21, 1867.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND
WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
New York, March 20.

To the Editor of the World:

In your issues of the 18th and 19th instant appeared telegrams from the Mexican legation at Washington, containing false statements, which have been repeatedly refuted in various ways.

The vindictive insolence of this legation seems to have no bounds. Their false denunciations are put forth with an assurance indicating that the public press belongs to Mexico, and that the people of the United States have no right to be heard. Thief, swindler, and impostor are words in quite common use with them, and after they have hurled them forth, they chuckle and grin like baboons from under the protective cloak of the legation at the enormous effects that succeed. We hope we may be allowed to advise Mr. Romero that diplomatic ridicule, like assassination in this country, reverts upon those who use it.

More than a year ago our company discovered how utterly destitute of reliability was this same Mexican minister, Romero. Our correspondence was accordingly guardedly diplomatic and gentlemanly, while his has been rude, uncouth, and vulgar. Our mildness has been construed into supineness, and he has evidently considered that it was only necessary to raise his foot and stamp and crush out our company forever. His last effort transpired on the 19th instant, and he puts it forth in your paper as if it was the climax of our ruin.

The first contract made by Carvajal, under his instructions, was made with our company. Under the same instructions he subsequently made another contract with Corlies & Co. If his instructions gave him power to make the second, he certainly had power to make the first. His power to contract in the second case having been admitted over and over again down to January, 1867, it cannot be denied in the first. Therefore, the letter of Tejada is a stultification of himself.

As for the letter of Carvajal, it is simply a falsehood, devised to cover his tracks, and get rid of the absurd fraud of having made a second contract, which he made to raise money upon the contingency of the expiration of Juarez's term of office, that he might step in and elect himself President of Mexico. He would have made other contracts and would have gone on making them, *ad infinitum*, if he could have found men with money in hand to pay him, and all such contracts would have been equally as good, or rather equally as worthless, as the second. Romero himself declared at the time that Carvajal had exhausted his powers in making the contract with the company. When, however, Romero subsequently became offended because he could not control our company for his

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ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

own purposes, he perfidiously turned round against it. Even after the second contract had expired by limitation, he pretended to renew it. He has recently stated that he had cancelled it on the 4th instant, which he had no more power to do than he had to renew it or make it originally.

The infamy of the slanders and falsehoods of Romero and his legation against our company affords a chapter of national immorality that should put our people on their guard hereafter. When the representatives of Mexico begged us to enter into the contract, the Mexican people had very little left of Mexico beyond the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and when the contract was sent to Mexico it was received with cheers and made the war cry of the liberals.

The expectation was general that our company was coming to Mexico to build railroads, and such was our design. At the termination of our own rebellion thousands of men petitioned our company for positions as laborers and superintendents, and we were preparing to accept and transport them to Mexico.

The French minister was informed of the plan, and under great excitement complained to the district attorney of this city that our company meditated an infringement of the neutrality laws. A most peremptory order was written by Mr. Courtney to the president of the company to appear and report his acts. It was complied with, and our contract was exhibited to him. After reading it carefully his reply was the same as that of the Secretary of State: "I do not see but that your company has the same right to emigrate to Mexico, armed or unarmed, as the French, Austrians, and Belgians have." This information so startled the Frenchman that he arose in his military boots, shrugged his shoulders, and appointed a time to leave Mexico; and, under advice, we suspended the emigrating operations of our company.

All this time Juarez was the supporter of our company, and discounted a million dollars of our acceptances in Mexico for his war purposes. His reported repudiation now comes with such bad grace that the people of this country cannot tolerate it. He may as well be informed that it is our intention to carry out our contract, and while we shall perform the terms and conditions therein assumed by us, we shall hold the Mexican government to the faithful performance of those assumed by it.

By referring to the letter of Romero's secretary of legation, it will be seen that one of the hair-brained mistakes therein asserted is that "Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has addressed a petition to the House of Representatives asking for a guarantee," &c. Mr. W. has not petitioned for a guarantee. He petitions Congress "to take such action as will raise the credit of Mexico as nearly as possible upon an equality with that of the United States." His plan is to have Congress confirm his Mexican bonds, and to issue for them United States credit bonds, on account of the wretched reputation attained in this conutry by the issue and sale of the Carvajal second-contract bonds. If Mexico, as usual, should not redeem at maturity, the United States would take the sovereignty of fifty millions of acres of domain. By this course, Mexico will have an inducement to keep the peace at home, husband her resources, establish some credit, and build up some sort of a government that will at least be ashamed of repudiation.

Looking critically at the dates of the letters of Tejada and Carvajal, we have reason to suppose that both letters are antedated, or that Tejada has also been engaged in treacherous conduct toward this company that may hereafter be exposed.

There is, after all, some sort of bastard chivalry in the action of these Mexicans, and it is found in the boldness with which they promulgate their falsehoods, exercise their treachery, and repudiate their obligations.

G. MACKAY,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent, 29 *Broadway.*

[From the New York Herald, March 22, 1867.]

MEXICAN BONDS.—THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Some time after this contract had been made, and after drafts to the amount of $3,000,000 had been drawn upon the company and accepted, certain representatives of Mexico, for reasons set forth in my reply to the card of the Mexican legation, and for private reasons of their own, desired to avoid the responsibilities of the Mexican government under the contract. This desire having been formed, the efforts resorted to to accomplish it, briefly stated, were as follows:

1. The contract was pronounced a forgery; this failing,
2. An attempt was made to obtain possession surreptitiously of Romero's certificate and the contract; this also failing,
3. It was announced by the Mexican legation that I had stolen the contract or "forcibly taken it from the custody of a Mexican citizen;" this also failing,
4. It is now announced by the Mexican legation, through the papers of the 19th instant, that General Carvajal, with whom the contract was made, as the governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and as the agent of the republic of Mexico, had exceeded his powers in making it.

This last dodge is on a par with those that have preceded it. In the very commencement of the contract, the powers of Carvajal, the agent of the Mexican government, are specified. The power and authority under which the contract with this company to issue and sell $50,000,000 of bonds was made has from time to time been recognized and confirmed by the government of Mexico down to January, 1867, by its recognition of the contract with Corlies & Co., made with them by Carvajal for the issue and sale of $30,000,000 under the same orders, by the acceptance, use, and negotiations of the accepted drafts of this company, and in various other ways.

In conclusion, it is placed beyond controversy that General Carvajal was, by the supreme orders of the Mexican government, of November 8 and 12, 1864, given full and supreme power and authority "to arbitrate and negotiate the ways and means to aid and sustain the Mexican government to contract a loan of such amount as he might think required for such purpose, and to give ample guarantees to accomplish the wishes of the Mexican government." For this end he was invested by his government with the most ample and complete authority, by the orders before mentioned of his government, in pursuance whereof he made the contract with this company, from which his government has already reaped great and lasting benefits, and which contract is destined to place the republic of Mexico upon a firm and lasting foundation, and enable her to declare Mexico a free and independent nation.

DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
President, &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 23, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th of April last relating to recent publications made by the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurances of my high consideration,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don M. ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Extracts.—Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 4, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: The conduct of one of the commissioners which the government of Mexico sent to the United States during the recent war with France, to raise means, has given place to many and very varied complications, which sooner or later will be brought to the knowledge of the North American government.

For this reason I deem it my duty, as well to protect the interests of my country as to shelter my own reputation from attacks that may be made upon it, on account of the part which I have taken in the acts to which I will refer, to report succinctly to your department what has taken place in reference to that commission, endeavoring to sustain my assertions by official documents, which in many cases place them beyond all doubt.

In my opinion these considerations are the more powerful, inasmuch as the complications arising from the said commission are of such a nature that they are difficult of explanation, and, perhaps, unintelligible to any other than one who, like me, has taken an active part in the events that caused them.

The same motives that determined the government of Mexico to commission General Carvajal, in November, 1864, to accept the military services of a certain number of foreigners and to procure the necessary means to arm them, and to purchase arms and munitions for the Mexican army—motives which I had the honor to communicate to you in the note which I addressed to you on the 20th of April last—induced it previously to commission General Gaspar Ochoa for the same purpose, on the Pacific coast, as General Carvajal was commissioned for on the Atlantic coast.

In the summer of 1865, General Sanchez Ochca was at Mazatlan. His patriotic conduct against the foreign invader gave him the confidence of the government. In his association with American citizens residing in Mazatlan, he was told that if the government of Mexico would issue bonds redeemable by the custom-house revenues of Mexico, on the Pacific, they could be sold in San Francisco. In October of that same year General Sanchez Ochoa returned to Chihuahua, where he reported the conversations, and in consequence of them the government of Mexico authorized him, on the 29th day of the same October, (No. 2,) to arrange the terms for the negotiation of a loan and to submit them to the said government for its determination.

On the 31st of December of the same year, and in consequence of new manifestations which he made in regard to the possibility of obtaining resources abroad, new and more ample powers were conferred upon him to negotiate a loan for four millions of dollars, to be invested in the purchase of vessels and other objects, (No. 3.) In February, 1865, General Gasper Sanchez Ochoa having requested that those powers might be given to him in separate papers, to be used separately, the Mexican government acceded to his request on the 1st of March following, sending him six communications, (Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10,) including more particular instructions for his guidance:

1st. To negotiate a loan for ten millions of dollars, ($10,000,000.)

2d. To purchase with the proceeds of the loan from one to three iron-clads, and from one to three other steamers for the service of Mexico, he having the right to command them or appoint commanders for them.

3d. To purchase sixty thousand rifles and a proportionate number of cannons, cavalry arms, and munitions of war.

4th. To accept the military service of foreigners for Mexico, organize them, and name their officers.

Provided with these powers General Sanchez Ochoa went to San Francisco, where he had Mexican bonds for ten millions of dollars printed in the terms to be seen in the enclosed copy of one of them, (No. 124.)

Mr. Samuel Brannan, of that city, furnished the money needed to prepare the bonds, and to pay some other expenses incurred by General Sanchez Ochoa, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars in gold. Mr. Brannan was to act as agent of the Mexican government for the sale of the bonds. General Sanchez Ochoa concluded contracts for this and other purposes with Mr. Brannan, (Nos. 35, 36, 119, 120, 121, 122, and 123.) He also made contracts with Mr. Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, for the purchase of steamers and supplies, (Nos. 106 and 107,) and with some other persons.

The bonds were put into market, and, as might have been expected, did not sell. Persons interested in them then proposed to General Sanchez Ochoa to take them to New York, thinking they might accomplish in that city what they could not do in San Francisco. General Ochoa took the advice and went to New York about the last of October, 1865, arriving there just at the time the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., of that city, was ready to issue the bonds signed by General Carvajal by virtue of his contract of the eleventh of September previous.

The arrival of General Sanchez Ochoa in New York for the purpose of selling his bonds, greatly alarmed General Carvajal and the Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co.; for, in fact, it was plain that if they could not be sold in San Francisco with the special inducements for merchants trading on the Pacific coast of Mexico, it was hardly probable they could be sold in New York, where there was no such advantage. Moreover, the mere fact of Mexican bonds of different kinds issued without unity of plan, on different terms, at different prices, and failing to sell in a place for which they were intended, being put into the market at the same time, was enough to prevent the sale of either, even presuming there were no other circumstances to prevent their sale. On the other hand, in the contract that General Carvajal made with Corlies & Co., there was a clause binding the government of Mexico to issue no other bonds, by means of other agents, while General Carvajal's negotiations were pending, which would be some months.

At General Carvajal's urgent solicitation I went to New York on the 1st of November, 1865, for that and other affairs of public interest, (No. 26.) I saw General Ochoa on the 3d, and on the 5th and 6th Generals Ochoa, Carvajal and I had two consultations. In them I merely said I thought General Ochoa's bonds ought not to be put in the market for the reasons above stated, to which that general immediately assented, (No. 27.) At that time I had no information from the Mexican government in relation to the powers granted to General Ochoa, and how he was to use them, and all I knew about the business was obtained from the newspapers and hearsay and from the general's conversations with me. My advice was for him to wait the result of General Carvajal's bonds, as they were better suited to the New York market; and if they did not sell, the others surely could not; but if they did, the proceeds of their sale would furnish money to attend to the duties of his commission. General Ochoa assented to this without any persuasion.

On the 20th November I returned to Washington, and on the 22d General Ochoa came also. On the 25th I received the first communication from the Mexican government in regard to the affair, dated the 14th of October previous, (No. 1,) with copies of the different powers given to General Sanchez Ochoa, and the instructions given to him at the same time, directing him to have a unity of plan for the aid of Mexico, when in New York, to effect which the President ordered that General Sanchez Ochoa's commission should be submitted to me, and he should not act without my consent; and that I might delay it or abrogate it entirely. Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, sent me a letter containing instructions for General Sanchez Ochoa, which were delivered to him by me at my house on the 25th.

I got a notice from New York on that same day, perfectly reliable, that General Sanchez Ochoa had pledged ten millions of the bonds to Mr. Brannan as security for the thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced, allowing him to sell them at public auction to the highest bidder if the debt was not paid within three months, which were about to expire, as the rate of one and a half per cent. a month, with only a notification of ten days to the Mexican government that the sale would take place. The nature of that information was so alarming that I thought proper to ask an explanation from General Ochoa, who said there was no danger of the sale being made. I recommended him, however, to return to New York to see Mr. Brannan's agent there, and try to prevent the sale of the bonds, and on the 27th he went back to New York, (No. 28.)

Wishing to become better acquainted with the nature of the arrangements made in San Francisco by General Ochoa, and alarmed by further information about the pledge of the bonds, I asked an explanation in writing of General Ochoa on the 29th November, (No. 31,) requesting him "to give me a written account of all he had done in discharge of his commission, and what he proposed doing; send me the originals or copies of the documents relating to it, particularly the agreement with Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, for the advance of thirty thousand dollars." General Sanchez Ochoa replied on the 1st December, (No. 32,) saying that Mr. Frederick G. Fitch would bring me the original contracts. Mr. Fitch came the next day and read to me several of the papers and powers granted by General Ochoa. One of them contained exactly what had been communicated to me about the mortgage and sale of the bonds. At the same time I had reliable information that Mr. Brannan intended to sell the bonds. I then told General Ochoa to do all he could to prevent it, and wishing to keep copies of the documents for the archives of the legation, and to send to my government I requested him to send me copies of them on the 3d, (No. 33.)

General Sanchez Ochoa did not hurry to send me the copies I had asked. He only wrote me private letters, assuring me his agent, Mr. Chenery, was about to raise one hundred thousand dollars for him in New York, with which he intended to satisfy Mr. Brannan's debt. Although I had no idea that sum could be raised, I wrote to General Sanchez Ochoa to send the papers to me for approval as soon as the arrangements should be made, in accordance with instructions from my government.

* * * * * * *

From what I have so far said in this letter, and from the documents accompanying it, in my judgment the indubitable result is contained in the following conclusions:

1st. That all the arrangements made by General Sanchez Ochoa were declared null by the government of Mexico because he exceeded the limits of his authority as contained in his instructions when he made them.

2d. That General Sanchez Ochoa received a sum of money from Mr. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, who showed no intention to carry out his contracts with the general, though they were not valid, that the government of Mexico assumed the payment of that sum without acknowledging the validity of the contract, and a part of the debt has been already paid.

3d. That, as there was some irregularity in the issue of those bonds, the government of Mexico has ordered them to be cancelled as fast as they come into its possession.

* * * * * * *

7th. That the mortgage is also null, which, it is said, General Sanchez Ochoa wished to make of $500,000 in bonds to Mr. Mark Brannagin as representative of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco.

I am sure that the difficulties and complications which the commission intrusted to General Sanchez Ochoa has caused will prove a useful lesson in future to the Mexican government, and will ultimately redound to the benefit of the republic.

Entreating you to pardon the precious time I have taken from you in the perusal of this long note, though its importance ought to be a sufficient excuse for its length, I am rejoiced to profit by this felicitous occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translation—Extracts.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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No.	Date.	Contents.
		CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.
1	1865. Oct. 14	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Transmits a communication of the same date addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa, furnishing him with the President's decision that he must have Mr. Romero's approbation in the discharge of the duties of the commission that has been intrusted to him, and that such approbation is an indispensable requisite for the validity of his acts. (No. 346.)
2	1864. Oct. 29	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Authorizes him to arrange the terms of a loan, accepting one or more vessels as part of it.
3	Dec. 31	Same to same. Communicates to him the authorization of the President to negotiate a loan of $4,000,000, to be invested in the purchase of vessels, arms, transports, and pay for the foreigners enlisted in the service of Mexico.
4	1865. March 1	Same to same. Communicates to him the President's authorization to negotiate a loan of $10,000,000.
5	March 1	Same to same. Authorizes him to purchase from one to three iron-clads, and from one to three other steamers for the service of Mexico.
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List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

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16	1866. Jan. 20	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Answer to a communication from General Ochoa, dated Washington, 14th October, 1865, acknowledging receipt of the note from the department of relations, saying Mr. Romero's consent is necessary to the validity of his acts.
17	March 9	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Transmits two communications addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa, in reply to two of his speaking of arrangements made or to be made, stating that they were not valid unless they were approved by Mr. Romero. (No. 129.)
18	March 9	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Answer to the duplicate of his first communication of the 7th February, on his intended pledge of $500,000 in bonds, saying it could not be valid without Mr. Romero's approbation.
19	March 9	Same to same. Answer to the duplicate of General Sanchez Ochoa's second communication of the same date, saying he was going to send a commissioner to the government of Mexico with funds.
20	March 24	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Transmits copies of two other communications addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa. (No. 155.)
21	March 24	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Acknowledges receipt of the original of the first communication of the 7th of February. (No. 6.)
22	March 24	Same to same. Acknowledges receipt of the original of the second communication of the 7th of February. (No. 6.)
23	April 11	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Communicates the declaration of the Mexican government of the nullity of General Sanchez Ochoa's arrangements in San Francisco with Mr. Samuel Brannan and Mr. Richard Chenery. (No. 198.)
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		CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEXICAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON WITH THE MEXICAN DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.
26	1865. Nov. 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Tells of General Sanchez Ochoa's arrival in New York with his bonds.
27	Nov. 9	Same to same. Communicates a conversation with General Sanchez Ochoa, and his interview with General Carvajal and Mr. Romero. (No. 570.)
28	Nov. 25	Same to same. Acknowledges the reception of the note of the 14th of October, 1865, from the department, communicating what General Sanchez Ochoa did after the date of the preceding note, and communicates the first notice of General Ochoa's pledge of $10,000,000 in bonds for $30,000 in gold, in favor of Mr. Brannan. (No. 611.)
29	Oct. 27	Letter from San Francisco, with details about the mentioned pledge and Mr. Brannan's supposed determination to sell the bonds at auction.
30	Dec. 5	Same to same. States that he asked General Ochoa for copies of all contracts he had made, and that he sent a person who read them to him but left no copies of them. (No. 636.)
31	Nov. 29	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Asks for copies of all contracts he has made, and a written statement of all he has done, or proposes to do, in execution of his commission.
32	Dec. 1	General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Romero. Sends his original San Francisco contracts by Mr. Fitch.
33	Dec. 3	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Replies that Mr. Fitch read the contracts to him, and asks a copy of them.
35	....	Agreement signed by General Sanchez Ochoa with Mr. Samuel Brannan concerning a Mexican loan of $10,000,000 in San Francisco. Mr. Brannan is made agent of the loan, with a commission, &c., &c.
36	May 3	Power given by General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Brannan to represent him in the issue and sale of the bonds. (No. 131.)
39	1866. Feb. 19	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Repeats his request for a written account of his official acts as Mexican commissioner, with copies of his contracts: says he cannot approve the one he signed with General Frémont, and transmits him the department communication allowing him to continue as government commissioner till the Brannan business is closed.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
43	1866. March 5	Same to same. Repeats his request for written information of his official acts.
44	March 6	General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying he has sent accounts of all his contracts to the Mexican government.
45	March 6	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Reply, saying he cannot approve of his contract with General Frémont; deprives him of his commission, that he may return to his country.
47	March 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Henry Clews. Asks him who holds the bonds.
56	March 16	Mr. Clews to Mr. Romero. Informs him that Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison, and Brumagin have the bonds on deposit.
57	March 17	Mr. Romero to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison, and Brumagin. Notifies them that, by instructions from the government of Mexico, the bonds are at his disposal, and General Ochoa has nothing to do with them.
58	March 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Clews. Sends the above letter, with a request that it be sent to its address.
59	March 27	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents. (No. 233.)
60	March 26	Mr. Clews to Mr. Romero. States that he carried Mr. Romero's letter about the bonds to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison, and Brumagin.
70	April 6	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Acknowledges receipt of the department note of 9th March, (No. 17,) and says he sent General Ochoa's letters to him.
94	May 9	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Transmits the note of the minister of relations of the 11th April. (No. 23.)
102	June 20	Mr. Henry Tifft to Mr. J. N. Tifft. Informs him that bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa are offered at fifteen cents on the dollar.
104	June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents. (No. 455.)
105	June 28	Mr. Chenery to Mr. Romero. Sends copies of the following documents.
106	1865. July 22	Power from General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Chenery, as agent of the Mexican republic, to negotiate ten millions in bonds of that republic.
107	Sept. 8	Agreement between General Sanchez Ochoa and Messrs. Slosson and Chenery for the purchase of vessels, provisions, and munitions of war.
108	1866. June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Chenery. Acknowledges receipt of the preceding documents, and informs him that the Mexican government has long ago deprived General Sanchez Ochoa of his office.
109	June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits copies of the following documents. (No. 456.)
110	June 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Clews. Asks him where the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa are deposited.
111	June 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Brumagin. Informs him a second time that General Sanchez Ochoa has ceased to be agent of the Mexican government, and cannot dispose of the bonds signed by him.
112	June 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Gives him the same notice.
113	June 28	Mr. Clews to Mr. Romero. Says the bonds were given by the Bank of Commerce to Mr. Brumagin, Mr. Brannan's agent, and mentions another mortgage of $500,000 in bonds made by General Ochoa.
114	June 28	Mr. Brumagin to Mr. Romero. Says General Ochoa agreed to sign the other mortgage, but did not do it from sickness.
115	June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Brumagin. Says he has no official notice of the second mortgage, and asks for the documents relating to it.
117	July 6	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports a conversation with Mr. Burnett, Brannan's agent, and transmits the following documents. (No. 465.)
118	....	Index of following documents.
119	1865. June 16	Assignment of sales by General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Brannan, to secure the capital and interest of the bonds.
120	Sept. 26	General Ochoa's agreement with Mr. Brannan about commissions.
121	Sept. 26	General Ochoa's agreement with Mr. Brannan about advances, and says he will pay in gold, and not in paper.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
122	1865. Sept. 26	Mortgage of the ten millions in bonds by General Ochoa to Mr. Brannan to secure $30,000 in gold.
123	1866. April 27	Power given by Mr. Brannan to Mr. Burnett to arrange the payment of that sum.
124	....	Specimen of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa.
125	July 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits a copy of the following document. (No. 492.)
126	July 13	Mr. Chenery to Mr. Romero. Extracts from a letter from Mr. Mark Brumagin about a mortgage by General Sanchez Ochoa to Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco.
134	Aug. 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following information about the Treadwell mortgage. (No. 555.)
135	Aug. 4	Mr.————to Mr. Romero. Gives the particulars of a conversation with Mr. Brumagin about that mortgage.
136	Aug. 6	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cushing. Asks a report about the preceding letter.
137	Aug. 8	Mr. Cushing to Mr. Romero. Gives his opinion in conformity with that expressed in the letter.
138	Aug. 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. ————. Says he cannot approve the conduct of General Sanchez Ochoa, in the mortgage to Treadwell & Co., but will submit it to his government.
139	Aug. 10	Mr. Romero to Mr. Godoy. Asks information about the credit of the house of Treadwell & Co.
140	Sept. 7	Mr. Godoy to Mr. Romero. Gives the information requested, and says the credit emanates from $13,000 lent to General Vega, and that the arms seized have not been restored.
141	Oct. 3	Mr. Romero to Mr. Godoy. Acknowledges receipt of information, and asks for more details.
143	Sept. 13	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents, showing that General Sanchez Ochoa received copies of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada's notes of the 11th of April, Nos. 23, 24, and 25. (No. 612.)
144	May 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Advises him to deliver those communications to General Sanchez Ochoa.
145	May 11	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Romero. Reports he has delivered them in person to General Ochoa.
146	Sept. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents. (No. 613.)
147	Sept. 6	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Brannan has all the information necessary to settle the affair.
148	Sept. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Answers the preceding, correcting Mr. Burnett's mistakes, the first of which is that Mr. Romero had approved Ochoa's mortgage to Treadwell & Co.
149	Sept. 19	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following correspondence. (No. 622.)
150	Sept. 15	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Brannan is willing to give up nine and a half millions of the Ochoa bonds if they will repay him the money lent to that general.
151	Sept. 18	Same to same. Answers Mr. Romero's letter of the 14th, (No. 148,) saying ten millions of the bonds will be given up if the advance is paid.
152	Sept. 19	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Acknowledges reception of the above letters, and says he will inform him when he is ready to pay.
165	1867. May 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Communicates the steps he has taken to redeem a sixth part of the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa. (No. 197.)
166	May 9	Mr. Romero to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. Requests them to redeem that part of the bonds.
167	May 28	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports that one million and a half of the bonds were given up. (No. 218.)
168	May 27	Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. to Mr. Romero. Reply, stating that the bonds were given up.
169	May 27	Mr. Graham L. Hughes to Mr. Romero. Makes a similar communication.

IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 346.]

PASO DEL NORTE, *October* 14, 1865.

I addressed the following communication this day to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa:

"On the 29th of October and 1st of December last, and on the 1st of March of the present year, certain authorizations were conferred upon you, to empower you to contract abroad a loan of a sufficient amount to enable you to purchase a certain number of arms, munitions of war, and other objects, and to accept the services of any foreign citizens who might want to come to offer their services in the war now sustained by the republic.

"Also, on the 19th of August of this year you were instructed to make some arrangements, under certain circumstances, respecting the commission of citizen General Placido Vega, who went abroad some time ago to purchase arms and munitions with funds which he took with him.

"After the said commissions and authorizations were conferred on you in October, December, and March last, others were conferred on citizen Matias Romero, minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington, the discharge of which may be connected with the various objects of those. Hence arises the consideration of the necessity there may be for unity of direction in the discharge of both; for, without that, it might easily happen, and it should be carefully avoided, that transactions made in different directions about the same subject might reciprocally cause embarrassment and difficulties to the grievous prejudice of the republic.

"For that reason, just as it was determined, as early as the 13th of July of this year, that the citizen General José M. J. Carvajal, in using the commissions and authorizations conferred upon him for similar objects, needed to obtain the previous approbation of the citizen minister plenipotentiary, so it has likewise been decreed in the same respect that you, for the same cause, as well as on account of the obstacles which you encountered in the success of your commission, and which have caused the loss of so much time, and the inconveniences of which may become greater, cause to be continued at the same time the operations of the citizen minister in Washington, and those of you without any connection between them.

"As such inconveniences are to be foreseen and prevented, even though your negotiations go on in Upper California, for greater motives this ought to be done, when you had, as it was, written to the government from San Francisco, the 6th of September last, that on account of the difficulties experienced there, you had come to an understanding with a commercial house there to go to New York in a few days for the purpose of effecting the discharge of your commission there."

In virtue of the grave considerations stated, the citizen President of the republic has granted, in ministerial council, that the following resolutions be communicated to you:

"First. To execute the commission and authorizations that have been conferred upon you relating to different objects abroad, in each case you will have to obtain the previous approbation of the citizen Matias Romero, minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
122	1865. Sept. 26	Mortgage of the ten millions in bonds by General Ochoa to Mr. Brannan to secure $30,000 in gold.
123	1866. April 27	Power given by Mr. Brannan to Mr. Burnett to arrange the payment of that sum.
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169	May 27	Mr. Graham L. Hughes to Mr. Romero. Makes a similar communication.

IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 346.]

PASO DEL NORTE, *October* 14, 1865.

I addressed the following communication this day to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa:

"On the 29th of October and 1st of December last, and on the 1st of March of the present year, certain authorizations were conferred upon you, to empower you to contract abroad a loan of a sufficient amount to enable you to purchase a certain number of arms, munitions of war, and other objects, and to accept the services of any foreign citizens who might want to come to offer their services in the war now sustained by the republic.

"Also, on the 19th of August of this year you were instructed to make some arrangements, under certain circumstances, respecting the commission of citizen General Placido Vega, who went abroad some time ago to purchase arms and munitions with funds which he took with him.

"After the said commissions and authorizations were conferred on you in October, December. and March last, others were conferred on citizen Matias Romero, minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington, the discharge of which may be connected with the various objects of those. Hence arises the consideration of the necessity there may be for unity of direction in the discharge of both; for, without that, it might easily happen, and it should be carefully avoided, that transactions made in different directions about the same subject might reciprocally cause embarrassment and difficulties to the grievous prejudice of the republic.

"For that reason, just as it was determined, as early as the 13th of July of this year, that the citizen General José M. J. Carvajal, in using the commissions and authorizations conferred upon him for similar objects, needed to obtain the previous approbation of the citizen minister plenipotentiary, so it has likewise been decreed in the same respect that you, for the same cause, as well as on account of the obstacles which you encountered in the success of your commission, and which have caused the loss of so much time, and the inconveniences of which may become greater, cause to be continued at the same time the operations of the citizen minister in Washington, and those of you without any connection between them.

"As such inconveniences are to be foreseen and prevented, even though your negotiations go on in Upper California, for greater motives this ought to be done, when you had, as it was, written to the government from San Francisco, the 6th of September last, that on account of the difficulties experienced there, you had come to an understanding with a commercial house there to go to New York in a few days for the purpose of effecting the discharge of your commission there."

In virtue of the grave considerations stated, the citizen President of the republic has granted, in ministerial council, that the following resolutions be communicated to you:

"First. To execute the commission and authorizations that have been conferred upon you relating to different objects abroad, in each case you will have to obtain the previous approbation of the citizen Matias Romero, minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington.

“Second. For the same reason you will require a similar previous approbation to be able to contract a loan, whether for the sum expressed in your authorizations or for a less amount, according to the judgment of the citizen minister plenipotentiary; and in case the loan is negotiated, the previous approbation of the said citizen minister will be necessary for all drafts upon its profits, and for all contracts to be paid therewith, or in all arrangements for the disposal of the same; and in such cases the citizen minister plenipotentiary shall also be able to dispose of said proceeds of his own will in representation of the government and in accordance with his instructions.

“Third. In the same manner the previous approbation of the citizen minister in Washington shall be required for all contracts or arrangements that you may make in relation to the purchase or acquisition of arms, munitions, or other articles of war, he fixing the number and kinds as he may think proper.

“Fourth. You will also need the previous approbation of the citizen minister plenipotentiary for all arrangements you may make respecting foreign citizens who may come to lend their services in the war sustained by the republic.

“Fifth. In consequence of the citizen Matias Romero, minister in Washington, being the representative of the government in this business, he may act as he thinks proper in regard to the manner and place where you are to continue your operations in execution of your commission and authorizations, and whenever he thinks success is doubtful in those operations, or for any other reasons he may consider it best that you should not continue those transactions, he may declare your commission and authorizations at an end, so that you can return and lend your services in the republic.

“I communicate it to you, and give information of this in a note of this day, number 346, to the citizen minister plenipotentiary, for the consequent ends.”

I transcribe to you for said ends the anterior communications, sending to you annexed the same, addressed to the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, that you may send it to him if he has arrived in New York. By the mail immediately after the time in which I address this note to you, I will send him a duplicate of his communications to San Francisco, in case he may be there yet, and by the following courier I will send you the triplicate and the quadruplicate to San Francisco.

I also send you annexed to this note the following documents:

No. 1. A copy of the authorizations conceded to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa on the 29th of October of last year.

No. 2. Copy of another authorization conceded to the same person on the 31st of December of the same year.

No. 3. Six copies of the authorizations conceded to him on the 1st of March of this year, these being made because it was requested that the different authorizations should be separated into various communications; also, those of the 31st of December, modified, as you will see, in some especial particulars.

No. 4. Two copies of the instructions given him on the 19th of August of this year, respecting the commission of citizen General Placido Vega, who went abroad some time ago to purchase arms and munitions, with funds carried with him.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Matias Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 1.]

In reference to consultations you had in Mazatlan with North American citizens, about the probability of contracting a loan of a certain sum of money in San Francisco, California, for the use of the republic, or in any other part of the United States, the citizen President is pleased to authorize you fully to take charge of the business, with due prudence and reserve, and try to effect the loan, with a reasonable interest, pledging the public revenue, or a portion of it, to pay the debt, receiving as part of the loan, one or more vessels to make war on the enemy, as also arms and munitions of war; it being understood that the citizen President intrusts this business to your intelligence, integrity, and patriotism; that you may try to conclude it on the best terms, and when you have agreed upon them, or at least upon the way in which it is to be done, you will inform the government, that you may get its consent to finish the business.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, October 29, 1864.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *Present.*

Paso del Norte, *October* 14, 1865.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 2.]

In conformity with what you said in this city, and repeated lately, about the loan of a sum of money to be used in defence of the national cause in this republic, the citizen President of the republic is pleased to authorize you, in a council of ministers, through this communication, for the purposes you mentioned, under the following bases:

“First. You will contract a loan in the name of the government of the republic for four millions of dollars ($4,000,000) or less, at an interest of six per cent. per annum, more or less, till the principal is paid, and for the payment of the principal and interest, all revenues of the government of the republic, and especially the mining taxes in the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, and the custom-house returns in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima shall be pledged to the lenders, allowing the least abatement lately customary in any of the ports mentioned.

“Second. Out of the sum of the loan obtained you may take enough to purchase or build from one to three iron-clads, and from one to two other steamers, and buy from thirty to forty thousand rifles, a proportionate number of cannons, cavalry arms, and other munitions of war.

“Third. You may also accept the services of foreign citizens that may wish to enlist for the defence of the cause of the republic, receiving so much of the loan as will pay their transport and salaries.

"Fourth. The mere act of accepting the services of foreigners constitutes them citizens of Mexico, subject to the laws of the republic, drawing the pay belonging to their rank, by the present military law, and having a right to a bounty fixed by a law of the 4th of August of this year, when their term of service has expired, by being disabled in battle, or when the foreign war has closed.

"Fifth. You shall have all the power necessary to arrange the organization of the forces composed of said foreigners, making appointments necessary to the organization as high as colonel, giving officers to the auxiliaries of the army, acknowledging foreign rank; all subject to the approbation of the government.

"Sixth. If you think proper you may assume the chief command of all or part of said foreign forces, and of the vessels that are acquired for the service of the republic, or may intrust the command to others.

"Seventh. When the loan is effected, and portions of it are paid for the object mentioned, you will report the balance coming to the government, so that it may determine in what way it shall be employed in favor of the national cause.

"Eighth. You will report all your acts to the government, by every secure means, and be careful to send proofs of all your arrangements and contracts, whether for the loan, the purchase of vessels, arms or ammunition, for the enlistment of foreign soldiers, and also certificates of the investment of the funds and expenses incurred, in accordance with these instructions.

"Ninth. Also, if you effect what you propose, you will communicate the terms and amount you have purchased, so that the government may decide upon your acts."

I communicate it to you that you may make use of your authorizations according to your instructions.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, December 31, 1864.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochox,
Guadalupe y Calvo.

Paso del Norte, *October* 14, 1865.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 3.]

In conformity with what you said in this city and repeated lately, about the loan of a sum to be used in defence of the national cause in this republic, the citizen President is pleased to authorize you, in a council of ministers, to effect what you mentioned, and you are hereby authorized to contract said loan in the name of the government of the republic to the amount of ten millions of dollars ($10,000,000,) at an interest of six per cent. per annum, till the principal is paid, and all the revenues of the government, particularly the mining tax in the

States of Sinaloa and Sonora, and the custom-house returns in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima shall be pledged to the lenders for the principal and interest of the debt, allowing the least abatement lately customary in any of the ports mentioned.

I communicate it to you, and transcribe this despatch to the department of finances, to be charged in the accounts of that department.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa.
Guadalupe y Calvo."

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

In another despatch of this date I communicated to you the authorization which the citizen President of the republic has granted to you, with the advice of the ministers, to contract a foreign loan, as you say it is feasible, for the defence of the national cause, and in that despatch I informed you I would give you separate instructions for the investment of the loan, according to instructions from the President and council of ministers, in one or three iron clads, and one or three other vessels, for the service of the republic, giving an account to the government of the contract, arrangements and certificates relating to the business.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa.
Guadalupe y Calvo.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

If you succeed in obtaining a foreign loan, as you hope, according to the authorizations which I communicate to you for that purpose in another despatch of this date, appropriating a portion of it for the purchase or construction of one or three iron-clads and one or three other steamers, as I have instructed you, the citizen President of the republic is pleased to accord you the command of one or more of the vessels purchased for the service of the republic.

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

I communicate it to you, charging you to make known to the government what you intend to do in the case.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Guadalupe y Calvo.

WHSHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

On communicating to you, in another despatch of this date, the terms of the authorization to contract a foreign loan in accordance with instructions upon the subject, and to be invested to sustain the national cause, in virtue thereof I hereby communicate to you the decree of the citizen President in the council of ministers, authorizing you, if you succeed in the loan, to invest as much as will purchase sixty thousand rifles or muskets of a good kind and in perfect condition, at current prices, and a proportionate number of cannons, cavalry arms and munitions of war; you giving an account to the government of the contracts, arrangements and certificates relating to the business.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Guadalupe y Calvo.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

As I communicate to you, in another despatch of this date, in conformity with what you said, that you think you could obtain a foreign loan, to invest it in the defence of the national cause, the citizen President of the republic has been pleased to assert in the counsel of ministers that you be authorized and empowered to contract a loan, in accordance with the terms of said despatch, in which I manifest to you that in a notice I would give you instructions about the objects in which it was to be invested; and in such virtue, by decree of the citizen President I communicate to you here, that in case you obtain that loan, you will be empowered as follows:

1st. You may accept the service of those foreign citizens who may wish to enlist, to aid in the defence of the cause of the republic, appropriating the sums necessary for the expenses of transportation of such foreign citizens, and to pay what may be coming to them.

2d. The acceptance of the services of foreign citizens will be with the consideration that, by the mere act of beginning to lend their services, they must consider themselves, in accordance with existing laws, as citizens of Mexico, and will be subject in every way to the laws of the republic, enjoying the pay due their rank, by the military tariff regulating it, and having a right besides, conformably to the laws of the 11th of August of this year, to receive the recompense conceded in it when their service concludes by being disabled in it or by the termination of the foreign war.

3d. You shall have all the powers necessary to arrange the organization of the forces that are formed of said foreign citizens, the right to confer military grades required by its organization, as high as colonel, giving those grades to the class of auxiliaries of the army, and having also the privilege to recognize the grades they may have held in other countries, all this remaining subject to the approbation of the government.

4th. If you think it convenient you may commend to others or take for yourself the superior command of a part or of all the force composed of the said foreign citizens who come to lend their service in favor of the republic.

I communicate it to you, charging you to give proper and timely account of it to the government, stating all that you have done in the matter.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Guadalupe y Calvo.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 9.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMPROVEMENTS, AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The President of the republic has been pleased to send to me the following decree:

Benito Juarez, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to his fellow-citizens, greeting:

In the exercise of the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have deemed it proper to adopt in cabinet counsel a decree, as follows:

ART. 1. To all foreigners who may present themselves armed with the arms requisite for infantry or cavalry, in order to serve the constitutional government in the defence of the independence of Mexico and its republican institutions, there shall be given, in addition to the pay assigned by law to the army, a bounty in land, at the termination of the war, or whenever they become unfit for military service.

ART. 2. This bounty shall be of the value of one thousand dollars for all private soldiers and non-commissioned officers; of the value of one thousand five hundred dollars for all officers from the grade of second lieutenant or ensign to that of captain; and of the value of two thousand dollars for superior officers.

ART. 3. The lands destined for these bounties shall be the government unappropriated lands, the confiscated lands of all those guilty of the crime of treason, according to the law of the 16th of August, 1863, or any other lands considered as national property.

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ART 4. The value of the unappropriated lands shall be estimated according to the assessment existing at the time of the granting of the bounty; and the value of the confiscated lands and of the others considered as national property, according to their respective valuations.

ART. 5. In order to promote the division of property, the largest extent of land that will be given to one person shall be the fourth part of a Mexican square league, or else the fourth part of an ordinary grazing farm, the difference being made up in number, or by other property, if the value of the land does not reach one thousand, one thousand five hundred, or two thousand dollars, as the case may be.

ART. 6. The unappropriated lands that may be acquired in conformity with this law, and all the improvements that may be made upon them, shall be exempted from the payment of all taxes for five years. As soon as there shall be fifty persons congregated as residents thereon, they shall have the right of forming themselves into a township, with the privilege of electing their municipal authorities; and then such grants shall be made to them as may seem convenient for the progress and development of the township.

ART. 7. In accordance with existing legislation, all foreigners who present themselves for service in the army of the republic shall immediately become Mexican citizens, with all the rights and obligations of such citizens.

ART. 8. The acceptance of the services of such foreigners shall be by the supreme government, by the governors or military commanders of the States, or by the commanders-in-chief; and registries are to be kept in which are to be written down the names of the foreigners that present themselves, their descriptions, and the day on which they enter the service. Of these registries, copies are to be given to the parties interested and the necessary duplicates in case of loss of the former copies.

ART. 9. The authorities before mentioned, whenever they deem it proper, may admit unarmed foreigners into the public service, to whom in such case there shall be given a bounty of nine hundred dollars, in land, at the end of the war, or whenever they become incapacitated for military duty.

ART. 10. Those who desert, or who, for any other proper reason, shall be dismissed from the service, shall lose all right to the bounty herein offered.

ART. 11. The presentation of the documents mentioned in Article 8, together with the requisite proof of having continued in the service until the termination of the war, or until they have been incapacitated for military duty, shall give to those presenting them the full right to obtaining the bounty.

ART. 12. In the same certificates such distinguished services shall be recorded as those may have performed who present them, in order that they may receive the special recompenses which they merit.

Wherefore, I order that this decree be printed, published, circulated, and duly carried into effect.

Given at the palace of the national government at Monterey, on the 11th of August, 1864.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Citizen JOSE MARIA IGLESIAS,
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

And I communicate it to you for your information, and to give it due effect.

Reform and liberty! Monterey, August 11, 1864.

IGLESIAS.

WASHINGTON, *June* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

I communicate to you in various despatches of this date the terms of the authorization to contract a foreign loan, as you say you think you can procure it, and the faculties conceded to you to invest of it the necessary sums to purchase arms, to buy or build vessels, and to transport those foreign citizens who may wish to come and lend their services to the republic as citizens of it; in virtue whereof I must add to you in this despatch that the citizen President has been pleased to accord in council of ministers that I should also communicate to you the following instructions:

First. When you shall have obtained the loan, and that in accordance with special authorizations for every case, you appropriate the necessary sums for express objects, you will communicate to the government what may be the remainder to be placed at its disposal, so that it may determine the mode to use it in favor of the national cause.

Second. By every safe means you will have the kindness to render an account to the government of all that which you may practice, taking care, likewise, to reunite and send opportunely to the government the proofs of all the arrangements or contracts that you may celebrate, whether to obtain the loan or for the purchase of vessels, arms and munitions, or for the recruiting of strange citizens, as well as also the justification of the inversion of the funds and expenses that may be made in conformity with these authorizations.

Third. Equally, if you obtain the referred objects that you have proposed, or any part of them, you will please communicate the dispositions that you dictate and the operations that you execute, with the indicated elements of war, so that the government may then determine.

I communicate it to you for your information and to give it due effect.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.
Guadalupe y Calvo.

PASO DEL NORTE, *October* 14, 1865.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 11.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 4.]

This day I have addressed to the citizen General Placido Vega, who is at present in this city in discharge of a commission of the supreme government, the communication that follows:

The citizen President has considered the four communications which you addressed to me, two dated the 21st, one the 24th, and another the 26th of

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June of this year, transcribing two that you addressed on the 21st and 24th to the citizen Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and the replies he made to you on the 21st and 26th, asking you first to furnish him with one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) and proposing to you next to buy three thousand rifles, to facilitate the transport of arms and munitions to the republic; concerning which that citizen general manifested to you that he could not do any of the two things.

According to the information that Mr. Ramon De Zaldo, your commissioner, gave to the government in Chihuahua, you and said Zaldo were authorized, on the 10th of March, to raise the sum of thirteen or fifteen thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to pay the balance on the arms and munitions you purchased with funds you carried in discharge of your commission. At the same time you and Mr. De Zaldo were authorized to raise money for necessary expenses to transport munitions and arms to the territory of the republic.

As, according to the four mentioned communications which you addressed to me in June, it results that the difficulties are greater than were anticipated from Mr. Zaldo's report, the government now desires to remove them, with a full knowledge of antecedents, and desiring also that your duties may not conflict with those of the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to the prejudice of the cause of the republic, the citizen President has been pleased in a council of ministers to communicate to you the following resolutions.

First. That you give all the information convenient to demonstrate what are the sums you deem yet necessary, so that the government may know how to act; and in the mean time your authorization is suspended, but not molesting what has been done already within prescribed limit.

Second. That the preceding resolution does not prevent you from doing all you can to execute your commission from San Luis Potosi in June, 1863, within the terms, for which you will be furnished with the proper funds.

I transcribe this communication to Mr. Zaldo that he may give it due effect.

And I transcribe it to you for your information and consequent action.

Independence and liberty! Paso Del Norte, August 19, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa,
In Commission from the Supreme Government,
San Francisco, Upper California.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—SECTION FIRST, RESERVED.

I transcribe to you in another communication of this day, which I address with this date to citizen General Placido Vega, and which I also transcribe to Mr. Ramon de Zaldo, suspending the authorization which was conferred upon you the 10th of May of this year, to raise means to transport arms and munitions to the territory of the republic.

Desiring, however, to avoid trouble about General Vega's commission, and to give you a reserved commission to be used or not as you think best, the citizen President of the republic has been pleased to accord in cabinet council to authorize you to find out if it be best to continue General Vega's commission, or make arrangements to raise means indispensable for the purpose, if you judge such means could be better employed in other ways, with the understanding that in every arrangement that you may make you must consider the good of the republic, taking care at the same time that you do nothing to the prejudice of the government, so it may act freely in regard to that commission.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, August 19, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa,
In commission from the Supreme Government,
San Francisco, Upper California.

Paso del Norte, *October* 14, 1865.

True copies:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 9.] Paso del Norte, *January* 16, 1866.

I have received the duplicates of your notes, numbered 570 and 611, dated 9th and 25th November, and the original, No. 636, of the 5th December, relating to the commission given to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa for foreign purposes.

The first notice the government had of his arrangement with Mr. Samuel Brannan was contained in the note mentioned, 636. The citizen General Sanchez Ochoa's last letters to the President and me were dated last September. No letters have been received from him since, and the government has no official report from him since he left the republic.

In his private letters he merely said he was progressing in his business, and would soon send a messenger to the government with despatches and funds. But no messenger came, and the government has not heard from him since.

From your note 636 and annexes it appears General Sanchez Ochoa has issued bonds in San Francisco for ten millions of dollars, and has received thirty thousand dollars in gold from Mr. Brannan to be repaid in two months, mortgaging all the bonds for that purpose, to be sold at auction at the end of that time by Mr. Brannan, if the $30,000 are not paid. You also report that Mr. Brannan has already given orders to sell the bonds, though the sale will be prevented if possible.

The government cannot believe this without official notice. The authorizations and instructions given to General Ochoa were to procure a loan, and not to prevent one by issuing bonds for millions, and then pledging them for a small sum of money. That would only grievously compromise the interest and honor of the republic.

The minister of finance furnished the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa with five or six thousand dollars for his expenses on his commission; and when he saw it could not be executed in a reasonable manner, he ought to have given it up, rather than make such engagements.

As the government only has notice of the engagement to pay that sum, and has no official knowledge of the arrangements made by the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, it cannot fully judge the affair; though from the very nature

June of this year, transcribing two that you addressed on the 21st and 24th to the citizen Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and the replies he made to you on the 21st and 26th, asking you first to furnish him with one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) and proposing to you next to buy three thousand rifles, to facilitate the transport of arms and munitions to the republic; concerning which that citizen general manifested to you that he could not do any of the two things.

According to the information that Mr. Ramon De Zaldo, your commissioner, gave to the government in Chihuahua, you and said Zaldo were authorized, on the 10th of March, to raise the sum of thirteen or fifteen thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to pay the balance on the arms and munitions you purchased with funds you carried in discharge of your commission. At the same time you and Mr. De Zaldo were authorized to raise money for necessary expenses to transport munitions and arms to the territory of the republic.

As, according to the four mentioned communications which you addressed to me in June, it results that the difficulties are greater than were anticipated from Mr. Zaldo's report, the government now desires to remove them, with a full knowledge of antecedents, and desiring also that your duties may not conflict with those of the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to the prejudice of the cause of the republic, the citizen President has been pleased in a council of ministers to communicate to you the following resolutions.

First. That you give all the information convenient to demonstrate what are the sums you deem yet necessary, so that the government may know how to act; and in the mean time your authorization is suspended, but not molesting what has been done already within prescribed limit.

Second. That the preceding resolution does not prevent you from doing all you can to execute your commission from San Luis Potosi in June, 1863, within the terms, for which you will be furnished with the proper funds.

I transcribe this communication to Mr. Zaldo that he may give it due effect.

And I transcribe it to you for your information and consequent action.

Independence and liberty! Paso Del Norte, August 19, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa,
In Commission from the Supreme Government,
San Francisco, Upper California.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—SECTION FIRST, RESERVED.

I transcribe to you in another communication of this day, which I address with this date to citizen General Placido Vega, and which I also transcribe to Mr. Ramon de Zaldo, suspending the authorization which was conferred upon you the 10th of May of this year, to raise means to transport arms and munitions to the territory of the republic.

Desiring, however, to avoid trouble about General Vega's commission, and to give you a reserved commission to be used or not as you think best, the citizen President of the republic has been pleased to accord in cabinet council to authorize you to find out if it be best to continue General Vega's commission, or make arrangements to raise means indispensable for the purpose, if you judge such means could be better employed in other ways, with the understanding that in every arrangement that you may make you must consider the good of the republic, taking care at the same time that you do nothing to the prejudice of the government, so it may act freely in regard to that commission.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, August 19, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa,
In commission from the Supreme Government,
San Francisco, Upper California.

Paso del Norte, *October* 14, 1865.

True copies:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 9.] Paso del Norte, *January* 16, 1866.

I have received the duplicates of your notes, numbered 570 and 611, dated 9th and 25th November, and the original, No. 636, of the 5th December, relating to the commission given to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa for foreign purposes.

The first notice the government had of his arrangement with Mr. Samuel Brannan was contained in the note mentioned, 636. The citizen General Sanchez Ochoa's last letters to the President and me were dated last September. No letters have been received from him since, and the government has no official report from him since he left the republic.

In his private letters he merely said he was progressing in his business, and would soon send a messenger to the government with despatches and funds. But no messenger came, and the government has not heard from him since.

From your note 636 and annexes it appears General Sanchez Ochoa has issued bonds in San Francisco for ten millions of dollars, and has received thirty thousand dollars in gold from Mr. Brannan to be repaid in two months, mortgaging all the bonds for that purpose, to be sold at auction at the end of that time by Mr. Brannan, if the $30,000 are not paid. You also report that Mr. Brannan has already given orders to sell the bonds, though the sale will be prevented if possible.

The government cannot believe this without official notice. The authorizations and instructions given to General Ochoa were to procure a loan, and not to prevent one by issuing bonds for millions, and then pledging them for a small sum of money. That would only grievously compromise the interest and honor of the republic.

The minister of finance furnished the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa with five or six thousand dollars for his expenses on his commission; and when he saw it could not be executed in a reasonable manner, he ought to have given it up, rather than make such engagements.

As the government only has notice of the engagement to pay that sum, and has no official knowledge of the arrangements made by the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, it cannot fully judge the affair; though from the very nature

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of the contract it is plain that it exceeded instructions and the terms of the authorization, and consequently whatever has been done by the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa is not binding upon the government of the republic.

Yet, for the interest of its good name, the citizen President authorizes you—although there is no obligation on the part of the government—to try and make arrangements to settle that question honorably, with least burden to the government.

The citizen President is so satisfied of the patriotism and rectitude of the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, he hopes after an explanation is made that, though there may be errors, they will not prove serious; yet he has little hope that anything can be realized by the commission. In this consideration the citizen President has decreed as follows:

"First. That the commission of the citizen Generral Sanchez Ochoa is now at an end; he must give an account of what he has done in it, and return to the republic, to continue to lend his personal services as a military man.

"Second. That although the commission of the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa is no longer in effect as to what it was intended to produce, yet you may permit him to retain the title of commissioner, as long as you think it convenient, for the sole purpose of settling the pending difficulties, with the aid of your assistance."

The government decrees this last because you may find the assistance of citizen General Sanchez Ochoa of service in settling the difficulties already existing, and because it might not seem proper or just for you to attend to affairs of trouble that he only caused.

I send you the package in which this note is enclosed to General Sanchez Ochoa for its proper observance.

I offer you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 10.] PASO DEL NORTE, *January* 16, 1866.

In another note of this date, No. 9, I communicate to you the citizen President's resolve to close the commission of citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and his decree respecting the sum of thirty thousand dollars in gold which he received, and pledged the bonds he issued in San Francisco, California, to pay for that sum in a very short time.

As I said to you in that note, although what was done by the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa is not to be considered as binding upon the republic, yet, for the good name of the government, the citizen President has authorized you to make some arrangements for the payment of that sum, if it can possibly be done, to avoid difficulties in the business. For that purpose you may make use of any disposable funds, or, in default thereof, you may make whatever arrangements you deem fit.

The citizen President also authorizes you particularly to carry out the agreement with Mr. Jacob P. Luse to colonize some portions of Lower California; and from the proceeds of that business to appropriate as much as is necessary to pay said debt, or you may make any other arrangements, according to the circumstances, in connection with the colonization scheme in Lower California.

I offer you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 31.] PASO DEL NORTE, *January* 23, 1866.

I send you the copy of a communication which I have addressed to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, dated the 20th of this month, remitting also to you the package containing it, for you to forward to him.

I protest to you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

By the mail of yesterday morning I received your communication of the 26th of November last from Washington, in reply to mine of the 14th of November, informing you that you would need the approbation of the citizen minister plenipotentiary of the republic in the United States to all your acts.

Before receiving my communication you had already informed me that you had always acted so, acknowledging the propriety, and even the necessity, to act in that manner.

You also informed me that the citizen minister would report to the government the contracts you had concluded with Mr. Samuel Brannan, of which you had given him an account. The government has no knowledge of that contract, nor did the citizen minister know anything about it at the time you wrote, for in his note 636, of the 5th of December, he says in your communication of the 1st of December you said you had sent him the originals of the contract by Mr. Fitch, and he replied on the 3d that Mr. Fitch had read the contracts to him, but did not give him copies of them as he had requested.

This information, and the fact that you had hypothecated all the bonds for

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the sum of thirty thousand dollars, not knowing the precise terms of the hypothecation, is all that the government knows of the business at present.

I sent you a communication in regard to it by the mail that left on the 16th of this month.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, January 20, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General **Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa**, *New York*.

Paso del Norte, *January* 28, 1866.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer*.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 129.] **Paso del Norte**, *March* 9, 1866.

I received last night the duplicates of your two communications of the 7th of February in New York, which, indeed, are from the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, and which I now answer, as you will see from the two enclosed copies, numbered 1 and 2, of my replies.

You will also see that they conform to my note to you of the 14th of October, No. 346, urging the necessity of your approbation in all cases of whatever he does in execution of his commission, and to what I communicated in my note (No. 9) of the 6th of January in regard to the close of that commission.

With the first of said notes I send you copies of all the documents relating to the commission and authorization of citizen General Ochoa, among them those relating to the settlement of the difficulties which arose in the discharge of the commission intrusted to the citizen General Placido Vega.

I do not send you copies of the duplicates which I received from the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, because I gave the substance of them in former notes, and I have not time to copy them before the mail leaves, and they were not signed, so you had better request copies of them from him.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen **Matias Romero**,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 1.]

I received by the mail of last night a communication from New York, dated the 7th of February, as a duplicate, the original of which has not reached me

You write in substance as follows:

1st. That, in regard to my advice to settle in some way the trouble citizen General Placido Vega has caused, in order to be able to get possession of the arms he purchased and mortgaged to a merchant of San Francisco for thirty thousand dollars, you deposited five hundred thousand dollars in bonds for five months, and agreed to pay five per cent. a month on the original sum, if not paid within that time, the bonds still remaining on deposit as security.

2d. That you were negotiating for four or five millions of percussion caps, and from seventy to one hundred quintals of powder, to be sent to the republic with the arms.

3d. That you had obtained a small sum of money to send one commissioner to citizen General Porfirio Diaz, in Oaxaca, and another to citizen General Nicolas Regules, in Michoacan, to consult with them about the transportation of these arms, the caps, and powder.

4th. That you had made a private arrangement with the San Francisco and Panama line of steamers to carry these munitions of war.

The citizen President has considered all that, granting that I should tell you in reply as follows:

1st. That, as I informed you on the 14th of October, the receipt of which you acknowledged on the 26th of December, you must have the approbation and previous consent of citizen Matias Romero, the minister in Washington, for all you do in discharge of your commission; and as that is a condition and limitation of your powers, whatever you do without it will be considered of no value and effect, and as though done without the necessary power.

2d. That even before the limitations of your powers your authorization of the 19th of August was to settle the trouble of citizen Vega, and obtain resources by means of a loan, but not to issue bonds first, and then to pledge them for a small sum, to be used for entirely different purposes.

3d. And, as I informed you by despatch of the 16th of January, your commission is closed in the manner and for the reasons given in that despatch.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, March 9, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General **Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa**, *New York*.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL. *Secretary*.

No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 2.]

By last night's mail I received a communication of the 7th of February from New York, as a duplicate, without signature or mention of the person who wrote it. I have not received the original, but its contents show it is from you.

It says a notice was sent in a former communication that a messenger would soon set out with funds for the supreme government; that his departure had been delayed by some unforeseen events, but would soon take place.

The citizen President has considered that communication, and begs me to say to you, in reply, that, as you were informed officially on the 14th of October, the acknowledgment of the receipt of which was made on the 26th of November, you need the previous and especial approbation of citizen Matias Romero, the minister in Washington, for all that you do in execution of your commission;

and, to give value and effect to your acts, that approbation is an essential requisite.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, March 9, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *New York.*

Paso del Norte, *March* 9, 1866.

These are true copies:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 20.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 155.] Paso del Norte, *March* 24, 1866.

With my note (No. 129) of the 9th of this month I sent you copies of two communications, directed to citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in answer to the duplicates of two communications that reached me without signature or the names of the persons sending them, but which I supposed were from him, considering the nature of their contents.

I received the original of two communications by last night's mail, and I send you copies 1 and 2 of the answer I address to the citizen General Ochoa. You will see from them that I refer to my former replies, and that now my sole intention is to notify you that I have received the signed originals, with this difference: these being dated the 6th of February, and the duplicates the 7th of the same month.

I protest my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Matias Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 1.]

By the mail which arrived here yesterday I received the original of a communication which you addressed to me from New York, dated the 6th of February last, about an arrangement you tried to make in reference to the commission of citizen General Placido Vega, and concerning other matters.

As I had previously received the duplicate of the same communication from you, although the duplicate had the date of the 7th of February, I answered it on the 9th day of the current month.

As I have already stated in my communication, the duplicate had no signature, and did not give the name of the person who wrote it; for that reason I notified you of the receipt of the signed original, and for the rest I refer you to my reply.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, March 24, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *New York.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 2.]

I have received by the mail that arrived here yesterday the original of a communication which you addressed to me from New York, dated the 6th of February last, stating that you informed me in a previous communication that a messenger would soon be sent by you to the supreme government; that his departure had been delayed by certain incidents, but he would soon start. On the 9th of the current month I replied to the duplicate which I received of that communication. Referring to that reply, I now notify you that I have received the original of the communication with a signature, for which reason I told you then, in respect to the duplicate, that it was dated the 7th of February, and had no signature, and no expression of the name of the person who directed it.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, March 24, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *New York.*

Paso del Norte, *March* 24, 1866.

True copies:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 23.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 198.] Paso del Norte, *April* 11, 1866.

With note 111 of the 15th of February last, you sent me three copies in English of certain arrangements that citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa attempted to make in San Francisco, California, with Mr. Samuel Brannan, a merchant of that city, and Mr. Richard Chenery, as agent of the same.

The citizen General Sanchez Ochoa has not yet remitted a single copy of any kind of a document concerning his arrangements to the government, nor has he given an account of them, neither has he given any explanation, official or private, of his proceedings.

When a due account of those arrangements is given to the government, he will be able to give, if necessary, a full account, and will demonstrate, in every particular, their manifest and evident nullity. In the mean time, it is enough to read the authorization with which the government sent the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, and to read the indicated arrangements which he attempted to make, in order to see and perceive in an unquestionable manner that in all substantial points he exceeded his authorizations.

For this reason the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, seeking to make arrangements without sufficient authority, and as those who treated with him should have made inquiries concerning the extent and power of his authorizations, it is beyond all doubt that those arrangements, even from the beginning, have been and are null, and that they never have had any effect, nor can they have in future any legitimate effect, nor be considered in any manner binding upon the republic.

You will please communicate this to the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, and make it known, whenever necessary, to those concerned in the mentioned arrangements.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 200.] PASO DEL NORTE, *April* 11, 1865.

In your note 168 of the 10th March last, you informed me that you sent citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa a copy of my communication on the 8th of the same month, informing him that he had ceased to be commissioner, by government command of the 16th January, and was ordered to return to the republic. The citizen President has considered your resolution and approved it. He also instructs you to communicate this note to citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, if he is still in the country, so that he may have no doubt about his duty.

In regard to what he said to you in a communication of the 7th of March, about sending original documents to the government, tell him, if he is still in the country, that all his documents have been received; but nothing has been received from the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, nor has anything about contracts of any kind made by him.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEXICAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 26.

No. 541.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 2, 1865.

Urgently called to this city by General Ortega and General Carvajal, I came from Washington yesterday, and saw General Carvajal last night. He said he had sent for me to consult about what was to be done on General Sanchez Ochoa's arrival in this city with the greater part of the bonds he printed in San Francisco, to be sold here. I heard that when he arrived in New York, he said he intended to sell his bonds because they were made before General Carvajal's, and as the affair was already in charge of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, he could not change it.

Those bonds cannot be sold because it would violate the contract with John W. Corlies & Co., and would prevent the sale of all other bonds of that kind.

I propose to see General Sanchez Ochoa to-morrow, to find out what he intends to do, and to get up a proper understanding between him and General Carvajal.

* * * * * * *

I will inform you what takes place in this business, in separate communications, and now profit by the occasion to renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 27.

No. 570.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 9, 1865.

I saw General Ochoa at his hotel on the 3d instant. He seemed disposed to do nothing to injure the sale of General Carvajal's bonds, though anxious to execute his commission from the supreme government to raise funds for the national cause. We agreed to consult General Carvajal, and make arrangements satisfactory to both parties. That meeting occurred on the 5th, when I said Ochoa's bonds could not be sold without injuring the Carvajal's that were now legally announced; and added, it would be better to furnish Ochoa funds to carry out his commission from the proceeds of sales of Carvajal's bonds. I also proposed that General Ochoa have one million of dollars out of that fund, and General Carvajal agreed to it. General Ochoa, however, said it would not be enough, and wanted one third of the loan; so we could not agree at that time.

General Sanchez Ochoa said he had an offer of money for his bonds, with a promise not to sell them, and wanted to know if he could accept the offer. We told him we would have to see Messrs. Corlies & Co. about it, though we saw no present objections.

Our next meeting was short. General Sanchez Ochoa and General Carvajal agreed to leave the decision in the affair to their respective agents, Mr. Chenery and Mr. Tifft. We said nothing of the portion General Ochoa was to get of the bonds then in the market.

General Ochoa sent me word yesterday that Mr. Chenery had spoken with

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Mr. Tifft, who was disposed to make an amicable settlement; but Mr. Chenery would go to Washington first, to consult the President and General Grant. I cannot say how the business will end, but I think there will be no trouble about what General Ochoa is to have for his portion, though General Carvajal may not wish to give more than one million. That difficulty will be slight, for it will be hard to get more than that for some time, and we may have instructions from the government how to dispose of it by the time we obtain it.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 28.

No. 611.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 25, 1865.

Note No. 346, of the 14th October, from your department, with the annexed copies, has communicated to me the different authorizations granted to General Sanchez Ochoa by the supreme government, to negotiate a foreign loan, purchase munitions of war, and for other purposes, as well as the recent instructions he had to act in concert with me. The original and duplicate, addressed to him from your department, has been delivered to him. In my notes 541 and 570, of the 2d and 9th of October, I informed you of General Sanchez Ochoa's arrival in New York, and what had been done up to that time about his bonds. Nothing important has occurred since.

I thought we might be excused for trying to determine what part of the proceeds of the bonds now in market each one should have. We left this point in abeyance to wait for orders from the supreme government. In the mean time Mr. Chenery, the agent of General Sanchez Ochoa, and of the merchants of San Francisco who advanced him funds, told the general he could raise one hundred thousand dollars by pledging the bonds. I told him to go on with the business and let me know when he was ready. I never saw Mr. Chenery, and all I know about the business I learned from General Sanchez Ochoa. I do not know how it is progressing, or if they have given up all hopes of accomplishing it.

General Sanchez Ochoa came to this city to visit General Grant and the Secretary of War, and has been with me since the 22d. I received a letter from New York to-day, containing the copy of one from San Francisco, dated the 27th of October, with very alarming reports about the bonds. I send you a copy and translation of the second letter. I showed it to General Sanchez Ochoa, and he said there was no danger of the bonds being sold at auction, for Mr. Chenery, Mr. Brannan's agent, told him they would not be sold in that way. I have advised him, however, to go back to New York and attend to the business. I also told Mr. Tifft about it, so he might see Mr. Chenery immediately, and prevent any trouble.

General Sanchez Ochoa will return to New York the day after to-morrow.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATINOS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 29.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October* 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: General Ochoa, the agent for the Mexican government (Juarez) for effecting a loan of $10,000,000, has gone to New York with bonds issued for that purpose, in the hopes of selling the same in your city. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, holds a mortgage upon them conditioned for the payment of $30,000 in gold, due in about thirty days from this date, and if not paid he has power to sell said bonds at public auction on ten days' notice. The matter will be attended to by the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Should these bonds be sold for the debt, and purchased by Mr. Brannan, he would be willing that others should unite with him in the purchase.

It occurred to me that you or Mr. ——— might make something out of them in case they are so sold for the debt. Mr. Brannan would be willing to let other parties take half of them at half the cost, say $15,000 in gold, and interest and expenses added. You can ascertain all about it by inquiring at the said bank.

I am in hopes that General Ochoa will at once raise the money for Mr. Brannan and redeem his bonds, but should he fail and let them be sold it seems to me that something could be done to advantage. If so I would like to hear from you or Mr. ———.

Yours truly,

——— ———.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy: IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 30.

No. 636.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 5, 1865.

Receiving fresh information that the ten millions of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa would be sold at auction to pay Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, the thirty thousand dollars in gold that he had advanced, I wrote to the general on the 29th ultimo, as you will see from enclosed copy of the letter, asking him to tell me all he had done in execution of his commission, as well as what was doing, by copies of all the documents relating to the affair, and especially to his contract with Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, to refund the thirty thousand in gold.

The general answered me on 1st that his adjutant, Mr. Fitch, would bring me the original contracts. I also enclose you a copy of his answer.

Mr. Fitch came the next day and read me the different documents and powers drawn up by General Sanchez Ochoa. One of them states that he pledged the ten millions in bonds for the payment of the thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced by Mr. Brannan, agreeing to have them sold at public auction if the thirty thousand were not paid in three months, or as many of them as would raise that amount. Mr. Fitch told me that Mr. Brannan and his lawyer had insisted on that clause, merely for his own security in every contingency; but they did not actually intend to sell them, preferring to wait till the advance could be conveniently refunded. I hear it was done on 24th of September, and was to have been paid on the 24th of November. Shortly after that date I was assured that the Bank of Commerce in New York, where the bonds were deposited, received an order by telegraph to sell them at auction; but as it was a

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Mr. Tifft, who was disposed to make an amicable settlement; but Mr. Chenery would go to Washington first, to consult the President and General Grant. I cannot say how the business will end, but I think there will be no trouble about what General Ochoa is to have for his portion, though General Carvajal may not wish to give more than one million. That difficulty will be slight, for it will be hard to get more than that for some time, and we may have instructions from the government how to dispose of it by the time we obtain it.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

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It occurred to me that you or Mr. ——— might make something out of them in case they are so sold for the debt. Mr. Brannan would be willing to let other parties take half of them at half the cost, say $15,000 in gold, and interest and expenses added. You can ascertain all about it by inquiring at the said bank.

I am in hopes that General Ochoa will at once raise the money for Mr. Brannan and redeem his bonds, but should he fail and let them be sold it seems to me that something could be done to advantage. If so I would like to hear from you or Mr. ———.

Yours truly,

——— ———.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

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IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 30.

No. 636.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 5, 1865.

Receiving fresh information that the ten millions of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa would be sold at auction to pay Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, the thirty thousand dollars in gold that he had advanced, I wrote to the general on the 29th ultimo, as you will see from enclosed copy of the letter, asking him to tell me all he had done in execution of his commission, as well as what was doing, by copies of all the documents relating to the affair, and especially to his contract with Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, to refund the thirty thousand in gold.

The general answered me on 1st that his adjutant, Mr. Fitch, would bring me the original contracts. I also enclose you a copy of his answer.

Mr. Fitch came the next day and read me the different documents and powers drawn up by General Sanchez Ochoa. One of them states that he pledged the ten millions in bonds for the payment of the thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced by Mr. Brannan, agreeing to have them sold at public auction if the thirty thousand were not paid in three months, or as many of them as would raise that amount. Mr. Fitch told me that Mr. Brannan and his lawyer had insisted on that clause, merely for his own security in every contingency; but they did not actually intend to sell them, preferring to wait till the advance could be conveniently refunded. I hear it was done on 24th of September, and was to have been paid on the 24th of November. Shortly after that date I was assured that the Bank of Commerce in New York, where the bonds were deposited, received an order by telegraph to sell them at auction; but as it was a delicate business the order was not complied with till a letter should arrive as expected on the 11th instant. I have also reliable information that the bonds were removed from the Bank of Commerce, where they were perfectly safe, to another house; I don't know where it is, but I fear it is not a very safe place.

Wishing to avoid the discredit and loss of the bonds being sold at public auction, I again advised General Sanchez Ochoa and Mr. Tifft to do all they could to prevent it. General Sanchez Ochoa replied that Mr. Chenery, his agent, said he was sure of raising one hundred thousand dollars this week to pay Mr. Brannan, and some other expenses. The general has already waited some time on that promise, but I much fear he will be disappointed as he has been on former occasions.

As General Sanchez Ochoa's agent informed me that his documents had not been sent to his supreme government, I requested copies of them on the 3d, as you will see from the enclosed copy of the note. I have had no answer yet.

In my opinion this is a very serious business, and the worst is I have not the means to settle it satisfactorily.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 31.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 29, 1865.

In note No. 246, of the 14th of October last, the citizen minister of foreign relations gives me certain instructions in regard to the commission of the supreme government which you are now executing, and of which you were informed by that minister through my mediation. In accordance with those instructions you will please give me a complete account of all you have done in discharge of that commission, as well as what you intend to do, and that is to be done, in writing, with the original documents pertaining to the affair, or copies of them, and particularly those relating to the arrangement you have made with Mr. Samuel Brannan of San Francisco, for an advance of thirty thousand dollars which he made to you.

With these few lines, I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 32.

GENERAL OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY IN COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In reply to your note of the 29th ultimo, I send you by Mr. Fitch, an officer of the national army, the original papers of the contracts I made in San Francisco, in accordance with power granted me by the supreme government, hoping you will return them to me as soon as you have read them, so that I may send them to the citizen minister of relations.

Country, liberty, and reform! New York, December 1, 1865.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

Citizen Minister MATIAS ROMERO,
Plenipotentiary of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 33.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 3, 1865.

Mr. Fitch put into my hands your communication of the 1st instant, in which you inform me you send the original papers of the contracts you made in San Francisco, in accordance with powers granted you by the supreme government, which papers I requested of you in my note of the 29th of November last.

Mr. Fitch read me the documents, and explained them to me. I beg you to send me copies of all of them, with translations, if you can. Mr. Fitch will return the originals to you.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *&c., &c., &c.,*
New York.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 35.

This agreement, made this day of ———, in the year 1866, between the government of the republic of Mexico, by General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, agent of the republic of Mexico, and by the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, acting for and in behalf of the said government of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, California, of the second part, witnesseth:

That whereas the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, for and in behalf and under the authority of the government of the republic of Mexico, is about to negotiate a loan of ten millions of dollars, and has appointed the said Samuel Brannan his agent for that purpose, and has assigned certain revenues of the said government to the said Samuel Brannan as security for the said loan by a proper indenture of assignment, duly executed and delivered on the sixteenth day of June, 1865; and whereas the said Samuel Brannan, as such agent, has undertaken the procurement of the said loan, and is now engaged in the necessary steps and proceedings in furtherance thereof, and has caused bonds of the said republic to be prepared to the extent of ten millions of dollars to be issued by said government: now, therefore, it is hereby agreed between the said contracting parties as follows:

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

First. That the said party of the second part will use his best endeavors to cause said bonds to be sold and disposed of at the highest prices or rates which he can obtain for the same, and will promptly pay over the moneys that may be obtained upon such sales to said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa for the said government.

Second. That the said party of the first part shall pay the expenses necessary for the preparation of said bonds, the compensation of clerks, editors, writers, and all other employés; printing, advertising, and all publications; the freights, charges, wages, salaries, insurance, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to and connected with the matter of collecting, receiving, and shipping at this port the said revenues assigned to and to be received and collected by the said Samuel Brannan, and the proper care, preservation, and investment of the same by or through the said party of the second part, and also all and every other expense, cost, or charge incidental to and necessarily and properly connected with or growing out of the matter of the procurement of said loan; the issuance and sale of said bonds, and the collection, shipment, preservation, and investment of said revenues, and the redemption, payment, settlement, and liquidation of said loan, and the return to the said government of any surplus of said revenues that may be left remaining in the hands of said party of the second part after said loan and all interest and expenses have been entirely liquidated.

Third. That in the matter referred to in article second the said party of the second part shall observe all economy consistent with success in the sale of said bonds, and in the principal matters involving expenditures (other than incidental expenses) and in establishing agencies for the sale of bonds in other places than California, the said party of the second part is required to consult the said General Ochoa or his representative, if present in California, as to the expediency, terms, and cost thereof.

Fourth. In addition to all the expenses above mentioned the said party of the first part shall pay to the said Samuel Brannan as a compensation for the services performed and to be performed by him in the matter of said loan the just and full sum or commission of one per cent., or one dollar upon the hundred, upon the amount of all moneys received for bonds sold, and the same commission upon the then market value in San Francisco of any of said bonds which may be otherwise disposed of, which said commissions shall be his full and only payment and compensation for all services.

Fifth. The said expenses as they shall be incurred by said Samuel Brannan, his agent or agents, and the said commissions as they shall be earned from time to time shall be deducted from the moneys then received for the sale of bonds, and shall be retained and paid to the said Samuel Brannan, and the surplus of such moneys then remaining on hand shall at once be delivered to said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, or his order, or such other persons as may be the agent of the republic of Mexico.

Sixth. In order to aid and facilitate the said Samuel Brannan in collecting, receiving, and shipping to San Francisco the government revenues which have been assigned, transferred, and pledged to him by the deed of assignment aforesaid, and upon the faith of the said government of the republic of Mexico, the said Samuel Brannan is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and establish one or more agents of his, Mexicans or foreigners, as he shall see fit, and at his pleasure, who are actual residents at the several Mexican ports aforesaid, to receive the said revenues from the said Samuel Brannan and his agents; and each one of them is hereby authorized to receive said revenues as they are collected and paid in at said ports, or any of them, and to ship the same at once to San Francisco. But such agent or agents shall not in any manner interfere with the regular business of said custom-houses, and the custom-house and other authorities of said government, will aid and facilitate them in the performance of their respective duties; provided, however, that all money received by the agents of the said Samuel Brannan at the custom-house of the States herein above named, shall be subject to the duties of exportation imposed by the laws of the republic then in force, and all profits of exchange or premium in Mexican coin shall be credited to the account of the government of the republic of Mexico.

Seventh. When the bonds, or so many of them as shall be issued, sold and disposed of, and all principal and interest thereon, and the expenses, charges, commissions, and disbursements herein above mentioned and referred to, shall have been fully liquidated, settled, and paid by the said government of the republic of Mexico, if there shall be any surplus of said revenues remaining in the hands or to the charge of the said Samuel Brannan, he shall at once return and refund the same to the said government by delivering the same to the agent of the said government at San Francisco.

And in testimony hereof the said government of the republic of Mexico hereby pledges its faith to the full and literal performance of this contract, and every part thereof, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and causes the same to be executed and delivered in its parts and behalf by and through the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, its duly accredited and fully empowered agent, who, together with the said Samuel Brannan, whose faith and promise are pledged hereto, have signed and sealed these presents at San Francisco, California, this ——— day of ———, in the year 1865.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of the witnesses:

FRED. B. FITCH,
O. BADLAIN,
S. BRANNAN,
GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 36.

Letters of attorney from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, of the republic of Mexico, to Samuel Brannan, Esq., of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America.

Whereas the government of the republic of Mexico, by the resolution of the President and council of ministers thereof, at Chihuahua, on or about the first day of March, in the year 1865, decreed and passed a due and formal resolution for the purpose of negotiating abroad a loan to be used by the republic of Mexico in the defence of the national cause, and authorizing the undersigned, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to negotiate said loan to an amount not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars ($10,000,000,) upon certain terms and securities in said resolution mentioned and set forth;

And whereas the said resolution and decree has been duly and formally made known and conveyed to the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and he has been fully and lawfully invested with the power and authority to make and negotiate said loan and perform all acts provided for in said resolutions, and as evidence thereof the official letters of said government of the republic of Mexico, dated March, 1865, have been duly issued and delivered to him, whereby General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa is fully authorized and empowered to proceed with the terms of said resolution:

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Samuel Branuan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me and in my name, place, stead, under the said resolution and official letter, to negotiate and contract for said loan to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars for and in the name of the government of the republic of Mexico, and to issue the bonds of said government or other evidences of indebtedness. Therefore, with right, power, and authority to appropriate to the payment of said loan (the principal and interest thereof,) any revenue of the government of the republic of Mexico, and especially all those taxes belonging to the general treasury of Mexico and proceeding from the mineral productions in the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, and likewise one half of all the duties collected at maritime custom-houses in all the states, departments and territories of the said republic of Mexico bordering upon the Pacific coast; and furthermore, with authority to appropriate the duties of said custom-houses in favor of the loaners, with the understanding and the pledge of said government of the republic of Mexico that the amount of said duties shall be credited to the account of interest and principal of said loan, granting and securing to them on the part of said government of the republic of Mexico in the regulation of duties the highest deduction which may have been latterly allowed in the ports of Mexico above named.

And furthermore, with full power and authority to make and negotiate said loan in such form and in such terms, as to the time or place of repayment and rate of interest and other matters, as he may see fit, as I can in my discretion, and as the agent of said government of Mexico, vest in him.

And furthermore, with full power and authority to do and perform under and by virtue of the said authorization, or any other power or authority I now possess or further obtain and possess from the said government of Mexico, for the purpose of or in relation to said loan.

Hereby giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and in the premises to perform every act and thing necessary to the full and complete performing and carrying into effect of the above matters and connected with or growing out of the same and which I myself could do if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all my said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal on the twenty-third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.] GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

On the seventh day of June, in the year 1865, before me, George C. Graham, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of California, personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, as a party thereto, and thereupon the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the court the day and year last above written.

[U. S. internal revenue stamp, duly cancelled.]

GEO. C. GRAHAM,
Clerk U. S. Circuit Court N. District California.

[Seal of the court northern district of California.]

CONSULADO DE LA REPUBLICA MEJICANA EN SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA, ES ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

En tien del mas de Junio de 1865, ante mi José Antonio Godoy, consul de la republica de Mejico, en San Francisco, California, comparer en persona el General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa á quien con eger personalmente y.

Certifico que so el mismo individuo enuncianado en el documento que ante cede y el mismo que le ejecuto de un libre y espontanea voluntad para los usas y fimes que en él se esparan.

En testimonia de cual firmo el presente poniendo mi seilo oficial en la fecha antes repuda.

[Seal of the Mexican consulate at San Francisco, California.]

JOSÉ A. GODOY,
Consul de la Republica Mejicana en San Francisco, California.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[Translation of consulate certificate.]

CONSULATE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On the 13th day of June, 1865, before me, José Antonio Godoy, consul for the republic of Mexico, in San Francisco, California, personally appeared General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, with whom I am acquainted, and whom I certify to be the same person mentioned in the preceding document, who executed it of his own free will and accord, for the ends and purposes therein expressed.

In testimony whereof, I sign the present, and affix the official seal on the day above written.

JOSÉ A. GODOY,
Consul of the Mexican Republic in San Francisco, California.

No. 38.

No. 131.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, February 22, 1866.

On the 15th instant, after my note No. 111, in relation to General Sanchez Ochoa's new arrangements, I received the department note No. 9, of the 16th of January, informing me of the citizen President's decision in regard to the general's commission. When General Ochoa came to see me on the 16th I gave him the package sent to him from the department, and read him your note, and all of mine speaking of his arrangements, so he might see the sources of my information to the supreme government, in relation to his transactions. Yet he appeared offended, for I have not seen him since, though he is still in the city.

To-day I received department note No. 31, of the 23d of January, in which I should have received the copy of a communication you addressed to General Ochoa on the same day, but it did not come. I received, however, the open communication for General Ochoa, and took a copy of it. I sent it to him at his hotel to-day.

On the 19th I sent him the note, a copy of which is enclosed, containing the new instructions I have for him from the supreme government, and again requested a written report of all his public acts, with copies of his contracts. I tell him that my approbation, which is required by act of our government, must be in writing, and I request him to make this known to General Frémont. I sent him that communication on the 30th, with the private letter, of which I also send a copy, and I received the same yesterday, and enclose you a copy of it.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. * * *

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Paso del Norte.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 39.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, February 19, 1866.

As early as the 3d of December last I requested you to give me a written account of the contracts you had made in execution of the commission conferred upon you by the supreme government, together with copies of all papers drawn up for that purpose. You then promised to do so as soon as you could, but I have not yet received the report, and up to the 4th instant I had only received copies of three contracts, or rather one contract and two powers, which you gave me in New York, at least one being wanting, namely, that of the pledge of the bonds, of which I had heard. I sent the three copies to the government, and have no duplicates left; therefore I hope you will send me other copies of them, with translations, and a copy and translation of the contract that is wanting, or of any others you may have signed as commissioner of the supreme government.

In relation to the approbation which you seem to think I gave to the new contract you tried to make with * * * I must say to you that what I approved of in our conversations in New York was, that you should interest * * * in our cause, under certain conditions. I did not consent to an arrangement of which I knew nothing, nor could I have consented to it in a private conversation with you, as you give me to understand I did, for such approbation should be in writing, according to the nature of the business, and as may be inferred from the terms of the note in which your commission was submitted to my direction and approval.

I received a communication from the citizen minister of relations, dated the 9th of January, which was communicated to you. By its instructions your mandate was brought to a close, and I allowed you to retain the title of commissioner only to settle the affair with Mr. Brannan or his agents, to prevent a public sale of the bonds, on consultation with me, and to sign no agreement without my previously written approval of its contents.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, *Present.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 42.

No. 160.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, March 6, 1866.

As I have received no answer to my note of the 19th of February to General Sanchez Ochoa, of which I sent you a copy with my note No. 131, of the 22d of the same month, and knowing that he is still in the city, busy with * * * in putting their plan before Congress, I thought proper to ask him once more for an account of his commission, and I wrote him yesterday the despatch, of which I enclose a copy.

I send you a copy of the answer to-day and my reply to it, telling him I cannot approve his contract with * * * * . I am sure General Sanchez Ochoa will receive it with the same contempt as the others. * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Paso del Norte.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 43.

Mexican Legation to the United States of America,
Washington, March 5, 1866.

On the 19th of February I requested you to give me an account of the agreement you had made with * * * or other persons, in virtue of your authorizations from the supreme government, so that I might examine them in compliance with the instructions I have received from the citizen President for that purpose.

As I have yet received no such report, and as the delicacy of this business demands a prompt settlement, I again entreat you to be so good as to send me as soon as possible the said report in the terms I used in my former note.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *Present.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 44.

GENERAL OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY IN COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, *March* 6, 1866.

In reply to your note of yesterday I must inform you that you already have in your possession the agreements I made with * * * I have sent you the originals of all contracts I have signed as commissioner of the supreme government, as well as an exact account of the course I have pursued in discharge of the important mission that has been intrusted to my care.

Country, liberty, and reform!

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

Citizen Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic.

Washigton, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 45.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 6, 1866.

In reply to your note of to-day, which I have just received, I must say I do not understand what you mean by saying, "you already have in your possession the agreements I made with * * * . I have sent you the originals of all contracts I have signed as commissioner of the supreme government, as well as an exact account of the course I have pursued in discharge of the important mission that has been intrusted to my care." Do you mean to say you have sent those documents to the supreme government or to me? I cannot tell which, as your language is ambiguous.

If you have sent the documents to our government, without giving me copies of them, and the report I requested, and which you promised in your letter of the 21st of February last, it seems to me you think I cannot or ought not to take any part in your business, when you know the President decided you should do nothing without my approbation, and without such approbation your acts are not binding upon the nation.

If you mean you have sent me the original contracts and report, I must inform you I have received neither of them. On the 2d of December last Mr. Fitch brought me a note from you, dated in New York the day before, informing me you sent the documents requested in your note of the 29th of November by him, asking me "to return them as soon as possible, so as to send them to the minister of relations." In my note of the 29th of November I requested you to give me a written account of all you had done in execution of your commission, and what you intended to do. You answered by sending Mr. Fitch to me with the original documents you had signed in execution of your commission. I returned them to you by Mr. Fitch, as soon as I had read them, and on the 3d of December I requested you, in an official despatch, to send me copies and translations of them.

You did neither; but on the 4th of February you gave me English copies of three of the documents, but no copy of the special hypothecation of the ten millions of dollars in bonds, issued in San Francisco, to pay for thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced by Mr. Brannan. The copies of the original contracts you gave me were sent to our government on the 15th of February, and that was the reason why I asked for other copies in my note of the 19th. As I got no answer, I repeated my request yesterday. When you say, "I have already sent you the contracts I signed as commissioner of the supreme government, and the exact account of all I have done officially," you do not mean that Mr. Fitch brought them to me, for that would be refusing the copies, and I certainly did not receive a *correct report* of your official acts. And I do not think you sent them after my second request, because in your private note of the 21st of February, you say you would answer mine of the 19th from New York, where you have all your papers, and send me copies from there. As I hear you did not go back to New York, you could not have sent me the documents, and I hope you will explain what has been done, so I may try to recover the documents if they are lost.

You also say in your letter to-day that I have the contracts you signed with * * * * . You know very well I have but one document in my hands, namely, the one handed to me by Mr. Fitch at Mr. Bruzual's house, on the evening of the 3d of February, the night he was married, and which I took for a memorandum, till you told me, on the 15th, it was a perfect contract, and this is the only one of your documents I now have.

* * * * * *

If you have pledged any more of the bonds to buy arms, as you tell me, please send me a copy of the contract for my examination and approbation.

M. ROMERO.

General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *&c., &c., &c., Present.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 46.

No. 190.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 14, 1866.

As General Sanchez Ochoa would not tell me where the bonds were deposited, though I had requested it in writing, I had to apply to Mr. Henry Clews, one of the principal bankers in New York, and a friend of mine, asking him to find out where they were, as you will see from the enclosed copy and translation of my letter to him, of the 12th instant. As soon as I find out where they are deposited, I will send an order to the bank and assume the responsibility of their preservation and exclusive disposition. * * * * This will require labor, expense, and trouble.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso Del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 47.

WASHINGTON, *March* 12, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I shall be very much obliged to you if you inform me in what house, or in whose hands, General Ochoa's bonds you know of are deposited. In case you do not know this, would you do me the favor to investigate the matter, and tell me what you may find out.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

M. ROMERO.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 55.

No. 221.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 24, 1866.

On the 17th instant I received a letter from Mr. Henry Clews, dated in New York the day before, of which I send you a copy and translation, (Nos. 1 and 2,) informing me that General Sanchez Ochoa's bonds are deposited in the house of Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison & Brumagin. On the same day I sent that

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No. 45.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, March 6, 1866.

In reply to your note of to-day, which I have just received, I must say I do not understand what you mean by saying, "you already have in your possession the agreements I made with * * * . I have sent you the originals of all contracts I have signed as commissioner of the supreme government, as well as an exact account of the course I have pursued in discharge of the important mission that has been intrusted to my care." Do you mean to say you have sent those documents to the supreme government or to me? I cannot tell which, as your language is ambiguous.

If you have sent the documents to our government, without giving me copies of them, and the report I requested, and which you promised in your letter of the 21st of February last, it seems to me you think I cannot or ought not to take any part in your business, when you know the President decided you should do nothing without my approbation, and without such approbation your acts are not binding upon the nation.

If you mean you have sent me the original contracts and report, I must inform you I have received neither of them. On the 2d of December last Mr. Fitch brought me a note from you, dated in New York the day before, informing me you sent the documents requested in your note of the 29th of November by him, asking me "to return them as soon as possible, so as to send them to the minister of relations." In my note of the 29th of November I requested you to give me a written account of all you had done in execution of your commission, and what you intended to do. You answered by sending Mr. Fitch to me with the original documents you had signed in execution of your commission. I returned them to you by Mr. Fitch, as soon as I had read them, and on the 3d of December I requested you, in an official despatch, to send me copies and translations of them.

You did neither; but on the 4th of February you gave me English copies of three of the documents, but no copy of the special hypothecation of the ten millions of dollars in bonds, issued in San Francisco, to pay for thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced by Mr. Brannan. The copies of the original contracts you gave me were sent to our government on the 15th of February, and that was the reason why I asked for other copies in my note of the 19th. As I got no answer, I repeated my request yesterday. When you say, "I have already sent you the contracts I signed as commissioner of the supreme government, and the exact account of all I have done officially," you do not mean that Mr. Fitch brought them to me, for that would be refusing the copies, and I certainly did not receive a *correct report* of your official acts. And I do not think you sent them after my second request, because in your private note of the 21st of February, you say you would answer mine of the 19th from New York, where you have all your papers, and send me copies from there. As I hear you did not go back to New York, you could not have sent me the documents, and I hope you will explain what has been done, so I may try to recover the documents if they are lost.

You also say in your letter to-day that I have the contracts you signed with * * * * . You know very well I have but one document in my hands, namely, the one handed to me by Mr. Fitch at Mr. Bruzual's house, on the evening of the 3d of February, the night he was married, and which I took for a memorandum, till you told me, on the 15th, it was a perfect contract, and this is the only one of your documents I now have.

* * * * * *

If you have pledged any more of the bonds to buy arms, as you tell me, please send me a copy of the contract for my examination and approbation.

M. ROMERO.

General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *&c., &c., &c., Present.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 46.

No. 190.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, March 14, 1866.

As General Sanchez Ochoa would not tell me where the bonds were deposited, though I had requested it in writing, I had to apply to Mr. Henry Clews, one of the principal bankers in New York, and a friend of mine, asking him to find out where they were, as you will see from the enclosed copy and translation of my letter to him, of the 12th instant. As soon as I find out where they are deposited, I will send an order to the bank and assume the responsibility of their preservation and exclusive disposition. * * * * This will require labor, expense, and trouble.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Paso Del Norte.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 47.

Washington, *March* 12, 1866.

Dear Sir: I shall be very much obliged to you if you inform me in what house, or in whose hands, General Ochoa's bonds you know of are deposited. In case you do not know this, would you do me the favor to investigate the matter, and tell me what you may find out.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

M. ROMERO.

Henry Clews, Esq.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 55.

No. 221.] Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, March 24, 1866.

On the 17th instant I received a letter from Mr. Henry Clews, dated in New York the day before, of which I send you a copy and translation, (Nos. 1 and 2,) informing me that General Sanchez Ochoa's bonds are deposited in the house of Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison & Brumagin. On the same day I sent that

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house the communication, of which copies and translations are here enclosed, (Nos. 3 and 4,) saying that, by virtue of instructions from my government, those bonds were at my disposal, and I was to assume the responsibilities they carried with them. As I had received no answer to that letter yesterday, I sent a duplicate of it by Mr. Clews, whom I requested to deliver it in person, and ask an answer. I enclose a copy and translation of my letter to Mr. Clews (Nos. 5 and 6.)

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 56.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, &C., GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, 32 WALL STREET,
New York, March 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th instant. The bonds which you refer to are now in the hands of Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison & Brannigan, 73 William street, this city, held by them in trust, on account of Mr. Samuel Brannan, of California, who made advances upon them.

Holding myself at your service, I remain truly yours,

HENRY CLEWS.

Señor ROMERO, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 57.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 17, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed that ten millions of Mexican bonds, printed at San Francisco, California, by General Sanchez Ochoa, have come to your possession on deposit, under instructions from Samuel Brannan, esq., of San Francisco, who has made advances on them.

Having lately received instructions from the Mexican government to take charge of said bonds as its representative in this country, I beg you to hold them subject to my order, when the advances of Mr. Brannan are paid. I assume that responsibility, and will pay as soon as I can. In the mean time nobody else can claim said bonds in the name of the Mexican government.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. VAN AUKEN, GARRISON & BRANNIGAN,
73 *William street, New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 58.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 23, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: On the 17th instant I addressed a letter to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison and Brannagin, who, according to your kind information, hold in their possession the Ochoa bonds. Not having received any answer as yet, and fearing my letter may have miscarried, I take the liberty to enclose you a duplicate thereof, hoping you will be so kind as to send it to said gentlemen, requesting an immediate answer.

I remain, my dear sir, very sincerely yours,

M. ROMERO.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 59.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 233.] *Washington, March* 27, 1866.

I received to-day the answer of Mr. Henry Clews to my letter of the 23d, requesting him to deliver to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison and Brumagin my communication of the 17th, notifying them that the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa, and now in their hands, were at my disposal, as I informed you in my notes (190 and 221) of the 14th and 24th instants. I enclose you a copy and translation of Mr. Clews's answer.

You will see by it that he informed me that he took the duplicate of my communication to the house to which it was directed, and they told him the original of the note had been received, a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Brannan, of California, and they were waiting for an answer, and did not consider it necessary to answer it.

We must, therefore, take Mr. Clews's letter as the answer of that house, and I do so, answering Mr. Clews to-day, and thanking him for the trouble I gave him.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 60.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, 32 WALL STREET,
New York, March 26, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 23d instant is at hand; the letter addressed to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison and Brannagin, which came enclosed, I delivered to them as requested. They acknowledged receipt of your previous communication, and stated that a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Brannan, now in California, and they awaited his reply. They had not written you, as they did not consider it necessary.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY CLEWS.

Señor ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 70.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 261.] *Washington, April* 6, 1867.

I received note No. 129 from your department, dated 9th of March last, containing copies of two communications of the same date from you to General Sanchez Ochoa, in reply to duplicates of his two despatches, dated in New York, the 7th of February previous. I also received department packages for General Ochoa, which I sent him immediately at the National Hotel in this city, where he is yet stopping.

* * * * * *

I renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 82.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 321.] *Washington, April* 28, 1866.

Note No. 155, of the 24th of March last, from your department, with annexed copies, informs me of the communications you addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa, in answer to his two from New York. the 6th of February, the duplicate of which had already been received.

That general has not returned to Washington, and I understand he is still in New York, and has not written to me officially or privately.

* * * * * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 93.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 353.] *Washington, May* 9, 1866.

At the moment I received notes numbered 198, 199 and 200, of the 11th of April last, from your department, relating to the commision of General Sanchez Ochoa, and his arrangements in San Francisco and New York, I sent them to that general, who still remains in that city, and I sent to him the respective package through the mediation of our consul in that port, so that he might see that it reached its destination.

* * * *

I have learned he considers his contract with General Sanchez Ochoa is valid, and will not renounce the rights he has acquired. I am to see him day after to-morrow, to make some arrangement with him upon pending points.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 94.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 9, 1866.

In the communication, No. 198, of the 11th of April last, the minister of foreign relations writes me from Paso del Norte as follows:

"With note 111, of the 15th of February last, you sent me three copies, in English, of certain arrangements that General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa attempted to make in San Francisco, California, with Mr. Samuel Brannan, a merchant of that city, and Mr. Richard Chenery, as his agent.

"General Sanchez Ochoa has not yet remitted to the government a single copy of any kind of document concerning his arrangements, nor has he given an account of them, neither has he given any explanation, official or private, of his proceedings.

"When a due account of those arrangements is given to the government, he will be able to give, if necessary, a full account, and will demonstrate, in every particular, their manifest and evident nullity. In the mean time, it is enough to read the authorizations with which the government sent General Sanchez Ochoa, and to read the indicated arrangements which he attempted to make, in order to see and perceive, in an unquestionable manner, that in all substantial points he exceeded his authorizations.

"For this reason, General Sanchez Ochoa, seeking to make arrangements without sufficient authority, and as those who treated with him should have made inquiries concerning the extent and power of his authorizations, it is beyond all doubt that those arrangements, even from the beginning, have been and are null, and that they never had any effect, nor can they have in future any legitimate effect, nor be considered in any manner binding upon the republic.

"You will please communicate this to General Sanchez Ochoa, and make it known wherever necessary to those concerned in the mentioned arrangements."

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®

And I transcribe it to you for your information, in accordance with my instructions, protesting the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *New York*.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 96.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, May 9, 1866.

In note No. 200, of the 11th of April last, the minister of foreign relations writes me as follows:

"In your note No. 168, of the 10th of March last, you informed me that you sent to General Sanchez Ochoa a copy of my communication on the 8th of the same month, informing him that he had ceased to be commissioner, by government command of the 16th of January, and was ordered to return to the republic. The President has considered your resolution, and approves it. He also instructs you to communicate this note to General Sanchez Ochoa, if he is still in the country, so that he may have no doubt about his duty. In regard to what he said to you in a communication of the 7th of March, about sending original documents to the government, tell him, if he is still in the country, that all his documents have been received, but nothing has been received from General Sanchez Ochoa, nor has he written anything about contracts of any kind made by him."

And this I transcribe to you for your information, and in compliance with my instructions, protesting my consideration.

M. ROMERO.

General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, *New York*.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 102.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, June 21, 1866.

No. 438.]

I have the honor to remit you various newspaper extracts containing the latest news received in this country from the republic, and the editorials on our affairs published by the newspapers here. You will also find several articles published in relation to Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The New York Herald of day before yesterday published a letter said to have been written in this city on the 17th, representing General Ortega as lawful President of the republic. It says he is acting in concert with all the governors of the States and with the chiefs of the national forces; that he is animated with the best desires to make a treaty with the United States, highly advantageous to this country, and declares that he has submitted his plans to President Johnson and General Banks.

The publication of such a letter in a paper like the Herald would not seem strange, but for other incidents that give a serious character to the reports. By reliable information from New York, I am convinced that General Sanchez Ochoa has joined General Ortega, on condition that when he gets into power he will approve of his conduct; that, in virtue of that arrangement, * * * has resolved to labor for the triumph of Ortega's cause; that the plans submitted to the President and to General Banks are the same that * * * mentioned to them; and that, by virtue of his efforts, that paper has abandoned the cause of Santa Anna, and in future will defend that of Ortega.

Nor would all this be sufficient cause for alarm; for, supposing it true, (and we will find out soon,) it only proves that there is one more Mexican guilty of desertion because the supreme government did not approve his plans. There is another incident more serious than all the others, which you will find in the copy and translation to Mr. Tifft from his brother in New York. It says the bonds that General Ochoa brought from San Francisco have been taken from the house where they were deposited, and are offered for sale at fifteen cents on the dollar. This could only have been effected by * * * in concert with General Sanchez Ochoa.

As soon as I send off my mail to-day, I will take the necessary steps to investigate the matter, and remedy it in the best way I can, of which I will give you due account.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations,
Paso del Norte.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 103.

New York, *June* 20, 1866.

Dear Brother: The bonds issued by General Ochoa are kicking up quite a splurge here, and parties are constantly coming to inquire about them, as to their value, &c.

Now, I thought these bonds were where they could not get out, but such is not the case, as several parties have brought them in here. As near as I can ascertain, they are being offered at about 15 per cent., or less, in any quantity.

Now, I do not know what answer to make to these inquiries, and I write this to get your ideas in the matter. I think there is something in the theory that some one intends to counterfeit our bonds, either through new plates or by impressions obtained in some way from the United States Bank Note Company, and hope you will be able to send a detective to work the matter up.

But Wilbur has written you fully about this, so there is no need for me to say more.

Yours, faithfully,

HARRY.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

No. 105.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
No. 455.] *Washington, June* 29, 1866.

In collecting facts to complete my argument in the case of the arrangements made by General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, as commissioner of the supreme government, I applied, through a friend, to Mr. Richard Chenery, who came with him from San Francisco as his agent and attorney, and who is now in this city, for copies of the treaties concluded with him.

To-day I got Mr. Chenery's letter of yesterday, and I enclose a copy and translation of it, containing copies of the requested documents, of which I also send copies and translations. I also send you a copy of my answer to Mr. Chenery, in which I merely mention the receipt of his, and inform him that General Sanchez Ochoa's powers have been withdrawn.

I wish the supreme government to examine the documents I send with this note attentively, and send me its determination immediately, to regulate my conduct accordingly in the affair.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 106.

WASHINGTON, *June* 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a "power of attorney" from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, of, and agent of, the republic of Mexico, authorizing me to negotiate ten millions of dollars of bonds of said republic, and also a copy of an agreement between General Ochoa on the part of his government and Mr. E. Sloman and myself, for the purchase of vessels, supplies, and munitions of war. I should have presented you with these papers long since, had I not been under the impression that you were already in possession of them through General Ochoa.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CHENERY.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *Washington.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 24, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 107.

JULY 22, 1865.

This agreement, made this twenty-second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, of the republic of Mexico, party of the first part, and Richard Chenery and Edward Sloman, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, of the second part, witnesseth:

That, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, to be kept and performed by the party of the first part, the parties of the second hereby covenant and agree that, for and during the period of two years from the date of these presents, for the compensation hereinafter stipulated, they, the parties of the second part, shall and will negotiate the purchase of, and purchase, such vessels, arms, supplies, and munitions of war as the party of the first part may desire, at such points on the Pacific coast, or in the Atlantic States, as the party of the first part may designate, (where the same can be procured,) and build, construct, alter, and repair such vessels, steamers, and gunboats as said party of the first part shall desire, being thereto supplied by the party of the first part with the funds necessary to make all such purchases, and to build and repair all such vessels, steamers, and gunboats.

Such purchases, construction, and repairs are to be made under the exclusive direction and control of said parties of the second part, but subject to, and with the assent and approval of, said party of the first part.

Said parties of the second part further covenant and agree to use their best endeavors to procure from the United States government permission to use such navy-yards and government works in building and repairing such vessels, steamers, and gunboats as the party of the first part may desire, as shall be most convenient for that purpose; and also to purchase from said government, if possible, all such arms and munitions of war as said party of the first part may desire.

And the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the parties of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees to employ the said parties of the second part as his agents in the purchase of all the vessels, arms, supplies, and munitions of war, and in the construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment of all vessels, steamers, and gunboats, that he may need for said period of two years, and that he will provide and place in the banking-house of ——— ———, in said city and county of San Francisco, and subject to the order of the parties of the second part, all such funds and credit as shall be necessary from time to time to pay for all such purchases, construction, and repairs, as aforesaid, as he may order done and made; but in case purchase shall be made or repairs done at any other point than said San Francisco, then the party of the first part agrees to provide the necessary funds to pay for the same at the place the same shall be made or done.

And the party of the first part further covenants and agrees to pay the parties of the second part, as compensation for their services and in lieu of commissions, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, at the times and in the manner following, to wit: On the execution and delivery of these presents, twenty thousand dollars, one-half ($10,000) thereof in gold coin and the other half ($10,000) in bonds of the Mexican government, at their market value in gold coin in the market of San Francisco; three months after the date of these presents, thirty thousand dollars, one-half gold coin and one-half bonds, as aforesaid; six months after the date of these presents, twenty thousand dollars, one-half in gold coin and one-half in bonds, as aforesaid; nine months after the date of these presents, twenty thousand dollars, one-half in gold coin and one-half in bonds, as aforesaid; and twelve months after the date of these presents, ten thousand dollars, one-half in gold coin and one-half in bonds, as aforesaid.

In case it shall become necessary, in the execution of their said employment, for the said parties of the second part, or either of them, to leave the city and county of San Francisco, then, in addition to the compensation hereinbefore provided, to be paid to said parties of the second part, they shall have and receive from the party of the first part all their or either of their necessary travelling and other expenses during such absence from said San Francisco.

In witness whereof said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written, at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, [SEAL.]
RICHARD CHENERY, [SEAL.]
EDWARD SLOMAN, [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—
ALF. A. GREEN.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 108.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

Letter of attorney from General Gasper Sanchez Ochoa, of the republic of Mexico, to Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, California.

Whereas, the government of the republic of Mexico, by the resolution of the President and counsel of ministers thereof, at Chihuahua, on or about the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, decreed and passed a due and formal resolution for the purpose of negotiating abroad a loan to be used by the said republic in the defence of the national cause, and authorizing the undersigned, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to negotiate said loan to an amount not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars upon the faith and securities of said government, under which authority the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa has been duly commissioned and invested with the power and authority to negotiate and effect said loan, and to perform all the acts appropriate and necessary thereto.

And whereas, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in pursuance thereof, and for and on behalf of said government, has caused to be prepared and duly executed the bonds of the said government of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars, which bonds are now in the hands of Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, as trustee:

Now, therefore, I, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me and in my name, place, and stead, to do, act, and perform as follows, and with the discretion and authority hereinafter mentioned, viz:

To proceed to the city of New York and other places in the eastern part of the United States, taking with him the said bonds, for which he is to give receipt to me and to the said Samuel Brannan, and to negotiate the sale of said bonds, or to make a loan for the said government, pledging the said bonds as security.

The said sale or negotiation is hereby intrusted to the said Richard Chenery solely and entirely, and with full and absolute authority, power, and discretion, in all respects, in everything relating thereto; it being left entirely to his own judgment as to the proper course to be pursued in the disposition of said bonds, or the loans to be negotiated, and as to terms and prices that shall be fixed and accepted, the price, however, to be subject to the approval of General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, his successor, successors, or assigns. As compensation for such services the said Richard Chenery shall have a commission of four per cent. upon the net proceeds of any sales of said bonds he may make, or any loan he may negotiate not exceeding the amount of five millions of dollars, and three per cent. upon all above that amount; and he shall also be allowed all incidental expenses other than extra commissions, of every nature, attending the said sale or sales, or said loan, and the service and commission hereby intrusted to him.

The first proceeds of said sale or loan shall be applied to reimburse the said Samuel Brannan for his outlay in preparing the said bonds, and other attending expenses and advances to the said Ochoa, amounting to the sum of ten thousand dollars, more or less, as his accounts may show. The remaining proceeds of said sale or sales, or loan, after deducting the said commissions and expenses of said Chenery, shall be paid over to me, or placed at my disposal at once. All the above matters the said Richard Chenery, as my attorney aforesaid, is hereby authorized, empowered, instructed, and delegated to perform; giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform every act in the premises that I myself could do, if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all that he may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the city and county of San Francisco, this eighth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of—
W. W. LAWTON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and county of San Francisco, ss:

On this eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, W. W. Lawton, a notary public, in and for said city and county of San Francisco, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared the within named Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto, personally known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the annexed instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in the certificate first above written.

[L. S.] W. W. LAWTON,
Notary Public.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and county of San Francisco, ss:

On this sixteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, before me, George T. Knox, a notary public and commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, resident in and for said city and county, duly commissioned and sworn and therein residing, personally appeared W. W. Lawton, who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a witness thereto, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the city and county of San Francisco; that he was present and saw Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, who is personally known to him to be the same person described in, and who executed, the annexed instrument, freely and voluntarily sign, seal, and deliver the same, and that he, the deponent, thereupon subscribed his name as a witness thereto.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in said city and county the day and year last above written.

GEO. T. KNOX,
Notary Public and Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UANL

In witness whereof said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written, at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, [SEAL.]
RICHARD CHENERY, [SEAL.]
EDWARD SLOMAN, [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—
ALF. A. GREEN.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 108.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

Letter of attorney from General Gasper Sanchez Ochoa, of the republic of Mexico, to Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, California.

Whereas, the government of the republic of Mexico, by the resolution of the President and counsel of ministers thereof, at Chihuahua, on or about the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, decreed and passed a due and formal resolution for the purpose of negotiating abroad a loan to be used by the said republic in the defence of the national cause, and authorizing the undersigned, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to negotiate said loan to an amount not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars upon the faith and securities of said government, under which authority the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa has been duly commissioned and invested with the power and authority to negotiate and effect said loan, and to perform all the acts appropriate and necessary thereto.

And whereas, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in pursuance thereof, and for and on behalf of said government, has caused to be prepared and duly executed the bonds of the said government of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars, which bonds are now in the hands of Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, as trustee:

Now, therefore, I, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me and in my name, place, and stead, to do, act, and perform as follows, and with the discretion and authority hereinafter mentioned, viz:

To proceed to the city of New York and other places in the eastern part of the United States, taking with him the said bonds, for which he is to give receipt to me and to the said Samuel Brannan, and to negotiate the sale of said bonds, or to make a loan for the said government, pledging the said bonds as security.

The said sale or negotiation is hereby intrusted to the said Richard Chenery solely and entirely, and with full and absolute authority, power, and discretion, in all respects, in everything relating thereto; it being left entirely to his own judgment as to the proper course to be pursued in the disposition of said bonds, or the loans to be negotiated, and as to terms and prices that shall be fixed and accepted, the price, however, to be subject to the approval of General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, his successor, successors, or assigns. As compensation for such services the said Richard Chenery shall have a commission of four per cent. upon the net proceeds of any sales of said bonds he may make, or any loan he may negotiate not exceeding the amount of five millions of dollars, and three per cent. upon all above that amount; and he shall also be allowed all incidental expenses other than extra commissions, of every nature, attending the said sale or sales, or said loan, and the service and commission hereby intrusted to him.

The first proceeds of said sale or loan shall be applied to reimburse the said Samuel Brannan for his outlay in preparing the said bonds, and other attending expenses and advances to the said Ochoa, amounting to the sum of ten thousand dollars, more or less, as his accounts may show. The remaining proceeds of said sale or sales, or loan, after deducting the said commissions and expenses of said Chenery, shall be paid over to me, or placed at my disposal at once. All the above matters the said Richard Chenery, as my attorney aforesaid, is hereby authorized, empowered, instructed, and delegated to perform; giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform every act in the premises that I myself could do, if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all that he may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the city and county of San Francisco, this eighth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of—
W. W. LAWTON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and county of San Francisco, ss:

On this eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, W. W. Lawton, a notary public, in and for said city and county of San Francisco, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared the within named Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto, personally known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the annexed instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in the certificate first above written.

[L. S.] W. W. LAWTON,
Notary Public.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and county of San Francisco, ss:

On this sixteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, before me, George T. Knox, a notary public and commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, resident in and for said city and county, duly commissioned and sworn and therein residing, personally appeared W. W. Lawton, who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a witness thereto, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the city and county of San Francisco; that he was present and saw Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, who is personally known to him to be the same person described in, and who executed, the annexed instrument, freely and voluntarily sign, seal, and deliver the same, and that he, the deponent, thereupon subscribed his name as a witness thereto.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in said city and county the day and year last above written.

GEO. T. KNOX,
Notary Public and Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State:

I, B. B. Redding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that W. W. Lawton, whose name is subscribed to the annexed certificate, was at the time of signing the same a duly commissioned, qualified, and acting notary public in and for the city and county of San Francisco in said State, and that full faith and credit are due to his official acts as such.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State at office in Sacramento, California, the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1865.

[L. S.]
B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *June* 28, 1866.

The above is a true and correct copy of a power of attorney from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa to me, with accompanying certificates and acknowledgments.

RICHARD CHENERY.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 109.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 29, 1866.

No. 456.]

Wishing to know exactly what has become of the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa, before acting on the information communicated to you in my note 438, of the 21st instant, I wrote on the 25th to Mr. Clews a letter, of which I send you a copy and translation, (1 and 2,) and one to Mr. Brumagin, (3 and 4,) another to Bennett, lately arrived from San Francisco, with full powers from Mr. Brannan to settle the affair of the bonds pledged to him by General Sanchez Ochoa. I also enclose you copies and translations of those letters, (5 and 6.)

I received answers to-day from Mr. Clews and Mr. Brumagin, (7 and 8, 9 and 10,) of which I also send copies and translations. These letters show that the bonds are in Mr. Brumagin's hands, but half a million are liable to be sold at public auction on the 1st of next month. As I do not know why they are to be sold, I write to Mr. Brumagin for the documents in his hands in relation to the matter, as you will see by the letter, a copy and translation of which I enclose you, (11 and 12.) When I receive the information I will communicate it to your department.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 110.

WASHINGTON, *June* 25, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish particularly to ascertain whether the boxes of Mexican bonds received by the Bank of Commerce from San Francisco are still in the possession of the bank, or whether the same or any portion of the same have been removed.

I have understood that Mr. Brannagin, on receiving the order for the same, allowed them to remain for safe-keeping, at least until recently, in the bank; and my object is to ascertain if they are still there. If you can make the necessary inquiries for me, through your intimate acquaintance with Mr. Vail, in such manner as shall be proper, I will esteem it a great favor.

I beg you will also permit me to trespass on your kindness to call upon Mr. Brannagin and make the inquiry of him whether the said bonds are still under his control, or whether he has passed the whole or any portion of the same to a new agent, that I understood had been appointed by Mr. Burnett, or to any other party. An early reply to the above will place under renewed obligations

Your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq.,
Banker, 32 *Wall street, New York.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 111.

WASHINGTON, *June* 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: It is made my duty again to advise you that the powers conferred upon General Sanchez Ochoa for the issue and sale in San Francisco of certain bonds for the account of the Mexican government, have been entirely withdrawn, and that the said General Ochoa is no longer authorized to act in any manner in the name of the Mexican government with reference to the said bonds, whether in the matter of the settlement of the claim of Mr. Samuel Brannan in reference thereto, or in any other manner.

I have thereto to advise you that any delivery of the said bonds to the said General Ochoa, or to any person under his order, will be at the peril and responsibility of the person so delivering them.

As I have also previously advised you, the Mexican government has conferred upon this legation the sole power and authority to receive the said bonds or to act in any manner with reference to the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MARK BRUMAGIN, Esq.,
Banker, 73 *William street, New York.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 112.

WASHINGTON, *June* 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have understood, indirectly, that you have been intrusted by Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, California, with some directions with regard to the adjustment of certain indebtedness incurred in the name of the Mexican government by General Sanchez Ochoa, and to secure which he pledged, in the

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name of said government, a certain amount of the national bonds which he was empowered to issue in San Francisco. I beg, therefore, to take the liberty of advising you that the powers of the said General Ochoa to act in any way as agent of the Mexican government have been entirely withdrawn, and that consequently the said General Ochoa is not authorized to receive the said bonds, nor to have the same delivered to any person under his order.

I have also further to state that this legation is now solely authorized to act in any manner with reference to said bonds.

Should my information be correct, that you have been authorized by Mr. Brannan with reference to the above matter, I should be pleased to hear from you directly with regard to the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. PETER H. BURNETT,
Care of Mark Brumagin, Esq., Banker, 73 *William street, New York.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 113.

NEW YORK, *June* 28, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 25th instant is received. The bonds alluded to were handed over by the Bank of Commerce to Mr. Brannagin, (shortly after their arrival,) with whom I had an interview this morning. He informed me that they were in his custody; held by him as agent for Mr. Samuel Brannan. He stated that General Ochoa disposed of $500,000 of the original issue (which are also in his possession) about a year since, at San Francisco, for arms and ammunition purchased for the Mexican government, but were given subject to be redeemed next July.

Mr. Brumagin is instructed to renew the time for twelve months longer, and will do so upon being authorized by you.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY CLEWS.

Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 114.

NEW YORK, *June* 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your favor came to hand last night and the contents are noted. I have to regret that there is any trouble in regard to the Mexican bonds held by my firm as agents of Mr. Samuel Brannan, subject to be redeemed at any time by the proper owner. I am a true friend to the liberal government of Mexico, and possibly have from that fact saved the bonds from being sacrificed by being sold to cover the loan. We were instructed both by letter and telegram to sell, if the loan was not taken up, but while desiring to act in good faith and benefit for our principal, we hoped to do no injustice to Mexico or embarrass her agents

and representatives to accomplish their best wishes. Can I do anything to bring about some mutual understanding between your good self and General Ochoa? If so, command me; and in the mean time you will find me a friend to Mexico. All that I have done has been without charge or fee. Last summer through my influence I had released and saved a large amount of property, and for which there was placed in my hands as trustee $500,000 of the Mexican bonds, the amount to be paid by this next first of July. I was about concluding, or rather procuring, an extension of twelve months for the purpose of not losing the bonds or the control of them to your government.

The agent of the house was here from Boston and signified his consent, and by reason of General Ochoa being ill the papers were not signed, but left for completion.

Now if General Ochoa is not the party authorized, will you please have the goodness to inform me what you desire in the matter? If the extension is not granted, the bonds become absolute in the parties' hands. These same parties are good strong friends of the liberal government or they would not, at the time they did, extend the credit for such a large amount, and now again give the extension.

Yours very truly,

MARK BRUMAGIN.

Hon. M. ROMERO,
Mexican Legation, Washington.

P. S.—I refer you to the Hon. Stephen J. Field, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as a friend of mine, and who has known me for many years.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 115.

WASHINGTON, *June* 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday has just come to hand. I am very much obliged to you for the information it contains. Your letter presents to me a new state of the case, respecting which I know nothing—I mean the pledge of $500,000 in bonds which you mention. Before I come to any conclusion I must investigate that matter.

You will oblige me very much if you will furnish me any information in your possession, and copies of any papers you may have bearing upon that subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MARK BRUMAGIN, Esq., *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 117.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 468.] *Washington, July* 6, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Peter H. Burnett, ex-governor of California, now president of the San Francisco Pacific Bank, came to see me on

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ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS

the 2d instant, as I informed you in my note 456, of the 29th of June last, bringing powers from Mr. Brannan to settle the debt for his advance to General Sanchez Ochoa to print the bonds.

Mr. Burnett told me Mr. Brannan had received my notice to the depositaries of the bonds not to deliver them to any other than the legal representatives of the supreme government, and he had been particularly charged to deliver them only to those having rights to demand them. He saw General Ochoa and General Frémont in New York, and they told him they had a perfect right to the bonds as their contracts conformed to orders from the supreme government to General Ochoa before his authority was withdrawn.

I told Mr. Burnett all that had occurred, and offered to show him all the documents about it in my hands, demonstrating the nullity of General Sanchez Ochoa's acts.

He agreed to examine them the next day with Mr. Plumb, who would translate those in Spanish.

I saw Mr. Burnett again yesterday. He seemed convinced of the illegality of General Sanchez Ochoa's proceedings, and said he would ask him for the documents and contracts on which he founded his right to dispose of the bonds, and after examining them he would let me know what he thought of them. If the case was doubtful he would consult Mr. Brannan, and tell him it would be better to lose his thirty thousand dollars than to have the bonds delivered to the wrong person and thus lose his chance for five or ten millions. Mr. Burnett also said he intended to transfer his power to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, if they would accept it, as he was obliged to return to San Francisco immediately.

The result of this is—

First. The bonds will remain in a safe place.

Second. There is no danger of their being delivered to General Sanchez Ochoa or to General Frémont.

As Mr. Burnett had copies of documents I wanted to complete my statement of the case, he gave me copies of the following:

No. 1. Assignment of revenues to Samuel Brannan to secure the principal and interest of the bonds, made the 16th of June, 1865.

No. 2. Agreement about commission between General Sanchez Ochoa and Mr. Brannan, made the 26th of September, 1865.

No. 3. Agreement of General Ochoa with Mr. Brannan about the sum due the latter, and stipulating that it be paid in gold, and not in paper, dated September 26, 1865.

No. 4. Mortgage of ten millions of dollars in bonds made by General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Brannan for the security of $30,000 in gold, done the 26th of September, 1865.

No. 5. Power given by Mr. Brannan to Mr. Burnett to arrange the payment of said sum, dated April 27, 1866.

Among these documents you will see the mortgage refused me by General Sanchez Ochoa. I send you copies and translations of them; also a copy and translation (No. 6) of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa, as the supreme government has received none of them yet.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Paso del Norte.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 118.

Documents executed by, and relating to the mission of, General Sanchez Ochoa in San Francisco.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1865.	
1	May 23	Full power of attorney to Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco.
2	June 16	Assignment of revenues to Samuel Brannan as security for the principal and interest of bonds.
3	July 1	Agreement with Samuel Brannan for the sale of ten millions of bonds, and fixing his commission therefor.
4	July 1	Copy of public bond issued and signed by General Ochoa at San Francisco.
5	Sept. 26	Agreement with Samuel Brannan as to change of compensation.
6	Sept. 26	Agreement with Samuel Brannan fixing the amount due him, and providing for payment in gold in lieu of currency.
7	Sept. 26	Instrument of hypothecation of the whole of the above bonds to Samuel Brannan to secure the payment of the amount due to him, viz: $30,000 in gold.
	1866.	
8	April 27	Power of attorney from Samuel Brannan to Peter H. Burnett, of San Francisco, to proceed to New York and Washington and adjust and settle the above claim.
	1865.	
9	July 22	Agreement with Richard Chenery and Edward Slosson, giving them the agency for the purchase of all vessels and arms and munitions of war for two years, and fixing their compensation therefor.
10	Sept. 8	Power of attorney to Richard Chenery to make sole disposition of the foregoing bonds in the Atlantic States, and fixing his commission therefor.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 119.

Assignment and transfer from the Republic of Mexico to Samuel Brannan.

No. 1.]

Whereas the government of the republic of Mexico, by a resolution or decree of the President and council of ministers thereof, acting under the authority of law of Congress, duly passed, and then and still in full force, which resolution or decree was passed on or about the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the city of Chihuahua, authorized and empowered General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa to negotiate a foreign loan for said government to the amount of ten millions of dollars, ($10,000,000,) and appropriate any revenue of said government to the payment thereof, and particularly the revenue from mines and the duties collected at the custom-houses of and in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima; and whereas the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in presence of the said authorizations and the instructions thereof, has negotiated through and with Samuel Brannan, esq., of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, to procure said loan to be made:

Now, therefore, the said the government of the republic of Mexico, by the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, the said agent and officer of the said government, acting for and on behalf of said government, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, as such agent and officer of said the government of

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the republic of Mexico, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said loan, has assigned, transferred, and set over, and by these presents does hereby assign, transfer, and set over unto the said Samuel Brannan, one-half of the revenue derived or to be derived, from and after the day when the national republican authorities shall occupy the above-mentioned ports, from all the fiscal proceeds of the said custom-house of said government at the ports of Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and Guaymas, or any other ports in said States until one-half the amount of such revenues shall equal the amount of said loan, and all principal and interest due thereon, and the necessary expenses connected therewith, to have and to hold the same unto him the said Samuel Brannan, his successor or successors, in trust, for the security and ultimate payment when due of the said loan, embracing the principal and interest and all expenses thereof, and said revenues, as fast as collected, to be paid over and delivered to the said Samuel Brannan or his legally authorized agent or agents, to be held by him for the purposes of such redemption of said loan: Provided, however, that the bonds for said sum of ten millions of dollars, now being issued, shall be sold and disposed of, and the money received from the sale thereof be delivered to said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa as soon as received, and if all the bonds be not so sold, this assignment shall have no further effect, except to entitle said Samuel Brannan, as trustee, to receive and hold sufficient of said revenue to redeem so many of said bonds (and the interest and expenses thereof) as may have been sold and disposed of.

Given under my hand and seal, San Francisco, California, this sixteenth (16th) day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Agent of the Government of the Republic of Mexico, and for and on behalf of the said Government of the Republic of Mexico.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—
George C. Gorham,
D. P. Belknap.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss:

On this the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, George C. Gorham, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of California, personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be the individual described in and who has signed, sealed, and executed the foregoing instrument, as a party thereto, and he thereupon acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily as the agent of the republic of Mexico, and for and on behalf of said government for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, the day and year last above written.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, *Clerk.*
[L. S.]
[5-cent stamp, cancelled.]

CONSULADO DE LA REPUBLICA DE MEXICO.

José A. Godoy, counsul de la republica de Mexico, en San Francisco, California:

Certifico: Que la firma puesta a la vuelto por el C. General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, comisionado en los Estados Unidos, por el Supremo Gobierno de la republica de Mexico, es la que usa y acostumbra, y merece fè y credito. En testimonio de la great exido el presente que sello y firme en San Francisco a 16 de Junio, de 1866.

[Consular seal.] JOSÉ A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[Translation of the Consular certificate.]

CONSULATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

José A. Godoy, consul of the republic of Mexico, in San Francisco, California, certifies:

That the signature indorsed by General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, commissioner of the supreme government of Mexico in the United States, is the one he commonly uses and is entitled to due faith and credit.

In testimony whereof, I give the present, signed and sealed in San Francisco on the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.] JOSÉ A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 120.

No. 2.]

This agreement, made this twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, an agent of the government of the republic of Mexico, as well as on his own behalf, as of the said government, party of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth: That whereas, by an agreement heretofore made between the parties hereto, wherein and whereby it was provided that the said party of the second part, for his services as agent and trustee of said party of the first part, in causing to be preferred and put into market, bonds of the government of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars ($10,000,000,) should receive as compensation a commission of one per cent., or one dollar upon the hundred, upon the amount of sales that might be made of said bonds; and whereas, in lieu of such compensation, it has been agreed between these parties, that said party of the first part shall pay to said party of the second part the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents ($43,478 26) in sixty days from this date, with interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month until paid, and to secure the payment thereof, said party of the first part has hypothecated and pledged the said bonds to the said party of the second part:

Now, therefore, in consideration thereof, said party of the second part hereby relinquishes and cancels all his rights to, and interests in, five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) part of one per centum upon said sale of said bonds, and all his claims for expenses incurred by him in the preparation of said bonds, and in acting for and in behalf of said party of the first part in the endeavor to negotiate the same in San

Francisco, and all claims and demands whatever of said party of the second part to this date against said party of the first part, excepting the remaining three-eighths (⅜) part of said one per cent. commissions upon said sales of said bonds.

And if said party of the first part shall procure from A. A. Green a relinquishment of all claims for said three-eighths (⅜) of said one per centum of said commissions, such relinquishment by said A. A. Green shall thereupon operate as a relinquishment therein of all the interest of said party of the second part.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written in duplicate.

[SEAL.] GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.
[SEAL.] THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, by GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.
[SEAL.] SAMUEL BRANNAN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss:*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for said city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Samuel Brannan and Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, who are personally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the annexed instrument, and he, the said Samuel Brannan, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and he, the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of the republic of Mexico, and as agent and representative of said government, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the county of San Francisco, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.] F. J. THIBAULT,
Notary public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

I, Frederick J. Thibault, commissioner for the State of New York, duly commissioned by the executive authority and qualified under and by virtue of the laws thereof, to take the acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing to be used or recorded in said State of New York, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, do certify that on this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of Mexico, and as agent and representative of said government, he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

And I do further certify that on this same day personally appeared Samuel Brannan, to me also personally known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOM

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, as such commissioner, at my office, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.] F. J. THIBAULT,
Commissioner for New York in California.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 121.

No. 3.]

This agreement, made this twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, on his own behalf and as agent of the government of the republic of Mexico, party of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That whereas an agreement has this day been made and executed, between the parties hereto, to the effect that said party of the first part shall pay to the party of the second part, in sixty days from the date hereof, the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, ($43,478 26,) with interest thereon from date at the rate of one and one-half per cent per month, until paid in legal-tender notes; which said indebtedness is secured to said party of the second part by the hypothecation to him, by said party of the first part, of the bonds of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars ($10,000,000:)

Now, therefore, I, the said party of the second part, do hereby promise and agree to and with the said party of the first part, that, when the said indebtedness is paid, I will accept, in lieu of said sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents ($43,478 26) in currency, the sum of thirty thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States, and interest accordingly—that is to say, that, if said interest be paid in gold coin, the sum shall be computed upon the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000;) and if the said interest be paid in legal-tender notes, the same shall be computed upon the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents ($43,478 26.)

And upon such payment to me of thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000,) and interest as aforesaid, in gold coin, I will thereupon cancel said agreement and hypothecation, and acknowledge payment in full of said demand.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written, in triplicate.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL BRANNAN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss:*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for the said

Francisco, and all claims and demands whatever of said party of the second part to this date against said party of the first part, excepting the remaining three-eighths (⅜) part of said one per cent. commissions upon said sales of said bonds.

And if said party of the first part shall procure from A. A. Green a relinquishment of all claims for said three-eighths (⅜) of said one per centum of said commissions, such relinquishment by said A. A. Green shall thereupon operate as a relinquishment therein of all the interest of said party of the second part.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written in duplicate.

[SEAL.] GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.
[SEAL.] THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, by GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.
[SEAL.] SAMUEL BRANNAN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss:*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for said city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Samuel Brannan and Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, who are personally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the annexed instrument, and he, the said Samuel Brannan, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and he, the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of the republic of Mexico, and as agent and representative of said government, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the county of San Francisco, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.]
F. J. THIBAULT,
Notary public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

I, Frederick J. Thibault, commissioner for the State of New York, duly commissioned by the executive authority and qualified under and by virtue of the laws thereof, to take the acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing to be used or recorded in said State of New York, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, do certify that on this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of Mexico, and as agent and representative of said government, he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

And I do further certify that on this same day personally appeared Samuel Brannan, to me also personally known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, as such commissioner, at my office, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]
F. J. THIBAULT,
Commissioner for New York in California.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 121.

No. 3.]

This agreement, made this twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, on his own behalf and as agent of the government of the republic of Mexico, party of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That whereas an agreement has this day been made and executed, between the parties hereto, to the effect that said party of the first part shall pay to the party of the second part, in sixty days from the date hereof, the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, ($43,478 26,) with interest thereon from date at the rate of one and one-half per cent per month, until paid in legal-tender notes; which said indebtedness is secured to said party of the second part by the hypothecation to him, by said party of the first part, of the bonds of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars ($10,000,000:)

Now, therefore, I, the said party of the second part, do hereby promise and agree to and with the said party of the first part, that, when the said indebtedness is paid, I will accept, in lieu of said sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents ($43,478 26) in currency, the sum of thirty thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States, and interest accordingly—that is to say, that, if said interest be paid in gold coin, the sum shall be computed upon the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000;) and if the said interest be paid in legal-tender notes, the same shall be computed upon the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents ($43,478 26.)

And upon such payment to me of thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000,) and interest as aforesaid, in gold coin, I will thereupon cancel said agreement and hypothecation, and acknowledge payment in full of said demand.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written, in triplicate.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL BRANNAN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss:*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for the said city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Samuel Brannan, whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto, who is personally known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the annexed instrument, and he, the said Samuel Brannan, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAULT,
Notary Public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

I, Frederick J. Thibault, a commissioner of the State of New York, duly commissioned by the executive authority, and qualified under and by virtue of the laws thereof, to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing, to be used or recorded in the said State of New York, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, do certify that, on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared Samuel Brannan, to me personally known to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, as such commissioner, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAULT,
Commissioner for New York in California.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 122.

No. 4]

This indenture, made at San Francisco, California, this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, an agent of the government of the republic of Mexico, as well on his own behalf as on behalf of said government, party of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That whereas the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part in the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents ($43,478 26) in legal tender notes, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid in sixty days from this date, with interest thereon at one and one-half per centum per month, from this date until paid:

Now, therefore, in consideration of such indebtedness, and in order to secure the payment of the same as aforesaid, the said party of the first part does hereby sell, assign, transfer, and set over and deliver unto the said party of the second part, the following described property, to wit: The national bonds of the republic of Mexico in different amounts and denominations, amounting in all to the sum of ten millions of dollars, being the bonds for said sum of ten millions of dollars, lately prepared and issued by the said government of the republic of Mexico, in the said city of San Francisco, through the agency of the said party of the first part, for loan purposes, and which said bonds are now on deposit, or to be deposited in the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York, the said property hereby sold and transferred being already delivered into the possession of the said party of the second part as his security for the payment of said indebtedness, as hereinbefore stated: Provided, however, that if the said debt and interest be paid as above specified, then this sale and transfer shall be void, but if the said party of the first part should fail or neglect to pay the said sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, ($43,478 26,) and interest as aforesaid, to the said party of the second part, his agent, attorney, or assignee, within sixty days from the date hereof, then and in that case the said party of the second part and his assigns are hereby authorized and empowered to sell the said bonds of the government of the republic of Mexico, or so much or so many thereof at public sale in the city of New York, upon giving notice thereof of at least ten days by advertising said sale in some one or more of the newspapers published in the said city of New York, and to retain from the proceeds of such sale, in his and their hands, sufficient to pay and satisfy the whole amount of the above-mentioned demand, with the interest, at the rate above specified, which may be due thereon at the time of such sale, and all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the said party of the second part or his assigns, in consequence of the neglect and failure of said party of the first part as aforesaid, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the said party of the first part or his successor or successors.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written, in triplicate.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA. [SEAL.]
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,
By GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA. [SEAL.]

The original instrument of which this is a duplicate is duly stamped with forty-five dollars United States revenue stamps properly cancelled by G. S. Ochoa, September 26, 1865.

D. P. BELKNAP.
F. J. THIBAULT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss:*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for said city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument, who is personally known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the said instrument, and he, the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of the republic of Mexico, and as agent and representative of the said government, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAULT,
Notary Public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

I, Frederick J. Thibault, a commissioner for the State of New York, duly commissioned by the executive authority, and qualified under and by virtue of the laws thereof to take the acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing to be used or recorded in the State of New York, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, do certify that on this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of the republic of Mexico, as agent and representative of said government, he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, as such commissioner, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

F. J. THIBAULT,
[SEAL.] *Commissioner for New York in California.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 123.

No. 5.]

Know all men by these presents that I, Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint Peter H. Burnett, of the same city, county, and State, my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, place, and stead, to ask, demand, secure, recover, and take possession of, either at the city of New York, State of New York, to which my said attorney is about to proceed, or at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or wherever they may be, certain bonds of the republic of Mexico, issued in the said city of San Francisco, by Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, the duly and accredited authorized agent of said republic for that purpose, which said bonds are of various denominations, and amount in the aggregate to ten millions of dollars at their par value, and after having been forwarded to the said city of New York and there placed in the charge and custody of the National Bank of Commerce, of said city, and afterwards in the charge and custody of the banking-house of Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, to be by them disposed of in accordance with instructions by me forwarded to them, was to secure to me the payment in United States gold coin of the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) with interest thereon, pursuant to a certain contract made in that behalf between me and the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and for me and in my name, place, and stead to ask, demand, sue for, and receive the said bonds, and such and any of them, from the said National Bank of Commerce or the said partnership of Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, or any other person, party, partnership, or corporation in whose hands, possession, or custody they may be; and also for me, and in my name, place, and stead, after having received and taken possession of said bonds as aforesaid, to sell the same upon due public notice given to that effect, for the payment of the said debt of thirty thousand dollars and interest in gold coin due thereupon, and for the payment whereof the said bonds were duly hypothecated to me; and to that end to accomplish and conclude such sale in such manner as counsel learned in the law may devise and advise, or if such a course be practicable, and in preference to making such sale, to deliver the said bonds forthwith, or at any time before said sale can be legally made, to the Mexican government, that is, to the government of the republic of Mexico, or its duly authorized and proper representative having authority to demand and receive said bonds, upon first securing for me, from said government, or its said representative, the said sum of thirty thousand dollars and interest in gold coin, pursuant to the said contract between me and the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, acting for and on behalf of said government, or otherwise to make such disposition of said bonds or such modifications of the disposition thereof hereinbefore described, as I may hereafter from time to time or at any time instruct my said attorney by letter or trans-continental telegraph having my signature, to do; and in case of the arrival of my said attorney in New York, or afterwards, he shall find said bonds already redeemed from the said Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, or any other party in whose custody they were, and the said sum of thirty thousand dollars and interest in gold coin paid to said parties so holding them in cancellation of said debt due me, then I hereby authorize, empower and direct my said attorney to ask for, sue, and receive from the said Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, or other person or party holding the same or having received the same, the said moneys, or any money to me belonging, in the behalf aforesaid, or by reason of the premises, and to give proper receipts and acquittances therefor, according to my rights in the premises, and also for me, in my name, place, and stead to place all or any moneys so received in the custody of, and deposit the same with the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the said city of New York, on my account and to my credit. I further authorize, empower, and direct my said attorney, in case he does not in his discretion deem it advisable to sell said Mexican bonds, or any other part thereof, to deposit such of the same as he may not elect to sell with the said Duncan, Sherman & Co., and put them in possession thereof on my account as my agents and attorneys, with like authority in the premises as hereinbefore given to my said attorney, Peter H. Burnett, in all particulars; and I hereby authorize and empower my said attorney to substitute the said Duncan, Sherman & Co. as his substitute in the premises, and under this power of attorney, for me, and in my name, place, and stead to perform the acts and duties, and possess the powers hereinbefore mentioned and prescribed; and further, by these presents I do make, constitute, and appoint the said Peter H. Burnett my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, place, and stead to manage, conduct, contract, attend to, and transact all my business affairs, transactions and interests of any kind whatever in the said cities of New York and Washington, and especially such matters and things as I may by letter or trans-continental telegram, duly signed by me, at any time hereafter authorize him especially to do and perform, giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever, requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as I myself might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution as aforesaid, and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof, and also hereby revoking all former power or powers of attorney heretofore by me granted, or authority given to said National Bank of Commerce, and to said Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, respecting the custody, control, or disposition of said bonds, or any of them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

[SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

J. W. WENENS,
F. J. THIBAULT.

(Certified to by a notary public and a commissioner for the State of New York, which it is unnecessary to copy.)

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 124.

No. 6.—*(Bond.)*

Principal and interest secured by custom-house duties and mining revenue.

No. ——.] BOND OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO. [$1,000.

Monroe Doctrine.

(Vignette.) (Vignette.) (Vignette.)

1,000. 1,000.

The Republic of Mexico to the holders of these presents, greeting:

In pursuance of the authority vested in his excellency Benito Juarez, the President of the republic of Mexico, by virtue of the act of the congress of this republic, passed May 3, 1862, and of the further act passed October 27, 1862, and by virtue of the resolution of the President and the council of ministers of this republic, attested March 1, 1865, giving and granting unto General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa full power and authority to negotiate a foreign loan for this republic to the amount of ten millions of dollars, and in accordance with the constitution and laws thereof, the republic of Mexico, for value received, will pay to the order of ——— ——— on the 1st day of July, 1871, one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, the interest to be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and July of each year, on the surrender of the annexed coupons; all payments to be made in gold coin of the United States of America at the Pacific Bank in the city and county of San Francisco, California. The republic of Mexico reserves the right to redeem this bond with interest at any time, after giving six month's official notice of its intention thereof, such notice to be published in the English and Spanish languages for six months in any daily newspaper in said city and county of San Francisco. To secure the payment of this bond and coupon attached thereto, one half of the revenues derived from all the fiscal proceeds of the custom-houses at Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and Guaymas have been duly assigned and conveyed to Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, in trust, to be deposited and held by him for the purposes of such redemption.

In witness whereof, I, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in behalf of the republic of Mexico, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 1st day of July, 1865, at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

Seal.

(Vignette.) { Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, Republica Mexicana Commissioner. } (Vignette.)

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Commissioner for the Republic of Mexico.

Coupons.—1 to 12.

No. ——.] (Vignette.) [$50.

On the first day of January (July) A. D. 1866, (to 71) the republic of Mexico will pay to the bearer at the Pacific Bank in the city and county of San Francisco, California, the sum of fifty dollars in gold coin of the United States of America, for interest then due on bond No. ——, bearing date July 1, 1865.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Commissioner for the Republic of Mexico.

[Lithographed.]

Reverse.—Mexican eagle with scroll and words "Mexican republic."

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 125.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 492.] *Washington, July* 14, 1866.

I have received a letter from Mr. Richard Chenery, of which I enclose a copy and translation, where you will see some extracts from one Mr. Mark Brumagin of the 3d instant, showing that he has in his personal custody half a million of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa, which sum is mortgaged to the house of Treadwell and Company, of Boston. He also says that house is disposed to postpone the foreclosure of the mortgage for one year, provided it is determined who is the true representative of the government in the case. I will attend to the business immediately and inform you of the result.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

No. 126.

WASHINGTON, *July* 13, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have a letter from Mark Brannagin, esq., of New York, this morning, in which he says (referring to the Ochoa bonds) "The half million pledged to Treadwell & Co., of Boston, are in my hands for that house, and they have agreed to extend the time for one year, if they can find the right representative of the Mexican government. The bonds are in my individual possession, and I expect to keep them for the protection of those interested (the half million.)

"The bonds not in my possession are in the hands of my firm, who have them in the Bank of Commerce, and the latter are much annoyed at their being in their vault."

This letter was written (per its date) on the 3d instant, which Mr. Burnett has returned to New York, and has not likely removed the bonds to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co's bank.

As you will observe, Mr. Brannagin says he has half a million of bonds in his *individual* possession. In the opinion of Judge Burnett, as well as your own, the transaction is illegal, though I am confident Mr. Brannagin did not intend to do anything but what was strictly legal and proper, and now learning his position, will not part with the bonds until he can do so without personal liability.

I wrote him this morning that you were the only authorized representative of the government of Mexico in the United States at present, and did you thoroughly understand this transaction between General Vega and the house of Treadwell & Co., I believed you would put it in a shape that would be recognizable by your government, as you were disposed to do all things right and proper to be done. I have not heard directly from Judge Burnett since he left this city.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CHENERY.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 128½.

WASHINGTON, *July* 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Having received no answer from you to my letter of the 29th ult., asking you for information in regard to a mortgage said to exist upon five hundred thousand dollars in Mexican bonds, referred to in your letter to me of the 28th, I beg of you to communicate such information to Mr. ———, whom I have requested to call upon you for that purpose, with this note.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MARK BRANNAGIN, Esq., *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 134.

No. 555.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, August 9, 1866.

When Mr. ——— returned to New York, he wrote me a letter dated the 4th, giving a conversation he had that day with Mr. Burnett and which alarmed him very much. As there was no cause for his alarm I do not send you a copy of it, but I sent it to Mr. Cushing as soon as I received it.

I received another letter from Mr. ———, dated New York the 6th, in which he gives a conversation he had with Mr. Brumagin, casting some light on the agreements between that gentleman and General Sanchez Ochoa. I enclose a copy and translation of that letter to you. I also sent a copy to Mr. Cushing as soon as I received it. I send you also a copy and translation of Mr. Cushing's opinion, dated the 8th.

By my answer to Mr. ———, written yesterday, and of which I enclose a copy, you will see the conclusion which I have come to in this affair, namely, that I will make no agreement or promises about it till I submit it to the decision of the supreme government.

In the mean time I am collecting what information I can about the contracts of General Vega with the house of Treadwell & Co. of San Francisco, through the consul of the republic in that port, whom I instruct to send copies of his report directly to the supreme government, as you will see from the subjoined copy of my note to citizen Godoy.

Mr. ——— will return from New York to-morrow, and if he communicates anything of interest I will communicate it without delay to your department.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 135.

NEW YORK, *August* 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR: This afternoon, by appointment, I had an interview, at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is staying, with Governor Burnett, upon the subject of the Ochoa-Brannan inbroglio.

I am sorry to say the affair has taken a new and unsatisfactory aspect. Mr. Brannan simply desires to get his money. Yourself and your government desire to pay it and get up the ten millions of bonds. So far there is no difficulty. But it appears that Mr Brannan's sub-agents here, to whom he intrusted the bonds after the Bank of Commerce declined to receive the trust, now refuse to deliver up the bonds on his order to the newly appointed agent, Governor Burnett.

They are willing to turn over to him $9,500,000 of the bonds, but they allege that, acting under the powers Mr. Brannan had given them, they, as his agents, concluded an arrangement with Señor Ochoa the mortgage of the bonds, by which $500,000 of the bonds should be released from the Brannan mortgage and hypothecated to another party, to secure some other claims amounting to about $100,000, which party, Treadwell, I believe, undertook for such relinquishment to secure Brannan for a proportionate amount of *his* claim, which they stand ready to pay. Brannan has never approved of this act of his agents, nor does his now atttorney, Governor Burnett, feel authorized to do so; nor is

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
UANL

No. 126.

WASHINGTON, *July* 13, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have a letter from Mark Brannagin, esq., of New York, this morning, in which he says (referring to the Ochoa bonds) "The half million pledged to Treadwell & Co., of Boston, are in my hands for that house, and they have agreed to extend the time for one year, if they can find the right representative of the Mexican government. The bonds are in my individual possession, and I expect to keep them for the protection of those interested (the half million.)

"The bonds not in my possession are in the hands of my firm, who have them in the Bank of Commerce, and the latter are much annoyed at their being in their vault."

This letter was written (per its date) on the 3d instant, which Mr. Burnett has returned to New York, and has not likely removed the bonds to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co's bank.

As you will observe, Mr. Brannagin says he has half a million of bonds in his *individual* possession. In the opinion of Judge Burnett, as well as your own, the transaction is illegal, though I am confident Mr. Brannagin did not intend to do anything but what was strictly legal and proper, and now learning his position, will not part with the bonds until he can do so without personal liability.

I wrote him this morning that you were the only authorized representative of the government of Mexico in the United States at present, and did you thoroughly understand this transaction between General Vega and the house of Treadwell & Co., I believed you would put it in a shape that would be recognizable by your government, as you were disposed to do all things right and proper to be done. I have not heard directly from Judge Burnett since he left this city.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CHENERY.

SEÑOR DON MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 128½.

WASHINGTON, *July* 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Having received no answer from you to my letter of the 29th ult., asking you for information in regard to a mortgage said to exist upon five hundred thousand dollars in Mexican bonds, referred to in your letter to me of the 28th, I beg of you to communicate such information to Mr. ———, whom I have requested to call upon you for that purpose, with this note.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MARK BRANNAGIN, Esq., *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 134.

No. 555.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, August 9, 1866.

When Mr. ——— returned to New York, he wrote me a letter dated the 4th, giving a conversation he had that day with Mr. Burnett and which alarmed him very much. As there was no cause for his alarm I do not send you a copy of it, but I sent it to Mr. Cushing as soon as I received it.

I received another letter from Mr. ———, dated New York the 6th, in which he gives a conversation he had with Mr. Brumagin, casting some light on the agreements between that gentleman and General Sanchez Ochoa. I enclose a copy and translation of that letter to you. I also sent a copy to Mr. Cushing as soon as I received it. I send you also a copy and translation of Mr. Cushing's opinion, dated the 8th.

By my answer to Mr. ———, written yesterday, and of which I enclose a copy, you will see the conclusion which I have come to in this affair, namely, that I will make no agreement or promises about it till I submit it to the decision of the supreme government.

In the mean time I am collecting what information I can about the contracts of General Vega with the house of Treadwell & Co. of San Francisco, through the consul of the republic in that port, whom I instruct to send copies of his report directly to the supreme government, as you will see from the subjoined copy of my note to citizen Godoy.

Mr. ——— will return from New York to-morrow, and if he communicates anything of interest I will communicate it without delay to your department.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 135.

NEW YORK, *August* 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR: This afternoon, by appointment, I had an interview, at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is staying, with Governor Burnett, upon the subject of the Ochoa-Brannan inbroglio.

I am sorry to say the affair has taken a new and unsatisfactory aspect. Mr. Brannan simply desires to get his money. Yourself and your government desire to pay it and get up the ten millions of bonds. So far there is no difficulty. But it appears that Mr Brannan's sub-agents here, to whom he intrusted the bonds after the Bank of Commerce declined to receive the trust, now refuse to deliver up the bonds on his order to the newly appointed agent, Governor Burnett.

They are willing to turn over to him $9,500,000 of the bonds, but they allege that, acting under the powers Mr. Brannan had given them, they, as his agents, concluded an arrangement with Señor Ochoa the mortgage of the bonds, by which $500,000 of the bonds should be released from the Brannan mortgage and hypothecated to another party, to secure some other claims amounting to about $100,000, which party, Treadwell, I believe, undertook for such relinquishment to secure Brannan for a proportionate amount of *his* claim, which they stand ready to pay. Brannan has never approved of this act of his agents, nor does his now atttorney, Governor Burnett, feel authorized to do so; nor is be willing to accept the surrender of only a portion ($9,500,000) of the bonds, and thus conform to the other transactions. This I gather somewhat reluctantly from Governor Burnett, who was not fully aware how the matter stood, until he returned here from Washington, and Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison tacitly refused to surrender up to him the whole of the bonds.

Until that time he had supposed the bonds were subject to his order at any time, and that the only question about them was that relating to their delivery by himself to you, or to the order of Ochoa. He has now referred this new situation to Mr. Brannan, and awaits his instructions before proceeding any further.

He wrote by the steamer of the 11th of July, and may now receive advice by telegraph at any moment.

He thinks Mr. Brannan will order the sale of the bonds, or the commencement of legal proceedings. I told him that that would not do, for then you would be forced at once to suppress the bonds by an injunction and thus destroy the validity of the proceedings altogether; that Brannan's interest and those of your government were evidently harmonious and identical, and that it was the improper act of his agents alone, in creating this new and extraneous interest and complication, that under present circumstances produced any confusion and trouble.

On the taking of this attitude by Van Auken, Brumagin & Garrison, Governor Burnett of course did not feel justified, setting aside, as it did, any power for him to act in the premises, to ask for any documents or to go any further into the investigation of the affair.

He therefore has no further information except what has thus been communicated verbally by the above firm, than he had when he saw you in Washington, and has not procured any documents from either Ochoa or others, relating to this new transaction, or any other.

I preferred to see Governor Burnett before attempting to have an interview with Mr. Brumagin, but with his full consent shall now proceed to call upon the latter gentleman on Monday; I will then write you what information I get from him.

Please show this to Mr. Cushing.

I am, very truly, yours,

——— ———.

Señor M. Romero, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 135½.

New York, *August* 6, 1866.

Dear Sir: I have this afternoon had a full and free conversation with Mr. Mark Brumagin. The result, I think, opens a more satisfactory prospect for the adjustment of the Ochoa bond imbroglio. It appears that early upon the arrival of General Vega in San Francisco, Mr. Brumagin rendered important service to him, introducing him to the custom-house officials, preparing the way for the clearance of arms, and finally recommending him to his friends, the firm of Treadwell & Co., hardware dealers of large means.

Treadwell & Co. entered into various transactions with General Vega, mainly upon Mr. Brumagin's representations and solicitations, part of which were practically guaranteed by him, and in part of which he was partially interested. These transactions I believe were in the nature of ordering arms from the east for General Vega and the shipment of powder to Mexico, &c.

The latter particularly turned out disastrously. Some drafts, &c., were returned from Mazatlan protested, and Treadwell & Co., to save themselves, commenced suit against General Vega, obtained judgment, and arms held in San Francisco by General Vega, or for his account, were attached and brought in by them. The claims arising out of these transactions, amounting to, say, some $75,000 currency, in which, in case of eventual loss, Mr. Brumagin was thus interested, naturally became the subject of a desire on his part to protect. So when he, *i. e.* his house of Van Auken, Brumagin & Garrison, were made by Mr. Brannan his agents, and the bonds placed in their possession, it naturally became his desire to so manage the trust as, while duly protecting their principal, Mr. Brannan, to also protect themselves.

Thus it was not in their interest to follow Mr. Brannan's orders, and sell the bonds on the expiration of the term of payment, at public sale, for that would only protect Mr. Brannan. They, therefore, acting as Mr. Brannan's agents, and on the ground that by securing from Treadwell & Co. a guarantee of that proportion of Mr. Brannan's claim, they were promoting his interests, for that amount would be secure, while the remaining $9,500,000 would still protect the balance, arranged with Ochoa a release of $500,000 of the bonds from the Brannan mortgage and their hypothecation to Treadwell & Co. to secure the amount of their claims as above, and also, as I understand, of some undecided further amount, for which arms or other supplies are yet to be shipped, being an amount still lying in San Francisco, or to be sent from Boston, and which had been held awaiting the conclusion of this arrangement, and which have not since then been forwarded, because General Ochoa, who was to have sent some person to receive them and attend the shipment, has not yet done so, and now the receipt by Mr. Brannagin of notice of the withdrawal of Ochoa's powers renders them unwilling to deliver the arms to him without knowing that he is the proper party entitled to them. Ochoa of course, under his instructions with reference to the Vega affair, felt no reluctance to make this arrangement to secure the claims of Treadwell & Co. and release the balance of the property bought in by them, which they are willing to deliver up.

Mr. Brannan of course having no interest in these transactions of Treadwell & Co., has not looked with favor upon the arrangement made by Mr. Brumagin, as it served to complicate affairs and stand in the way of the sale of the bonds to cover his claim. But it appears the powers of his agents were so full he cannot well get off from the arrangement they have made; and on the other hand, Mr. Brumagin having, as is seen, his own contingent interests to protect, and those of his friends who had joined into these transactions with General Vega, on his representations almost entirely, naturally is determined that none of his bonds shall go out of his possession until the arrangement he has made is acceded to.

He is willing to give up to Governor Burnett, or Mr. Brannan's order, the $9,500,000 of bonds, providing they will approve of the arrrangement he has made with regard to the $500,000; but for his own safety, and that of his friends, Treadwell & Co., he insists upon the arrangement he has made.

With regard to the claims of Treadwell & Co. he does not have the exact papers, but only knows of the transactions generally along as they have occurred, and thus the information he gives relates rather to the *principle* of the affair, or the basis upon which it is made, than to the precise details of what they have sold, or the exact amount outstanding in their favor.

I also infer that the arrangement made is rather one of *understanding* or of memorandum, than of precise papers drawn, for he does not seem to refer to any formal papers as having been executed, except a mere memorandum, which he says is in the possession of his lawyers.

The $500,000 bonds are deposited with a party here, subject to the claims of Treadwell & Co., or, more properly speaking, I gather were actually sold to them for their claims, subject to redemption on payment of the amount of said claims. As he wrote to you, the first period of said redemption or purchase back has expired, but he has secured a further extension to July, 1867.

If the amount of Treadwell & Co.'s claim is paid at any time before that period the bonds will be delivered up intact by them, (the $500,000.) Treadwell & Co., Mr. Brumagin assures me, simply want their money; they do not want the bonds, and will gladly give them up at any moment upon a satisfactory settlement or payment of their claims, which Mr. Brumagin states are very just and fair and entirely in the interest of the liberal cause. They have, and hope to have in the future, large dealings with the Mexican Pacific coast, and their sympathies and hopes are entirely with the liberal cause, which they wish to see triumph in order that their trade with that coast can be resumed, and they are desirous rather of rendering services than of placing any obstacles in the way of the constitutional government.

Mr. Brumagin also has large mining interests on the Pacific coast, and he hopes by and by to get from the government concessions for their operation in Durango and elsewhere, which will be of more value to him than any object he could realize by creating difficulties in this affair, which, he assures me, he really wishes to see satisfactorily settled, and with the duly authorized representative here of the Mexican government.

Any pretensions put forward by General Frémont are not regarded as of any value whatever, and have only been noticed as a pretext for securing time to protect the interests I have referred to.

The bonds, Mr. Brumagin assures me—the whole ten millions—are safely locked up, and not a single one has been put in circulation, nor will they be.

The greater part of the $9,500,000 are still in the Bank of Commerce, and the balance of that amount, as they had not room at the Bank of Commerce, are now at Stone, Eggleston & Storm's, a responsible house.

The $500,000 are safely deposited in another place, (Mr. Brumagin, of course, while there was doubt about the confirmation of the arrangement he has made, does not care to tell where,) where they will be held in perfect security, subject to be taken up at any time before next July upon the payment of Treadwell & Co.'s claims. Not a bond has been put out, nor is in circulation—this Mr. Brumagin assures me positively—and will not be.

The foregoing is the result of my conversation with Mr. Brumagin, and is based upon his statements entirely. But I am inclined to put confidence in them. I also met yesterday two of my friends who have known him for years, and who speak of him in the strongest terms as a gentleman whose statements can be fully relied upon.

From the situation I have described it results:

First. That Treadwell & Co. have claims, supposed to be fair and just, for which they are willing to hold $500,000 of the Ochoa bonds in pledge until 1st July, 1867; said bonds, I suppose, in case an arrangement is made with you, can be deposited in some mutually satisfactory house here, to be held subject to their order in case their claim is not paid at that date, or a further extension by that time agreed upon.

Second. In case of the satisfactory adjustment, in above manner, of the foregoing, then there would be no difficulty in the handing over to Governor Burnett or any new agent of Mr. Brannan, or to yourself, upon the payment of Mr. Brannan's claim, of the remaining $9,500,000 of the bonds.

It therefore appears to me, as the easiest mode of adjustment, that it is best to make these arrangements.

In consequence I have so stated to Mr. Brumagin, and have suggested to him, although stating to him that I had no authority to indicate in any way what

would be your determination or that of your government, that as I thought such an arrangement could be counted upon, it would be well for him at once to write by the steamer of the 11th, to San Francisco, to Treadwell & Co. to send on immediately a full statement of their account and transactions, with the necessary vouchers for you to adjust and determine the amount of their claim, of which, as yet, you were entirely ignorant, and that on receipt of the necessary papers and information for that purpose, I thought you would have no hesitation at once to enter into a formal and regular arrangement with Messrs. Treadwell & Co., hypothecating to them the above $500,000 of bonds as security for their claim, and such further arms or supplies as they might yet furnish.

Mr. Brumagin said that he would so write at once, and that Treadwell & Co. being a strong house, would be perfectly willing to hold the bonds until your government should be in funds to pay them.

I said to him that as you were entirely ignorant of the nature and character of the transactions General Vega had had with Treadwell & Co., and of the amount outstanding, it would be very necessary for Treadwell & Co. to send on full information regarding the same, and all the necessary documents; as also power of attorney for some one to act. This he said could be done, and the papers could be here in a little less than fifty days.

I would suggest that by this same steamer you should write to your consul in San Francisco, who doubtless has information upon all these points, to send you such data as may be necessary respecting this claim.

An adjustment upon some such basis as this appears to me to be the only solution now possible for this most unfortunate and complicated business, and it is imperatively necessary for it is indispensable to get all these bond transactions, the Carvajal as well as these, entirely out of the way before the meeting of Congress in December.

I will see Governor Burnett to-morrow, and confer with him further regarding the above.

Please show this to Mr. Cushing.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

——— ———.

Señor M. Romero, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 136.

Mexican Legation, *Washington*, *August* 7, 1866.

Submitted to Mr. Cushing, with the request that it be returned with his report.

M. ROMERO.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 137.

Washington, *August* 8, 1866.

Sir: I have perused Mr. ———'s letters of the 4th and 6th, which you have been pleased to submit to me, and I fully concur with him in the suggestions

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he makes in those letters, and advise that he be authorized to make provisional arrangements on the subject both with Mr. Burnett and Mr. Brumagin.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

D. Matias Romero, *&c., &c., &c.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 138.

Washington, *August* 9, 1866.

Esteemed Friend : In reply to your favor of the 6th, I thank you for the suggestions for an amicable arrangement of difficulties among those interested in the Ochoa bonds. In regard to what you say about Messrs. Treadwell & Co., I must tell you that, while I am disposed to enter into an agreement which will secure the lawful interests of those gentlemen, I cannot approve of what General Ochoa has done, for I have not the particulars of what he did ; and everything relating to the agreements and contracts of that gentleman, performed while he was empowered, now depends upon the government of the republic, to whose decision I have referred that subject.

I remain, yours, &c.,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ———, *New York.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 139.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, August 10, 1866.

Please send me, as soon as you can, all the information and antecedents tha you have, or can get, in relation to the contracts or agreements that Genera Placido Vega may have concluded at any time as commissioner of the government of the republic with Messrs. Treadwell & Co., merchants of your place. At the same time you will also remit copies of the same information directly to the minister of foreign relations, so that the superior government may have early knowledge of the affair in question.

I reiterate the protests of my attentive consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen José A. Godoy,
Consul of the Mexican Republic in San Francisco, California.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 140.

Consulate of the Mexican Repuclic,
San Francisco, September 7, 1866.

In compliance with your instructions of the 10th ultimo, I consulted Messrs. Treadwell & Co. about their negotiations with General Placido Vega. Mr. Treadwell said General Vega owed the house more than $14,000, which was to be paid in gold coin, Pedro Barraza being surety. Suit was brought against Vega and Barraza in the 15th district court, and judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs. Execution was issued, and about 3,200 Springfield and Enfield rifles, pistols, caps, ammunition, and other articles, embarked at Benicia, were sold at auction, and purchased by Treadwell & Co. for $13,000, leaving a debt of over $1,000, with interest, against General Vega. The rifles and other articles are yet in store, in the same condition they were when the auction took place. Offers were made for them, but as the creditors wanted cash no bargain was made. I mentioned to Mr. Treadwell that the articles were worth more than he gave for them, and made him the same proposal for them ; that is known to the supreme government. I also asked him for a bill of the articles he had purchased, or rather that had been adjudicated to him. He said as it was a commercial transaction, and pay was required for things sold, yet, he said, if I would give him the letter from you inquiring into the business, he would submit a proposal and send me the invoice.

I saw no impropriety in that, as I wanted to serve the government, and I will write to him, and inform the department of foreign affairs and government, and your legation, of the result.

I reiterate the protest of my attentive consideration.

JOSÉ A. GODOY.

Citizen M. Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico in Washington.

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL. *Secretary.*

No. 141.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, October 3, 1866.

I have received your note of the 7th September, communicating to me, in compliance with my instructions, information about General Placido Vega's business with Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of your city. Thanking you for the readiness of your compliance with my request, I hope you will continue to communicate any further information you may obtain in regard to that affair.

I repeat the assurance of my attentive consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Consul of the Republic *in San Francisco, California.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 143.

No. 612.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, September 13, 1866.

In my note number 353, of the 9th of May last, I informed you that as soon as I received notes numbered 198, 199, and 200, of the 11th of April last, from your department, relating to the commission of General Sanchez Ochoa and the arrangements he made in San Francisco and in New York, I sent them to the general by the consul general of the republic in New York, to whom I addressed the despatch of which I enclose a copy, which was answered on the 11th of May by the consul, who said to me, as you will see by the copy of his communication which I remit you, that he delivered my notes personally to General Sanchez Ochoa.

Up to this time I have received no answer or communication of any kind from the general. I had deferred sending the present copies to your department because I was waiting to communicate some new incident relating to that general, but as nothing of importance has occurred and I do not wish to keep them longer on my hands, I send them to-day for the information of the supreme government.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*,

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 144.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 9, 1866.

Please have the enclosed package delivered to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa and notify this legation that it has been done.

I protest the assurances of my consideration and esteem.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
in the United States, New York.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 145.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, May 11, 1866.

I have received and delivered personally to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, the package you were pleased to remit me with your note dated 9th instant.

I protest to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

JUAN N. NAVARRO.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 146.

No. 613.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, September 14, 1866.

I have the honor to remit you the copy and translation of a letter from Mr. Burnett, agent of Mr. Brannan, in New York, the 6th instant. I also enclose you a copy and translation of my reply of to-day to Mr. Burnett, correcting the mistake into which he had fallen. My letter of the 9th August to Mr. ———, to which I refer in my letter to Mr. Burnett, is the same I sent you a copy of in my note number 555 of that date.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 147.

NEW YORK, *September* 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: On the 10th of August I wrote to Mr. Brannan that you proposed to pay his debt provided the bonds were delivered to you without suit or delay, less the half million pledged to Treadwell, which half million you would look to Brannagin for, and release Mr. B. The letter was sent by the steamer of the 11th of August, and must have reached its destination about the 2d instant.

I should have written you a day or two since, but I knew of your absence from the capital. Mr. Brannan is now in possession of sufficient information to enable him to respond by telegraph, should you offer to pay his debt and the attendant expenses.

But in case Mr. Brannan should not be willing (for fear of involving himself with the claim of General Frémont) to receive the amount from you as a *payment*, he would be willing to sell and transfer the mortgage, and the purchaser would be entitled to the possession of the bonds.

Under the terms of the chattel mortgage, by which the ten millions of the Mexican bonds were pledged to him, he has the right to sell and transfer the mortgage. The bonds have never been in my possession, but still remain in the custody of Messrs. Van Aukin, Brumagin & Garrison, so far as I know.

Mr. Brannan wants this matter arranged very much. The incumbrances render it necessary to have this debt paid. Let me call your most earnest attention to this matter.

Any reply will reach me if directed to the care of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER H. BURNETT.

Señor ROMERO, *Minister of Mexico.*

WASHINGTON, *June*, 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

No. 148.

WASHINGTON, *September* 14, 1866.

DEAR SIR: On my return to this city from the west, I received your favor of the 6th instant, informing me that "Mr. Brannan is in possession of sufficient information to enable him to give his instructions by telegraph should I offer to pay his debt and expenses," and calling my most earnest attention to this matter.

I am very much obliged to you for the information your letter conveys. There are, however, two points in your letter about which I infer you have been misinformed.

I have not expressed any disposition to release Mr. Brannan of his obligation of returning to the Mexican government ten millions of bonds when his money is paid to him.

I know nothing about Mr. Treadwell and Mr. Brumagin's arrangements, as I have been unable to obtain the papers on this case. When this matter was informally brought to my knowledge I expressed my opinion that the Mexican government would do justice to Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Brumagin, or anybody else who had a legitimate claim, but I am not authorized to take any less than the whole amount of bonds pledged to Mr. Brannan. To show you my views on this subject I enclose to you a copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. ———, on the matter, the 9th of August last.

I know either of no legitimate claim of General Frémont or anybody else on the bonds pledged to Mr. Brannan.

When Mr. Brannan notifies me that he is ready to deliver the bonds to the Mexican government, I will make the payment of the amount due to him, should I have funds in my possession to do so. I have reason to expect to have them in a few days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. PETER H. BURNETT, *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *June* —, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 149.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 622.] *Washington, September* 19, 1866.

After sending my letter of the 14th instant to Mr. Burnett, of which I enclosed you a copy with my note No. 613, of the same date, I received another from him in New York, before he had received mine, of which I enclose a copy and translation. In it he informs me that Mr. Brannan has instructed him by telegraph to give me $9,500,000 in bonds, signed by General Ochoa, on the condition that I pay his debt to Mr. Brannan, and guarantee to defend him against that general. I did not answer that letter because I was waiting Mr. Burnett's reply to mine, notifying him that I could not receive less than ten millions. It reached me to-day, dated in New York yesterday, of which I enclose you a copy and translation. In it he says he will deliver me the ten millions on the conditions previously expressed.

I also enclose you a copy and translation of my reply to Mr. Burnett, written this day.

Since a notice of the ratification of my arrangement with Mr. Jacob P. Leese on the fourth day of May last, in this city, has been received, I am informed that the Lower California Colonization Company will negotiate Mr. Leese's bills in my possession. If that is done I will have the means to redeem the bonds pledged to Mr. Brannan, by paying the debt to him.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 150.

NEW YORK, *September* 15, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have just received instructions by telegram from Mr. Brannan to deliver the Mexican bonds (less the half million pledged to Treadwell) to you when you pay debt and expenses and give him a written guarantee, as minister of Mexico, against General Ochoa.

Mr. Brannan, I have no doubt, has been advised by his counsel in San Francisco (by whom all the documents between Mr. Brannan and General Ochoa were drawn up) that such a guarantee, under the circumstances, was necessary and proper to protect Mr. Brannan against future liability.

I can see no objection to it as at present advised, and trust it may be entirely satisfactory to yourself.

With sentiments of the greatest respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

PETER H. BURNETT,
Attorney in fact of Samuel Brannan.

Señor M. ROMERO,
Minister of the Republic of Mexico in Washington city.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 151.

NEW YORK, *September* 18, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 14th instant on yesterday.

The whole ten millions of Mexican bonds will be delivered to you when you pay the amount due to Mr. Brannan and give the guarantee against General Ochoa, as stated in my letter to you of the 15th instant.

With the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

PETER H. BURNETT,
Attorney of S. Brannon.

Señor M. ROMERO,
Minister of the Republic of Mexico in Washington city.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*

UANL
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No. 152.

WASHINGTON, *September* 19, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I received to-day your favor of yesterday acknowledging the receipt of my letter to you of the 14th instant, and informing me that "the whole ten millions of Mexican bonds will be delivered to me when I pay the amount due to Mr. Brannan and give him the guarantee against General Ochoa, as stated in your letter of the 15th instant," which has also been received.

I am glad to receive this information, and as soon as I can control the necessary funds, I will notify you of my readiness to make the payment under the conditions you express, and which are acceptable to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. PETER H. BURNETT,
Attorney in fact of Mr. Brannan, New York city.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 155.

No. 790.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 27, 1866.

I received a letter from Mr. Mark Brumagin to-day, depositary of the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa, dated yesterday in New York, of which I enclose a copy and translation, in which he tells me the general is going to institute suit for the possession of the bonds, and has retained Messrs. O'Connor and Deming as his lawyers, and he proposes to keep me informed of occurrences.

I answer Mr. Brumagin to-day instructing him, if possible, to engage the services of Messrs. Barney, Butler and Parsons, whom I know personally, and in whom I have confidence, and telling him to let me know all that happens.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *June*, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 156.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL STREET,
New York, November 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have to inform you that there is about to be some trouble regarding the Mexican bonds.

I understand that Ochoa has commenced suit for possession of the $9,500,000. I have no papers served upon me yet, but may have at any time.

Shall I have O'Connor and Deming to attend to their protection? Mr. Deming is an able lawyer, and Charles O'Connor you know, at least by reputation. Please consider this note strictly confidential, and I will keep you apprised of any new movement regarding the bonds.

Respectfully yours,

MARK BRANNAGIN.

Hon. M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *June*, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 157.

No. 820.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 6, 1866.

I remit to you the copy and translation of a letter from Mr. Brumagin, received to-day, dated in New York two days ago, correcting what he said in his last, of which I sent you a copy with my note numbered 790, of the 27th of November, about the lawsuit that it was supposed General Sanchez Ochoa was going to institute. It now seems a certain Mr. Green has brought suit against the general.

A friend of mine in New York informs me that General Ochoa wishes to submit to the supreme government, and wishes to see me about it. I tell him I see no impropriety about it, and I would like to contribute to his rehabilitation.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 158.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL STREET,
New York, December 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Yours was duly received. It appears that it is not Ochoa who has commenced the suit, but A. A. Green against Ochoa, and attached the bonds.

General Ochoa is defending himself and the bonds. When necessary I will notify your counsel, as requested.

If you have written to Mexico charging General Ochoa, please do me the favor and the general the justice to set him right in the matter. The Bank of Commerce was our informant, but they made a mistake.

Yours respectfully,

MARK BRANNAGIN.

Hon. M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

No. 165.

No. 197.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 15, 1867.

Mr. Graham L. Hughes, of the house of Fitzhugh, Wilmer & Co., of New York, wrote me a letter on the 4th instant, of which I send you a copy and translation, informing me he had received a power from Mr. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, to settle with us the business relating to the mortgage of the bonds signed by ex-General Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa.

I answered him on the 6th instant, informing him I would be ready to redeem a portion of those bonds in a short time.

As soon as Mr. Leese's accepted bill was paid, to which I referred in my note numbered 184, of the 8th instant, I addressed to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. the letter of which I enclose a copy and translation, (Nos. 3 and 4,) requesting them to pay one-sixth part of the bonds, if Mr. Hughes accepted the arrangement, as Mr. Brannan's representative. * * * * * *

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. agreed to make the redemption asked for, (Nos. 9 and 10,) and on the 13th they informed me (Nos. 11 and 12) that Mr. Hughes accepted the arrangement I had proposed.

* * * * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
San Luis Potosi.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 166.

WASHINGTON, *May* 8, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, advanced in the fall of 1865 $48,478 26 in currency to Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, an agent of the Mexican government, who mortgaged to Mr. Brannan ten millions of Mexican bonds, printed in San Francisco by said General Ochoa. I believe Governor Burnett, who came over from the Pacific last summer, informed you of the details of this transaction.

I have instructions from my government to release the bonds as soon as possible, and I would like very much to do so, but having other engagements to fulfil, I cannot release for the present but one-sixth of them.

You will oblige me very much if you can undertake this transaction. Mr. Graham L. Hughes, of the firm of Messrs. Fitzhugh, Wilmer & Co. of your city, seems to be Mr. Brannan's agent, as appears from the enclosed letter, which I beg of you to return to me. Should he be willing to accept the partial payment I propose, please arrange this matter, using my funds now in your possession.

The date of the mortgage is September 26, 1865, and the interest one and one-half per cent. a month.

When the payment is made please obtain possession of the corresponding amount of bonds, and keep them subject to my order. I am afraid, if Mr. Hughes does not accept these terms, I shall have to use the money for other purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO,

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 167.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 218.] *Washington, May* 28, 1867.

After writing my note No. 197, of the 15th instant, to your department, relating to the redemption of a sixth part of the bonds signed by Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, I received on the 17th a letter from Mr. Graham L. Hughes, dated New York, the 16th, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the previous day, in which he says he heard that the bonds had been attached by an individual named A. A. Green, for General Sanchez Ochoa and the government of Mexico, and he proposed to me to have them sold, and bought up for the supreme government. I enclose a copy and translation of that letter, (Nos. 1 and 2,) and of the reply I made to it on the 17th, (Nos. 3 and 4,) telling him I did know that A. A. Green had attached the bonds, and that Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa had ceased to have anything to do with them.

I received no letter again on the subject till to-day, when one reached me from Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., dated in New York yesterday, in which I am informed that, in accordance with my instructions, they had paid Graham L. Hughes $8,477 21, receiving in exchange $1,500,000 of the bonds, which they cancelled immediately. The amount charged to me, their one per cent. commission included, is $9,561 98, as you will see in the annexed account in the letter of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. I enclose copies and translations of the letters, (Nos. 5 and 6,) and of the account, (Nos. 7 and 8.)

I answer Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. to-day, asking them to send me a certificate of the cancelling of the bonds, and to save them for the disposal of the supreme government.

I also enclose a copy and translation of my reply, (Nos. 9 and 10.)

* * * * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Mexico.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 168.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
New York, May 27, 1867.

DEAR SIR: We to-day debit your account $8,477 21, paid Graham L. Hughes, as per your instructions of the 8th instant, and have received from him $1,500,000 Mexican bonds, which we have cancelled in pursuance of your instructions of the 10th instant, and hold the vouchers subject to your order.

Enclosed is a statement showing how the amount is made up. The parties preferred settling only three-twentieths instead of one-sixth, so as to surrender an even amount of bonds.

Trusting all will be found in order, we remain your most obedient servants,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

M. Romero, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 169.

New York, *May* 27, 1867.

Dear Sir: I have handed to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. $1,500,000 Mexican bonds, on account of Mr. Samuel Brannan, which Messrs. D., S. & Co. have redeemed in accordance with our understanding.

I hope it will not be long before you will be in a condition to redeem another portion of the bonds, if not the whole.

It would be, I think, very desirable to have those bonds in your hands.

Very truly your friend,

G. L. HUGHES,
Post Office Box 4,568.

Señor M. Romero, *Mexican Minister.*

Washington, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State,
Washington, August 26, 1867.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 4th of June, last, covering a voluminous report on the correspondence between yourself and your government, in reference to the proceedings of one of the commissioners of the government of Mexico, sent to the United States with the view of procuring resources, during the recent war with France, and which correspondence you are pleased to communicate to this government for the protection of the interests of your government, and the vindication of your own course in the premises.

In compliance with your wishes, the said papers, will be duly filed in this department for such future uses as occasion may render necessary.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you, sir, renewed assurances of my distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don Matias Romero, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

O

40th Congress, } SENATE. { Ex. Doc.
1st Session. } { No. 20.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, correspondence relating to recent events in Mexico.

July 19, 1867.—Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, requesting me to furnish to that body copies of any correspondence on the files of the Department of State relating to any recent events in Mexico, I communicate a report from the Secretary of State, with the papers accompanying it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, *July* 18, 1867.

Department of State,
Washington, July 18, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, requesting the President, "if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate copies of any correpondence on the files of the department, relating to any recent events in Mexico," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The President.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Enclosed is a statement showing how the amount is made up. The parties preferred settling only three-twentieths instead of one-sixth, so as to surrender an even amount of bonds.

Trusting all will be found in order, we remain your most obedient servants,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

M. ROMERO, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 169.

NEW YORK, *May* 27, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have handed to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. $1,500,000 Mexican bonds, on account of Mr. Samuel Brannan, which Messrs. D., S. & Co. have redeemed in accordance with our understanding.

I hope it will not be long before you will be in a condition to redeem another portion of the bonds, if not the whole.

It would be, I think, very desirable to have those bonds in your hands.

Very truly your friend,

G. L. HUGHES,
Post Office Box 4,568.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 26, 1867.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 4th of June, last, covering a voluminous report on the correspondence between yourself and your government, in reference to the proceedings of one of the commissioners of the government of Mexico, sent to the United States with the view of procuring resources, during the recent war with France, and which correspondence you are pleased to communicate to this government for the protection of the interests of your government, and the vindication of your own course in the premises.

In compliance with your wishes, the said papers, will be duly filed in this department for such future uses as occasion may render necessary.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you, sir, renewed assurances of my distinguished consideration,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*,
Washington, D. C.

O

40TH CONGRESS, *1st Session.* | SENATE. | EX. DOC. No. 20.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, correspondence relating to recent events in Mexico.

JULY 19, 1867.—Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, requesting me to furnish to that body copies of any correspondence on the files of the Department of State relating to any recent events in Mexico, I communicate a report from the Secretary of State, with the papers accompanying it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *July* 18, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 18, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, requesting the President, "if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate copies of any correpondence on the files of the department, relating to any recent events in Mexico," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

No 1.

CAPTURE, TRIAL, AND EXECUTION OF FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LEGATION OF MEXICO.

1.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero (with an enclosure)	April 6, 1867.
2.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with enclosure returned)	April 6, 1867.
3.	Mr. R. S. Diaz to Mr. Romero	April 30, 1867.
4.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	May 4, 1867.
5.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward	May 13, 1867.
6.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	May 15, 1867.
7.	Memorandum from Mr. Romero, (with an enclosure)	May 20, 1867.
7½	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	July 17, 1867.
8.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero (with an enclosure)	July 27, 1867.
9.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward	July 27, 1867.
10.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)	July 28, 1867.
11.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	June 13, 1867.
12.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)	May 30, 1867.
13.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	May 31, 1867.
14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with two enclosures)	June 4, 1867.
15.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	June 10, 1867.
16.	Memorandum from Mr. Seward	June 15, 1867.
17.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)	June 19, 1867.
18.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	June 21, 1867.
19.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	June 21, 1867.
20.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward	June 21, 1867.
21.	Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero	June 22, 1867.
22.	Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward	June 22, 1867.
23.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada (three telegrams of 15th, 21st, and 22d June, 1867.)	
24.	President Juarez to Mr. Romero (May 15,) telegram communicated to Mr. Seward	June 22, 1867.
25.	Memorandum from Mr. Romero	July 2, 1867.
26.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	July 3, 1867.
27.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 26 enclosures)	July 3, 1867.
28.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 33 enclosures)	July 7, 1867.
29.	Memorandum	May 29, 1867.
30.	Memorandum	June 10, 1867.
31.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 3 enclosures)	July 12, 1867.
32.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	July 19, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE LEGATION OF AUSTRIA.

1.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	April 5, 1867.
2.	Same to same (memorandum)	April 6, 1867.
3.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck (with an enclosure)	April 6, 1867.
4.	Mr Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	April 6, 1867.
5.	Mr. Hotze to Mr. Wydenbruck	April 4, 1867.
6.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)	May 28, 1867.
7.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	May 28, 1867.
8.	Mr. Beust to Mr. Wydenbruck	May 29, 1867.
9.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	June 1, 1867.
10.	Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May 28, 1867.
11.	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward	May 26, 1867.
12.	Same to same	May 31, 1867.
13.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	June 1, 1867.
14.	Same to same	June 12, 1867.
15.	Same to same	June 17, 1867.
16.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	June 20, 1867.
17.	Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	June 21, 1867.
18.	Mr. Campbell to Mr. F. W. Seward	June 17, 1867.
19.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	June 21, 1867.
20.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	June 21, 1867.
21.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. F. W. Seward	June 21, 1867.
22.	Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	June 22, 1867.
23.	Same to same	June 23, 1867.
24.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	June 29, 1867.
25.	Same to same	June 30, 1867.
26.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	July 1, 1867.
27.	Same to same	July 3, 1867.
28.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	July 3, 1867.
29.	Same to same	July 3, 1867.
30.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	July 5, 1867.
31.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	July 8, 1867.
32.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	July 8, 1867.
33.	Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	July 8, 1867.
34.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	July 11, 1867.
35.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Wydenbruck	July 12, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward	Feb. 16, 1867.
Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward	May 25, 1867.
Mr. Dix to Mr. Seward	June 1, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Dix	June 1, 1867.
Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward	June 21, 1867.
Commander Roe to Secretary Welles	June 25, 1867.
Mr. Ulrich to Mr. Seward	June 26, 1867.
Same to same	June 27, 1867.

No. 2.

VISIT OF SANTA ANA TO VERA CRUZ AND SISAL—HIS ARREST.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LEGATION OF MEXICO.

1.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo (with an enclosure)	Nov. 30, 1866.
2.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero (with an enclosure)	June 14, 1866.
3.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward	June 14, 1866.
4.	Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward (with an enclosure)	June 24, 1866.
5.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	July 1, 1866.
6.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 11 enclosures.)	July 4, 1866.
7.	Memorandum from Mr. Romero	July 8, 1866.
8.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero	July 10, 1866.
9.	Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero (with an enclosure)	July 13, 1866.
10.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward	July 13, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward	June 8, 1867.
Same to same	June 12, 1857.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Saulnier	July 1, 1867.
Commander Roe to Secretary Welles	June 13, 1867.

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Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward..........June 17, 1867.
Same to same..........June 22, 1867.
Mr. Naphegyi to Mr. Seward..........July 6, 1867.
Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward..........July 8, 1867.
Mr. Naphegyi to Mr. F. W. Seward..........July 10, 1867.
Memorandum..........July 12, 1867.

No. 3.

RECENT EVENTS IN MEXICO.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LEGATION OF MEXICO.

1. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........January 5, 1867.
2. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 7 enclosures)..........January 26, 1867.
3. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........March 1, 1867.
4. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........January 29, 1867.
5. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........January 31, 1867.
6. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)..........February 1, 1867.
7. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with enclosures)..........February 5, 1867.
8. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)..........February 10, 1867.
9. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........March 1, 1867.
10. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........February 22, 1867.
11. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........February 22, 1867.
12. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 13 enclosures)..........March 16, 1867.
13. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........March 25, 1867.
14. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 6 enclosures)..........March 23, 1867.
15. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........April 1, 1867.
16. Memorandum from Mr. Seward..........March 27, 1867.
17. Memorandum from Mr. Romero..........March 28, 1867.
18. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 9 enclosures)..........March 28, 1867.
19. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........April 14, 1867.
20. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 2 enclosures)..........April 4, 1867.
21. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........April 4, 1867.
22. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........May 4, 1867.
23. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........May 4, 1867.
24. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)..........June 4, 1867.
25. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........June 11, 1867.
26. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)..........June 14, 1867.
27. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........June 15, 1867.
28. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)..........June 15, 1867.
29. Memorandum from Mr. Romero..........July 15, 1867.
30. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with an enclosure)..........July 12, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward..........July 17, 1866.
Notice from the French legation..........July 8, 1867.
Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward..........January 17, 1867.
Mr. Murphy to the minister of Mexico in France..........January 29, 1867.
Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward..........February 10, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg..........March 6, 1867.
Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward..........February 15, 1867.
Same to same..........February 27, 1867
Same to same..........February 27, 1867.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Hunter..........March 6, 1867
Same to same..........March 7, 1867.
Mr. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward..........March 27, 1867.
Same to same..........March 27, 1867.
Same to same..........April 15, 1867.
Same to same..........May 20, 1867.
Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. F. W. Seward..........April 17, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg..........May 15, 1867.
Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward..........May 25, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg..........June 17, 1867.
Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward..........February 22, 1867.
Same to same..........February 22, 1867.
Same to same..........June 20, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Saulnier..........June 24, 1867.
Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward..........June 25, 1867.
Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward..........June 27, 1867.
Same to same..........July 2, 1867.
Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward..........July 12, 1867.
Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. F. W. Seward..........June 21, 1867.
Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward..........June 27, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg..........July 12, 1867.

No. 4.

ENLISTMENTS AT HAVANA.

1. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........March 27, 1867.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........April 1, 1867.
3. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 6 enclosures)..........April 13, 1867.
4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero,..........May 14, 1867.

No. 5.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

1. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 2 enclosures)..........Jan. 9, 1867.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero (with 1 enclosure)..........Feb. 5, 1867.
3. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........Feb. 6, 1867.
4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Stanton..........Feb. 18, 1867.
5. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero..........Feb. 25, 1867.

No. 6.

STEAMER WILDERNESS.

1. Mrs. Juarez to Mr. Seward..........June 17, 1867.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero (with 1 enclosure)..........June 24, 1867.
3. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........June 25, 1867.
4. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward (with 1 enclosure)..........June 26, 1867.
5. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero (with 2 enclosures)..........June 27. 1867.
6. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward..........June 27, 1867.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UANL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS ®

No. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. ROMERO ON MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *April* 6, 1867.

Mr. Seward presents his compliments to Mr. Romero, and will thank him to countersign the accompanying passport, and return the same by the bearer.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *April* 6, 1867.

Mr. Romero presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the pleasure of returning to him, countersigned, the accompanying passport of Frederick Hotze, esq., bearing despatches from the State Department to the President of Mexico.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c. &c. &c.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 525.] *Department of State.*

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that the bearer hereof, Frederick Hotze, esq., is proceeding to Mexico, bearing despatches from this department to the President of that republic. These are therefore to request all whom it may concern to permit him to pass freely, without let or molestation, and to extend to him such friendly aid and protection, as would be extended to citizens and subjects of foreign countries, resorting to the United States, bearing despatches from their governments.

In testimony whereof I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set and caused the seal of this department to be affixed at Washington, this sixth day of April, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first. [L. S.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Endorsement.]

LEGACION MEJICANA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Visado en esta legacion con esta fecha. Washington, Abril 6, de 1867.

[L. S.] IGNO MARISCAL,
Secretario de la Legacion.

Mr. Diaz to Mr. Romero.

(With compliments of Matias Romero.)

NEW ORLEANS, *April* 30, 1867.

Mr. M. ROMERO,
Mexican Minister, Washington City, D. C:

Miramon dead, imperial forces disbanded, Marquez defeated, Queretaro taken, Maximilian hidden.

RAMON S. DIAZ.
Mexican Consul.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 4, 1867.

The Secretary of State has the honor to thank Mr. Romero for the unofficial copy of the telegram of the 30th ultimo, from the Mexican consul at New Orleans, relating to the late news from Mexico.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *May* 13, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: I enclose to you a map[*] showing the position of the Mexican army around Queretaro, which I received by the last mail from San Luis Potosi.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1867.

Mr. Seward presents his compliments to Mr. Romero, and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Romero's verbal note of the 13th instant, enclosing a copy of the military position at Queretaro. Mr. Seward thanks very much Mr. Romero's kindness in sending the map to the department.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Memorandum.—Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 20, 1867.

Mr. Romero called on Mr. Seward to-day to inform him that he received a communication yesterday from his government, enclosing a copy of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada's reply of the 22d of April last, to Mr. Campbell's letter to him from New Orleans on the 6th of the same month, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State, to intercede for the ex-Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and his partisans in Mexico. A Spanish copy of said reply is appended to this memorandum.

Fearing that the government of the United States might be misinformed in regard to what had occurred in Mexico concerning the shooting of certain persons, Mr. Romero said he was instructed to inform Mr. Seward of the antecedents of the war, of all that had occurred during its existence, and what might be considered the duties of the Mexican government; that although Mr. Romero was satisfied that the government of the United States was aware of all, as he had taken particular care to communicate events in writing, even to minuteness, he thought proper, in fulfilment of his instructions, to make the following explanations:

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[*] Map retained at Department of State.

The government of Mexico has not adopted the system of shooting the prisoners it takes from its enemies. Laying aside the question of the right to shoot them under peculiar and aggravating circumstances, such as have occurred during this war, and especially after the departure of the French, up to the present time, they have not been shot from the mere fact that they are fighting against Mexico.

While the French carried on the war, they shot most all the prisoners they captured, either by court-martial, by executing them secretly, or in virtue of the so-called decree of the usurper Maximilian of the 3d of October, 1865. The government of Mexico never desired to make reprisals; on the contrary, it often expressed its willingness to accept a system of exchange, to be extended to all prisoners captured on both sides. The French would never agree to this, and only when they wished to exchange a particular person, would they make application for a partial exchange, which was never refused by the Mexican generals. In the correspondence which Mr. Romero has sent to the Department of State are several cases where the Mexican government treated its prisoners of war with great lenity, particularly French and Belgians.

Mr. Romero has no knowledge of the execution of prisoners of war, except those at San Jacinto, and a few chiefs and officers at Puebla. In regard to the first it is known that the number of prisoners taken at San Jacinto was five or six times as many as were executed, and of course the majority were not executed, and those that were killed were not killed merely because they were making war against Mexico, but because they had committed crimes of all kinds in Zacatecas during the three days they remained there.

In regard to the executions at Puebla, although Mr. Romero has received no official information to confirm them, supposing them to be true, he believes, taking into consideration the well-known integrity of General Diaz, they were visited upon military chieftains who deserved the penalty by the laws of war, as for instance, if, belonging to the army of the republic, they betrayed their flag, and carried their forces over to the enemy. When persons of that sort are captured by the forces they desert, it is not strange they are treated with all the severity of military law common to all nations.

Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Campbell.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico, *April* 22, 1867.

Sir: Yesterday I had the honor to receive your communication of the 6th from New Orleans.

In it you gave the reasons why you were prevented from presenting your credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the President of the republic of Mexico, and why you remained in New Orleans since December last. The government of the republic regrets that those reasons prevented you from presenting your credentials and commencing official relations, for it would be very agreeable to the government to receive you in your character as representative of the United States.

You also informed me that the satisfaction of the government of the United States at the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and the advance of the government army towards the capital, was disturbed by the report of cruelty to the prisoners of war taken at San Jacinto. You also expressed the desire of the government of the United States, in case the Archduke Maximilian and his partisans were captured, that they would be treated humanely as prisoners of war.

The enemies of the republic, wishing to injure it as much as possible, were eager to exaggerate facts, and circulate untruthful reports concerning the prisoners in San Jacinto. The greater portion of them were pardoned, and those that were executed by the chiefs of the republican forces were not shot as prisoners of war, but as guilty by the law of nations and by the laws of the republic. They had given themselves up to untold crimes in the city of Zacatecas, because they were fighting as rangers without country or flag, as mercenaries hired to shed the blood of Mexicans who were defending their liberty and their institutions.

No small number of these foreigners taken in San Jacinto were carried to Zacatecas and there treated with as much benevolence as those taken in Jalisco who were not near so guilty.

It has been the constant practice of the government of the republic, and the commanders of its forces, to respect life and treat the French prisoners with great consideration, while they, by supreme command, assassinated the prisoners taken from the republican forces. French prisoners were often set at liberty without being exchanged.

Many of the principal French chiefs had entire towns burned. Inhabitants were murdered by courts-martial, and often unarmed persons were executed from mere suspicion, without form of trial. Boys and old men, unable to bear arms, were ruthlessly butchered; yet the government of the republic and its chiefs did not resort to reprisals, though sufficient provocation was offered, but have always observed a humane conduct, with examples of the greatest generosity. For that reason the republican cause of Mexico has excited the sympathy of all civilized nations.

After the withdrawal of the French forces, the Archduke Maximilian persisted in his useless attempt to shed more Mexican blood. With the exception of two or three cities which he holds by force, he has seen the whole republic rise up against him. Notwithstanding this, he wants to continue his work of ruin and desolation by an aimless war, surrounded by men well known for their robberies and assassinations, and the deepest dyed in crime of any in the republic. When such persons are captured it is not reasonable to suppose they could be considered as simple prisoners of war, for they are responsible to the law of nations and amenable to the laws of the republic.

The government, which has given numerous proofs of its humanitarian principles and of its sentiments of generosity, has also the obligation to consider, according to the circumstances of the cases, what is required by the principles of justice and its duties to the Mexican people.

The government of the republic hopes that, by the justification of its acts, it will preserve the sympathies of th epeople and government of the United States, that have always had the greatest esteem for the people and government of Mexico.

I have the honor to be, your most respectful and obedient servant,

LERDO DE TEJADA.

His Excellency Hon. Lewis D. Campbell,
Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. S. of America to the U. S. of Mexico, New Orleans, La.

San Luis Potosi, *April* 22, 1867.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDES,
First Official.

Washington, *May* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 17, 1867.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your memorandum of the 20th of May last, in reference to the treatment of prisoners of war, and also a copy of Señor Lerdo de Tejada's reply of the 22d of April last, to Mr. Campbell's note of the 6th of the same month, for which you will be pleased to accept my thanks.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the enclosed telegram has been received this morning from Mr. Plumb, at New Orleans.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.—Received at Department of State, May 27, 1867—9.35 a. m.]

NEW ORLEANS, *May* 26, 1867.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

I have this moment received the following despatch by telegraph via Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21:

"I have the honor to transmit the following official letter:

"'SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 15.

"'MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Vive la Patria! (*the republic lives.*) Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this a. m. at 8 oclock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castillo, and Miramon are prisoners.

"'BENITO JUAREZ.

"'General BERRIOZABAL.'

"Yours truly,

"M. B. MARSHALL.

"E. L. PLUMB."

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 27, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, enclosing for my information copy of a telegram received this morning at your department, in which the capture of Queretaro by the troops of the Mexican republic is officially announced.

Allow me, my dear sir, to express to you my sincere thanks for your kind and prompt communication of such important news.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.—Unofficial.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, 28th May, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to remit you a translation in English of various fragments of a letter from General Diaz, chief of the eastern military division of the Mexican republic, dated in Guadalupe Hidalgo, the 3d instant, containing various important details of the recent events that have occurred in Mexico.

In reference to the treatment of the Mexican forces to the prisoners they take from the enemy, I think proper to inform you that in one of the copies of the "Boletin de Oriente," which I received with the letter of General Diaz, dated in Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 29th of April last, I saw an account of the operations of that general, which, in speaking of the prisoners which he captured in Puebal, it is said as follows:

"The general-in-chief ordered all those taken at Miahuatlan and Carbonera, those at the surrender of Oaxaca, and in the assault on Puebla, and those at the forts of Guadalupe and Loreto, to be set at liberty. Among them were more than six hundred Europeans, of various nations. But this release did not imply a pardon, only the leave to reside where they pleased, till the supreme government should definitely decide what was to be done with them."

I am, sir, your very respectful and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, *May* 3, 1867.

MY DEAR FRIEND: When I was besieging Puebla I learned that Marquez was marching upon me with 5,000 men from the city of Mexico. I must candidly confess that at first I hesitated as to the course I should pursue; whether to raise the siege and march to meet Marquez, or await his arrival, or assault the city immediately. I decided on the latter alternative. Success favored the impetuosity of our troops, which, without the necessary training, but moved by their great courage, stormed the fortifications and carried their lines successfully, regardless of the galling fire of their musketry and murderous hand grenades, showered upon us from the balconies and housetops. When the trenches had been carried the defenders of the houses, fearing they might be cut off or attacked in the rear, abandoned them and were made prisoners. The heights in the vicinity were still held by the enemy, but their garrison surrendered on the 4th. I was then free to go and encounter Marquez, which I immediately did on the 5th. The cavalry division harassed him much, barring him the road to Vera Cruz, in which direction it seemed he desired to proceed; but he countermarched when about three leagues distant from Huamantla, and declining battle, which I offered him on the heights of the San Diego mill, he took the road leading to Mexico. I continued the pursuit of Marquez, though I deemed it difficult to overtake him, as he had the advantage of one day's march over me. General Escobedo, however, had detached General Guadarrama with a division of cavalry in pursuit, to which other forces operating in the valley of Mexico were added, and I sent him orders to cut off Marquez's retreat to Mexico, which he did so successfully that Marquez was compelled to seek shelter at the hacienda De San Lorenzo. When everything had been prepared to attack him he fled by the road leading from Calpulabpam to Texcoco, and he was completely routed.

The defeat of Marquez occurred on the 10th of April, the fourth anniversary of the Austrian's acceptance of the crown. I was determined to attack Mexico at once, and marched upon it, intending to establish my headquarters at Tacubaya; but General Escobedo having recalled the Guadarrama division, I was obliged to change my plan and come to this place. Soon after my arrival, Father Fischer, Maximilian's confessor, came to make me some unacceptable propositions, which I at once rejected. Then the Prussian Princess Salm-Salm, the wife of one of Maximilian's aides-de-camp, came to see me to solicit a safe-conduct to get into Queretaro, saying she would explain to Maximilian the situation of Mexico, and she had no doubt he would surrender Queretaro. I also rejected this proposition; for, in truth, I have no confidence in such proposals.

Before my arrival in front of the city of Mexico, Portilla, who styles himself the minister of war, offered to surrender the city to me if I would give him personal guarantees; and O'Haran sent me the same proposal, adding that he would deliver Marquez to me provided I spared his own life and gave him a passport to go abroad. The villains are treacherous, even towards each other.

We have now all our batteries planted, which protect the approaches to our works, say some two hundred metres from the enemy's fortifications, and we continue our advances in such a manner that the capital of the republic will shortly be in our possession, either by direct assault or capitulation. Within the city there is no violence or extortion that is not resorted to by Marquez in order to raise money and increase his forces. The foreign merchants have all closed their establishments, and are now under the protection of their respective ministers, who have entered their protests against the acts of Marquez; and the newspapers of yesterday state that he was about to issue a severe order against them. The diplomatic corps, it seems, is desirous of leaving the city and going to Tacubaya. As a matter of course, I shall not recognize them in their official character, but as private individuals. I will not prevent them doing so.

Our present situation is an excellent one, since only three places—Mexico, Queretaro and Vera Cruz—are left the Austrian, and these are all closely besieged. Within this month I expect all will be decided in favor of the republic. Distrust and dismay are rife among the traitors; no encounter or skirmish takes place in which they are not worsted, even when they have the advantage of numbers. This increases the *morale* of our soldiers, inspiring them with confidence in every battle, in which our half naked and destitute recruits have vanquished the well trained and better provided troops of the Austrian.

General Bazaine, through a third party, offered to surrender to me the cities which they occupied, and also deliver Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, &c., into my hands, provided I would accede to a proposal which he made to me, and which I rejected, as I deemed it not very honorable. Another proposition was also made me, by authority of Bazaine, for the purchase of six thousand muskets and four million percussion caps; and if I had desired it he would have sold me both guns and powder, but I declined to accept it. The intervention and its results have opened our eyes, and hereafter we shall be more cautious in treating with foreign powers; particularly with those of Europe, but especially so with France.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Hon. MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., Washington.*

WASHINGTON, *May* 28, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th May last, enclosing a translation of extracts from a letter to you from General Diaz, containing details of recent events in Mexico.

While thanking you for the information thus communicated, I improve the occasion to tender to you the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

WASHINGTON, *May* 30, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of yesterday, I enclose to you copy of a telegram from General Escobedo to General Diaz, confirming the capture of Queretaro and Maximilian, which I have just received by the way of Havana.

Most truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Enclosure No. 1.—Forwarded from Guadalupe Hidalgo, May 16, 1867.—Received at Vera Cruz (Casa Mata) May 16, 1867.]

General BENAVIDES:

General Escobedo telegraphed to me yesterday as follows from Queretaro:

"REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, ARMY OF OPERATIONS,
"*Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief.*

"General DIAZ:

"I have just received at this 7½ p. m. the report which I have the honor to transmit to you. Fort La Cruz was surprised and carried this morning at 3 a. m. The enemy was thrown in great disorder, but reformed on the heights of La Campana, our artillery playing upon them during their retreat and increasing their confusion. The entire garrison, with all its material of war, has been captured. Maximilian has surrendered at discretion with his generals, Castillo

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and Mejia. Be pleased to communicate this glorious event to all the governors within the line of your command, with my most cordial felicitations.

"Independence and liberty. In front of Queretaro, May 16, 1867, at 11 a. m.

"M. ESCOBEDO."

And I transmit it to you for your information.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Forwarded:

RAFAEL BENAVIDES,
Brigadier General in command.

WASHINGTON, *May* 30, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

[Unofficial.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 31, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your unofficial note of yesterday, enclosing a copy of the telegram from General Escobedo to General Diaz, confirming the capture of Queretaro and of the Prince Maximilian.

I am, sir, truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: In accordance with our conversation of this morning, I enclose to you a copy taken from my private letter-book, of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Hiram Barney, on the 31st ultimo, and which was published in yesterday's New York Evening Post.

I am, my dear sir, most truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Enclosure No. 1.]

WASHINGTON, *May* 31, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been favored with your esteemed letters of the 22d and 29th instant. I am very glad to hear that you returned safely and well from your long trip southwards.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind congratulations on our success in Mexico. It has been, indeed, most complete and gratifying to us. We have accepted no humiliating terms from the French; we are not embarrassed by treaty stipulations with any foreign power which would be likely to give us trouble; all our leading enemies are conquered and in our hands; we will have, so to say, a new start in life. We have achieved our victory with our scanty means, without any material assistance (physical aid) from any foreign nation, and having, on the contrary, against us the moral influence of all Europe and the material strength of France and other continental powers. To this gigantic combination we have only been able to oppose the endurance and patriotism of our people, and the steadfast sympathy of the people of the United States.

The remembrance of that enlightened sympathy will be everlasting in Mexico. I will try to do full justice to it in a memorandum of my sojourn in the United States during the war, which I intend to write at some future day, as a contribution to the history of that eventful period.

I have perused with interest your remarks about the way in which we ought to treat the enemies of Mexico. I do not know what disposition President Juarez will make of Maximilian, but I am afraid that if he is allowed to go back to Europe with impunity, he will be a constant menace to the peace of Mexico. He will keep on styling himself, to our shame, *emperor of Mexico;* all dissatisfied Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and even may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide; such of them as can afford it will go over to Austria and form a Mexican court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a legitimate *Mexican government* there, as the ex-king of the Two Sicilies did at Rome, after he was expelled from Naples; some European powers will keep recognizing him as the *emperor of Mexico,* as Spain did with the ex-king of the two Sicilies; whenever we may be likely to have complications with any European nation, the first step taken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with giving *aid to our lawful sovereign to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers,* if we decline to accept their terms.

Besides, if Maximilian is pardoned and allowed to go home, nobody in Europe, I am sure, will give us credit for magnanimity, as weak nations are not supposed to be magnanimous; but, on the contrary, it will be said that we did so through fear of public opinion in Europe, and because we would not dare to treat harshly *our sovereign.*

I do not mean by this to say that Maximilian must necessarily be shot; what I mean is that his power to do any further mischief in Mexico must be utterly destroyed before he is allowed to depart.

The United States are a great country and a perfectly well organized power, and therefore they can afford to do what would not be prudent for a country like Mexico.

I have full faith in President Juarez's ability to treat Maximilian in the way most convenient to the interests of Mexico.

We have sacred duties to fulfil towards our own country, and their discharge should be the first consideration that we should have in view in attempting to resolve any question.

In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. HIRAM BARNEY, *&c., New York City.*

Annexed to Mr. Romero's letter of June 4, 1867.

[Copy of the letter as printed by the New York Evening Post of June 3, 1867.]

"WASHINGTON, *May* 31, 1867.

* * * * * * *

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by treaty stipulations with any foreign power which would be likely to give us trouble; all our leading enemies are conquered and in our hands. We will have, so to say, a new start in life. We have achieved our victory with our own scanty means, without assistance from any foreign nation, but on the contrary against the moral influence of all Europe, and the material strength of France and other continental powers. To this gigantic combination we have only been able to oppose the endurance and patriotism of our people, and the steadfast sympathy of the people of the United States. The remembrance of that enlightened sympathy will be everlasting in Mexico. I shall try to do full justice to it in a memorandum of my sojourn in the United States during the war, which I intend to write at some future day, as a contribution to the history of that eventful period. I have perused with interest your remarks about the way in which we ought to treat the enemies of Mexico. I do not know what disposition President Juarez may make of Maximilian, but I am afraid if he is allowed to go back to Europe with impunity, he will be a constant menace to the peace of Mexico. He will continue to style himself, to our shame, emperor of Mexico. All dissatisfied and designing Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and these people may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide. Such of them as can afford it will go over to Austria and form a Mexican court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a 'Mexican government' there, as the ex-king of the Two Sicilies did at Rome after he was expelled from Naples. Some European powers will continue to recognize him as the emperor of Mexico, as Spain did with the ex-king of the Two Sicilies. Whenever we may have complications with any European nation, the first step taken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with 'giving aid to our lawful sovereign, to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers,' if we decline to accept terms. Besides, if Maximilian is pardoned and allowed to go home, nobody in Europe, I am sure, will give us credit for magnanimity, as weak nations are not supposed to be magnanimous; but, on the contrary, it will be said that we did so through fear of public opinion in Europe, and because we would not dare to treat harshly an European prince and 'our sovereign.' I do not say by this that Maximilian must necessarily be shot. What I mean is that his power to do further mischief in Mexico must be destroyed before he is allowed to depart. The United States is a great country and a perfectly organized power, and therefore they can afford to do what would not be prudent for a country like Mexico. I have full faith in President Juarez's ability to treat Maximilian in a way most beneficial to the interests of Mexico. We have sacred duties to fulfil toward our own country, and their discharge must be the first consideration that we should have in view in attempting to solve any question.

"In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most truly yours,

"M. ROMERO."

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

[Unofficial.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 10, 1867.

SIR: Your note of the 4th instant, marked unofficial, enclosing copy of your letter of 31st ultimo to the Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York city, has been received.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Memorandum of an interview between Mr Seward and Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 15, 1867.

Mr. Seward said that he had asked an interview with Mr. Romero for the purpose of saying what follows:

Mexican public journals of both the republican and the intervention parties seem to dwell with great pleasure upon any incident or circumstance that can be perverted into a proof that the government of the United States seeks, or is willing to obtain, some undue advantage in Mexico, or some undue influence over the administration there. These expressions do not surprise Mr. Seward, although they are entirely without reason or color of reason. They are an inevitable form of partisan warfare in Mexico.

Mr. Seward is desirous that the administration of President Juarez should know that, besides the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the Queen of England have severally, and in a confidential manner, appealed to the United States to use any legitimate good offices within their power to avert the execution of the Prince Maximilian. The United States have already expressed themselves on that subject with frankness and profound respect to the government of President Juarez. To reiterate its opinions and wishes in a formal manner, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the Sovereigns of France and Great Britain, would, perhaps, embarrass the government of President Juarez, and might tend to defeat the humane purposes entertained. At the same time Mr. Seward, assuming that the question may still remain an open one, is desirous that President Juarez should be informed of the interest in the person of the Prince Maximilian thus expressed by the last-named European powers.

Mr. Seward also thinks it proper to say that he apprehends no possible contingency in which any European power will attempt either invasion or intervention hereafter in Mexico, or in any other republican nation on the American continent. For this reason he does not think that Mexico has to apprehend any attempt at retaliation by European powers as a consequence of whatsoever extreme decision the Mexican government may make; but at the same time Mr. Seward also thinks that a universal sentiment, favorable, conciliatory, and friendly, towards the republic of Mexico and the other American republics would be likely to follow from such an exercise of clemency and magnanimity as the United States have thought proper to recommend.

Mr. Seward requests Mr. Romero, if compatible with his convictions of duty, to make these sentiments known in a private and confidential manner to the republic of Mexico.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *June* 19, 1867.

Mr. Romero presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the honor to enclose to him translation of extracts from a letter dated at Casa Mata, on the 7th instant, containing information about the trial of Maximilian.

[Translation.]

CASA MATA, *June* 7, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:

* * * * * * * *

From the interior we hear that the government ordered a suspension on Maximilian's trial, with a view to give time to Baron Magnus and Maximilian's by treaty stipulations with any foreign power which would be likely to give us trouble; all our leading enemies are conquered and in our hands. We will have, so to say, a new start in life. We have achieved our victory with our own scanty means, without assistance from any foreign nation, but on the contrary against the moral influence of all Europe, and the material strength of France and other continental powers. To this gigantic combination we have only been able to oppose the endurance and patriotism of our people, and the steadfast sympathy of the people of the United States. The remembrance of that enlightened sympathy will be everlasting in Mexico. I shall try to do full justice to it in a memorandum of my sojourn in the United States during the war, which I intend to write at some future day, as a contribution to the history of that eventful period. I have perused with interest your remarks about the way in which we ought to treat the enemies of Mexico. I do not know what disposition President Juarez may make of Maximilian, but I am afraid if he is allowed to go back to Europe with impunity, he will be a constant menace to the peace of Mexico. He will continue to style himself, to our shame, emperor of Mexico. All dissatisfied and designing Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and these people may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide. Such of them as can afford it will go over to Austria and form a Mexican court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a 'Mexican government' there, as the ex-king of the Two Sicilies did at Rome after he was expelled from Naples. Some European powers will continue to recognize him as the emperor of Mexico, as Spain did with the ex-king of the Two Sicilies. Whenever we may have complications with any European nation, the first step taken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with 'giving aid to our lawful sovereign, to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers,' if we decline to accept terms. Besides, if Maximilian is pardoned and allowed to go home, nobody in Europe, I am sure, will give us credit for magnanimity, as weak nations are not supposed to be magnanimous; but, on the contrary, it will be said that we did so through fear of public opinion in Europe, and because we would not dare to treat harshly an European prince and 'our sovereign.' I do not say by this that Maximilian must necessarily be shot. What I mean is that his power to do further mischief in Mexico must be destroyed before he is allowed to depart. The United States is a great country and a perfectly organized power, and therefore they can afford to do what would not be prudent for a country like Mexico. I have full faith in President Juarez's ability to treat Maximilian in a way most beneficial to the interests of Mexico. We have sacred duties to fulfil toward our own country, and their discharge must be the first consideration that we should have in view in attempting to solve any question.

"In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most truly yours,

"M. ROMERO."

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

[Unofficial.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 10, 1867.

SIR: Your note of the 4th instant, marked unofficial, enclosing copy of your letter of 31st ultimo to the Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York city, has been received.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 15, 1867.

Mr. Seward said that he had asked an interview with Mr. Romero for the purpose of saying what follows:

Mexican public journals of both the republican and the intervention parties seem to dwell with great pleasure upon any incident or circumstance that can be perverted into a proof that the government of the United States seeks, or is willing to obtain, some undue advantage in Mexico, or some undue influence over the administration there. These expressions do not surprise Mr. Seward, although they are entirely without reason or color of reason. They are an inevitable form of partisan warfare in Mexico.

Mr. Seward is desirous that the administration of President Juarez should know that, besides the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the Queen of England have severally, and in a confidential manner, appealed to the United States to use any legitimate good offices within their power to avert the execution of the Prince Maximilian. The United States have already expressed themselves on that subject with frankness and profound respect to the government of President Juarez. To reiterate its opinions and wishes in a formal manner, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the Sovereigns of France and Great Britain, would, perhaps, embarrass the government of President Juarez, and might tend to defeat the humane purposes entertained. At the same time Mr. Seward, assuming that the question may still remain an open one, is desirous that President Juarez should be informed of the interest in the person of the Prince Maximilian thus expressed by the last-named European powers.

Mr. Seward also thinks it proper to say that he apprehends no possible contingency in which any European power will attempt either invasion or intervention hereafter in Mexico, or in any other republican nation on the American continent. For this reason he does not think that Mexico has to apprehend any attempt at retaliation by European powers as a consequence of whatsoever extreme decision the Mexican government may make; but at the same time Mr. Seward also thinks that a universal sentiment, favorable, conciliatory, and friendly, towards the republic of Mexico and the other American republics would be likely to follow from such an exercise of clemency and magnanimity as the United States have thought proper to recommend.

Mr. Seward requests Mr. Romero, if compatible with his convictions of duty, to make these sentiments known in a private and confidential manner to the republic of Mexico.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *June* 19, 1867.

Mr. Romero presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the honor to enclose to him translation of extracts from a letter dated at Casa Mata, on the 7th instant, containing information about the trial of Maximilian.

[Translation.]

CASA MATA, *June* 7, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:

* * * * * * * *

From the interior we hear that the government ordered a suspension on Maximilian's trial, with a view to give time to Baron Magnus and Maximilian's counsel, Don Mariano Riva Palacio, Don Rafael Martinez de la Torre, and Don Eulalio Ortega, who had already left Mexico, to reach Queretaro.

From Tacubaya we hear that the campaign in Mexico should end during this week.

* * * * * * * *

Yours, respectfully,

R. LAINE.

WASHINGTON, *June* 19, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 21, 1867.

The Secretary of State presents his thanks to Mr. Romero for his attention in communicating to him a translation of extracts from a letter dated Casa Mata on the 7th instant, containing information about the trial of Maximilian.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
June 21, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: I am authorized to inform President Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will at once re-establish Prince Maximilian in all his rights of succession as Archduke of Austria, upon Maximilian's release and renouncing forever all projects in Mexico.

Will you oblige me by conveying this message by telegraph to President Juarez for his information, with my request, that if compatible, he will make the same known to Prince Maximilian for his information?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *June* 21, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: I have had the honor to receive your esteemed letter of this date, in which you communicate to me "that you are authorized to inform President Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will reinstate Prince Maximilian in all his rights to succession as Archduke of Austria, as soon as Maximilian should be set at liberty and should renounce forever all his projects in Mexico," and you besides request me to transmit this message by telegraph to

President Juarez for his information, together with your recommendation that unless there should be some objection, it should be made known to Maximilian.

I have the honor to say to you in response, that this very day I transmitted the letter mentioned from you to the department of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, my communication having gone by telegraph to New Orleans, where it would reach in time to go on to-morrow by the steamer which plies weekly to Matamoras.

In the same manner I sent on the 15th instant your memorandum of that date, in which you make known to me that the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England had addressed the government of the United States requesting it to interpose its kind offices in favor of Maximilian.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c. &c. &c.*

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 22, 1867.

SIR: This department has this day received authentic information that the imperial family of Austria consents to the eventual reintegration of Prince Maximilian. You will oblige me by communicating this to your government in the same way that similar information was recently communicated.

I avail myself of the occasion, sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 22, 1867.

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of this date, informing me that "your department has received authentic information that the imperial family of Austria consents to the eventual reintegration of Prince Maximilian," and requesting me to communicate the fact to my government in the same way that I transmitted recent similar information. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I sent a translation of your note this day to my government, by telegraph as far as New Orleans, in time for the steamer leaving that port to-day for Matamoras.

I embrace this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

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Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.

[Telegram to care of Ramon S. Diaz, Mexican Consul at New Orleans.—Translation.]

No. 252.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 15, 1867.

Mr. Seward sent me word this morning that he wished to see me at the Department of State at once, and read to me the memorandum of which I send you a translation, by telegraph, to the care of our consul at New Orleans, to avail of this day's steamer. By mail I send further details.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Mexico.*

[Memorandum.—Translation from the Spanish.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *June* 15, 1867.

Mr. Seward said he had asked an interview with Mr. Romero for the purpose of telling him the following:

The public papers of Mexico, as well of the republican party as of the interventionists, appear to be engaged with much satisfaction about every incident or circumstance which can be made to appear as proof that the government of the United States seeks or wishes some undue advantage in Mexico, or some undue influence over the republican administration which exists there. These manifestations do not surprise Mr. Seward, although they have no foundation, nor the slightest reason for them. They are nothing more than an unavoidable mode of carrying on the war of parties in Mexico. Mr. Seward desires that the administration of President Juarez may know that besides the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the Queen of England have had recourse to the United States, each *per se*, and in a confidential manner, to use the good offices which legitimately they can do or which are in their reach to prevent the execution of Prince Maximilian. The United States have already spoken on this matter with frankness and with profound respect to the government of President Juarez.

The reiteration of these opinions and wishes in a formal manner, by acceding to the desires expressed by the sovereigns of France and of Great Britain, would, perhaps, embarrass the government of President Juarez, and might have for result the hindrance of the humane object which is desired. At the same time Mr. Seward, assuming that the question is not at an end, wishes that President Juarez may be informed of the interest which the European powers before named have expressed in favor of Prince Maximilian.

Mr. Seward believes also that he ought to say, that he does not fear any contingency possible, in virtue whereof any European power may attempt to invade or interfere in future in Mexico, or in any other republican nation on this continent. For this reason he does not think that Mexico need fear any attempt at reprisals on the part of any European powers as a consequence of any extreme decision which the Mexican government may take; but at the same time Mr. Seward also believes that a feeling universally favorable, conciliatory, and friendly toward the republic of Mexico, and the other American republics, would probably be the result of the act of clemency and magnanimity which the United States have thought proper to recommend.

Mr. Seward begs Mr. Romero, if it should be compatible with the opinions he holds about his duty, to make these sentiments known in a private and confidential manner to the government of Mexico.

Mr. Romero to Mr. C. R. S. Diaz.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 21, 1867.

Send to its destination the following telegram:

M. ROMERO.

C. RAMON S. DIAZ,
In charge of the Mexican Consulate at New Orleans.

No. 262.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 21, 1867.

I send to you by telegraph, and through the consulate of the republic at New Orleans, translation of a note from Mr. Seward, in relation to Maximilian, which was sent to me by the Secretary of State at the moment of setting off from this city with the President.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Mexico.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

[Translated from the Spanish.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *June* 21, 1867.

ESTEEMED MR. ROMERO: I am authorized to inform President Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will reinstate Prince Maximilian in all his rights of succession as Archduke of Austria, as soon as Maximilian may be set at liberty, and should renounce forever all his projects in Mexico.

You will not fail to do me the favor to transmit this message to President Juarez for his information, with the entreaty on my part that if it should not be inopportune it might be communicated to Prince Maximilian for his information.

Yours, sincerely,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. C. R. S. Diaz.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 22, 1867.

Send to Mr. Lerdo by this day's steamer the enclosed communication, and notify him that Mr. Marcus Otterbourg has been appointed minister of the United States at Mexico.

M. ROMERO.

C. RAMON S. DIAZ,
In charge of the Mexican Consulate at New Orleans.

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
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No. 268.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 22, 1867.

I send you, by telegraph, and through our consulate at New Orleans, translation of a note from Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, of this date, in relation to Maximilian.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MEXICO.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, June* 22, 1867.

SIR: This department has this day received authentic information that the imperial family of Austria consents to reinstate, eventually, Prince Maximilian. You will do me the favor to communicate this to your government in the same manner that you recently sent to it similar information.

I avail of this opportunity to offer to you, sir, the reiterated assurances of my highest consideration.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Telegram communicated by Mr. Romero to Mr. Frederick W. Seward, on the 22d of June, 1867.—Translation.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 15, 1867.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Queretaro has been taken by assault at eight o'clock this morning. Maximilian, Mejia, and Castillo surrendered at discretion at the Cerro de la Campana, the last point at which they made resistance. I congratulate you on this important event. Send the annexed to my family.

Your very affectionate friend,

BENITO JUAREZ.

WASHINGTON, *June* 22, 1867

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Sent by Mr. Romero.

Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican minister.

WASHINGTON, *July* 2, 1867.

Mr. Romero said that he received this morning a letter from the Mexican government, dated on the 7th ultimo, covering copies of all the orders issued by the departments of war and state of Mexico in regard to the persons captured at Queretaro, and the trial of Ferdinand Maximilian, Miguel Miramon, and Tomas Mejia, up to that date. Mr. Romero stated what was the disposition made of those persons, and told Mr. Seward that he would be glad to send him copies of said papers should he desire them.

Mr. Seward said that he may, in the future, beg Mr. Romero for copies of those papers, and others which he might hereafter receive on the same subject.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, July* 3, 1867.

The Secretary of State has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Romero's "Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican minister," and would request an interview with Mr. Romero whenever it may suit Mr. Romero's convenience to call at the department. The Secretary would be pleased to receive copies of the orders referred to in regard to the persons captured at Queretaro.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 3, 1867.

Mr. Romero received, at five o'clock on the evening of this day, the verbal note which the Secretary of State of the United States addressed to him acknowledging the receipt of the memorandum which Mr. Romero transmitted to him yesterday, and requesting him to send to the Department of State copies of the orders issued by the government of Mexico respecting the persons captured in Queretaro, to which he referred in the said memorandum, and furthermore that he should call and see the Secretary of State at his department.

Mr. Romero takes pleasure in acceding to the wishes of Mr. Seward, by enclosing him copies of the documents referred to, and informing him that he will call to-morrow at the Department of State to have the pleasure of seeing him.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c.*

Documents from the ministry of war.

No. 1.

[Telegram from the camp to San Luis Potosi, received on the 15th of May, 1867, at 4 o'clock in the evening.]

To the Citizen Minister of War:

At three o'clock of the morning of this day La Cruz was captured by our forces, which surprised the enemy at that point. Shortly afterwards the garrison of the town was made prisoner, the city occupied by our forces, while the enemy with part of his forces fell back upon the hill of Campana, being successfully beaten by our artillery and thrown into disorder; and finally Maximilian and his generals, Castillo and Mejia, surrendered at discretion, at the said hill, at about eight o'clock this morning.

Be pleased to offer my congratulations to the citizen President on account of this important victory of the national arms.

M. ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

No. 268.] Mexican Legation to the United States of America,
Washington, June 22, 1867.

I send you, by telegraph, and through our consulate at New Orleans, translation of a note from Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, of this date, in relation to Maximilian.

M. ROMERO.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, Mexico.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State, *Washington, June* 22, 1867.

Sir: This department has this day received authentic information that the imperial family of Austria consents to reinstate, eventually, Prince Maximilian. You will do me the favor to communicate this to your government in the same manner that you recently sent to it similar information.

I avail of this opportunity to offer to you, sir, the reiterated assurances of my highest consideration.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Señor Don Matias Romero, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Telegram communicated by Mr. Romero to Mr. Frederick W. Seward, on the 22d of June, 1867.—Translation.]

San Luis Potosi, *May* 15, 1867.

Señor Don Matias Romero:

My Dear Friend: Queretaro has been taken by assault at eight o'clock this morning. Maximilian, Mejia, and Castillo surrendered at discretion at the Cerro de la Campana, the last point at which they made resistance. I congratulate you on this important event. Send the annexed to my family.

Your very affectionate friend,

BENITO JUAREZ.

Washington, *June* 22, 1867

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Sent by Mr. Romero.

Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican minister.

Washington, *July* 2, 1867.

Mr. Romero said that he received this morning a letter from the Mexican government, dated on the 7th ultimo, covering copies of all the orders issued by the departments of war and state of Mexico in regard to the persons captured at Queretaro, and the trial of Ferdinand Maximilian, Miguel Miramon, and Tomas Mejia, up to that date. Mr. Romero stated what was the disposition made of those persons, and told Mr. Seward that he would be glad to send him copies of said papers should he desire them.

Mr. Seward said that he may, in the future, beg Mr. Romero for copies of those papers, and others which he might hereafter receive on the same subject.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State, *Washington, July* 3, 1867.

The Secretary of State has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Romero's "Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican minister," and would request an interview with Mr. Romero whenever it may suit Mr. Romero's convenience to call at the department. The Secretary would be pleased to receive copies of the orders referred to in regard to the persons captured at Queretaro.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, July 3, 1867.

Mr. Romero received, at five o'clock on the evening of this day, the verbal note which the Secretary of State of the United States addressed to him acknowledging the receipt of the memorandum which Mr. Romero transmitted to him yesterday, and requesting him to send to the Department of State copies of the orders issued by the government of Mexico respecting the persons captured in Queretaro, to which he referred in the said memorandum, and furthermore that he should call and see the Secretary of State at his department.

Mr. Romero takes pleasure in acceding to the wishes of Mr. Seward, by enclosing him copies of the documents referred to, and informing him that he will call to-morrow at the Department of State to have the pleasure of seeing him.

The Hon. William H. Seward, *&c., &c.*

Documents from the ministry of war.

No. 1.

[Telegram from the camp to San Luis Potosi, received on the 15th of May, 1867, at 4 o'clock in the evening.]

To the Citizen Minister of War:

At three o'clock of the morning of this day La Cruz was captured by our forces, which surprised the enemy at that point. Shortly afterwards the garrison of the town was made prisoner, the city occupied by our forces, while the enemy with part of his forces fell back upon the hill of Campana, being successfully beaten by our artillery and thrown into disorder; and finally Maximilian and his generals, Castillo and Mejia, surrendered at discretion, at the said hill, at about eight o'clock this morning.

Be pleased to offer my congratulations to the citizen President on account of this important victory of the national arms.

M. ESCOBEDO.

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY,
San Luis Potosi, May 15, 1867.

To the Citizen General MARIANO ESCOBEDO:

I have received and submitted to the citizen President of the republic your report of this day, communicated through the telegraph, and in which you report the capture of the position of La Cruz by our forces, and subsequently the complete occupation of Queretaro.

The citizen President of the republic directs me to make known to you, that you may also communicate it to the army under your command, the satisfaction with which he has heard of this important victory, which is due to the valor and sacrifices of the troops of your command, and upon which he congratulates you through me.

MEJIA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

[Telegram to San Luis Potosi, received May 17, 1867, at 7.30 p. m.]

To the Citizen Minister of War:

When Maximilian was made prisoner yesterday, he requested me to grant him what is embraced in the following points:

1. I have sent in my abdication in the month of March, during the first half of the month. Among the archives captured from me at La Cruz there exists a copy of it, certified and countersigned by the minister. The original was sent to the president of the council of state, José Maria Lacunza, with the order that it should be published when I should be lawfully made prisoner.
2. That if a victim be necessary, that it be visited on my person.
3. That my suite and attendants be well treated for the loyalty with which they have accompanied me through dangers and vicissitudes.

He has also told me that he desires nothing more than to get out of Mexico, and that in consequence he hopes that the necessary escort will be given him to the place of embarcation. I have replied to him that I can grant him nothing, and that what I can do is to report this to the supreme government, as I now do, so that it may determine what is proper.

M. ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, received May 30, 1867, at 9 p. m.]

The Citizen Minister of War:

I have already had the honor to inform the citizen President of the republic, through the worthy channel of your department, that eight thousand men of the rank and file were held as prisoners of war, and subject to the disposition of the supreme government; these I ordered should be incorporated in the corps of the army under my command. There are also fifteen generals, twenty colonels, and three hundred and fifty-seven persons of the rank of lieutenant colonels down to that of sub-lieutenants, held as prisoners.

Not having up to this moment received an answer upon this subject, the imperious necessity which requires that I should march at once to co-operate in the operations which have already been commenced against the capital of the republic by the citizen General Diaz, under whose orders I have placed myself, and the short distance at which the supreme government is now established from this place, have caused me to decide that Maximilian and the principal leaders and traitors should be sent to-day, under a strong guard, to San Luis Potosi.

Immediately after the occupation of the city of Queretaro, I received pressing requests from every direction urging me to act against the guilty parties. You may rest assured that I would have done so, under the powers granted to me by the ordinance, had I not previously placed them at the disposal of the supreme government. The outrages and cruelties of every kind committed by the foreigners and the traitors, causing through them the ruin of thousands of families, who still groan under orphanage and the most frightful misery, demand the prompt and exemplary punishment of the ill-starred men who have sacrificed everything to their ambitions and caprices.

As the result of the occupation of the city of Queretaro all the people think that their welfare and repose have been secured, and they hope that the supreme government will inaugurate an epoch of peace and prosperity for the republic by making effective the law to the guilty.

ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

[Telegram.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 30, 1867.

To the Citizen General M. ESCOBEDO, *Queretaro:*

In view of your telegraphic dispatch of this day's date, communicating the fact that you had ordered Maximilian and the principal leaders, both foreign and traitors, to be brought to this city, the citizen President of the republic has directed that they remain at Queretaro should they not already have left that city, and that if they have left it that you immediately order their return there, sending the order to that effect by an express courier. He has also ordered that you give the order for the return of the last troops to Queretaro which you informed me left there for Mexico; that is to say, the second division of infantry and the first of cavalry of the army corps of the north, in order that the number of troops to remain in Queretaro shall not be less than four to five thousand men; and that you be pleased to await the instructions of the supreme government by remaining in Queretaro, agreeably to what you communicated verbally through a commissioner, who is already on his return to that same city.

Be pleased to inform me of the receipt of this despatch by the telegraph.

MEJIA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS

No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY, SECTION FIRST.

The city of Queretaro having been occupied by force of arms, you have informed the government that eight thousand men and more than four hundred chiefs and officers of the enemy have been captured, among them Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg, who hitherto has styled himself the emperor of Mexico.

Before dictating any resolution relative to the prisoners, the government has desired to deliberate with the calmness and forbearance which are befitting to the seriousness of the circumstances. It has set aside the resentments which a prolonged war might inspire, desiring only to listen to the voice of its high duties towards the Mexican people. It has considered, not only on the justice with which the laws might be applied, but on the necessity there may be of carrying them out. It has considered to what extent mercy and magnanimity may be exercised, and what limit, justice and the imperative necessity of securing the peace, protecting the legitimate interests, and securing the rights and all the future of the republic will not permit it to trespass. After Mexico had suffered all the evils of a civil war of fifty years duration; when the people had succeeded finally in causing the laws and the constitution of the country to be respected; when they had repressed and conquered certain classes, which, to satisfiy their private interests, sacrifided all interests and all social rights; when peace and tranquillity once more dawned upon the country, in view of the general will of the people and the impotency of those who had desired to subjugate them, then the most reckless of the remnant of the classes which had been put down appealed to the foreigner, hoping with his assistance to gratify their cupidity and revenge. They went abroad to arouse the ambition and turpitude of a foreign monarch, and they came back to the republic having for their only associates foreign intervention and treason.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg consented to become the principal instrument to carry out this work of iniquity, which has weighed upon the republic for five years, attended by every species of crime and by every kind of calamity. He came to oppress a people; attempted to destroy their constitution and their laws, without any authority than that of a few votes destitute of all weight, and forcibly obtained through the presence and force of foreign bayonets. He came, voluntarily, to assume the most serious responsibilities, which are condemned by the laws of all nations, and which were provided for in several pre-existing laws of the republic, the last of them being that of January 25, 1862, sanctioned, in order to define the offences against the independence and security of the nation; against the law of nations, against the individual guarantees, and against the public peace and order. The flagrant acts in the conduct of Maximilian embrace the greater number of responsibilities specified in that law.

He not only lent himself to serve as the instrument of a foreign intervention, but also to carry on of himself a war of filibusters; he brought other foreigners, Austrians and Belgians, the subjects of nations not at war with the republic. He endeavored to subvert forever the political institutions and the government which the nation had freely given to itself, by assuming to arrogate to himself the supreme power, without other authority than that of the votes of a few persons appointed and delegated by the foreign invader, or who were compelled thereto by the presence and threats of the foreign force.

He disposed of the lives, the rights and the interests of Mexicans, only through the violence of force, and without any lawful authority therefor. He promulgated a decree containing barbarous proscriptions, in order to murder the Mexicans who defended, or who even did not betray those who defended, the independence and institutions of their country.

He caused a very large number of bloody executions to be perpetrated under that barbarous decree, and its application to be visited upon distinguished Mexican patriots, even before it could be presumed that they had heard of its promulgation.

He ordered that his own soldiers, or consented, under the false title of chief of the nation, that the soldiers of the foreign invader should set fire to or destroy many and entire towns throughout the whole extent of the Mexican territory, and particularly in the states of Michoacan, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon.

He ordered his own agents, or consented that the agents of the foreigner, should murder many thousands of Mexicans, who were charged with crime for defending their country. And when the armies of the foreign power withdrew, and he saw that the whole republic had risen against him, he still sought to surround himself with some of the most guilty men of the civil war, availing himself of every means of violence and depredation, of death and desolation, to uphold to the last moment his false title, of which he has not attempted to divest himself until he found himself obliged to abandon it, not of his own will, but through force. Among the men who have desired to sustain him to the last moment, thus consummating all the consequences of treason to their country, appear as some of the principal leaders the so-called Generals Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia, who have figured prominently in Queretaro as generals-in-chief to the corps d'armée of Maximilian. Against both of these a grave responsibility was already pending for their having sustained the civil war for many years, without stopping at the most guilty acts, and being always an obstacle and a constant threat against the peace and consolidation of the institutions of the republic.

Article 28 of the law referred to provides that the pains imposed in it be applied to the criminals caught in the very act of committing the crime, (*in flagrante delicto,*) or during any action of war, the identification alone of the persons being required. Both of these circumstances being embraced in the present case, the public knowledge of the facts would suffice to authorize you to proceed agreeably to that article of the law. Nevertheless, the government, desiring to make use of its ample faculties, with the view that there may be the fullest justification for the proceeding in this case, has resolved that with reference to it the trial be proceeded with which the same law provides for in other cases, so that, in this manner, the defences which the accused may wish to make may be heard in this one, and that the judgment be pronounced called for in justice. In virtue whereof, the citizen President of the republic has determined that you adopt the measures for proceeding to the trial of Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, and of his so-called generals, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia, proceeding in the trial with entire accordance to the articles, from the sixth to the eleventh, inclusive, of the law of the 25th of January, 1862, which are those relating to the form of the judicial proceeding.

Respecting the other chiefs and officers or functionaries apprehended in Queretaro, you will be pleased to send lists of them to the government, specifying the classes or occupations which they held among the enemy, in order to be enabled to determine what it is proper to do agreeably to the circumstances of the cases.

Independence and liberty! San Luis Potosi, May 21, 1867.

MEJIA.

The Citizen General of Division MARIANO ESCOBEDO,
Commander-in-chief of the Army Corps of the North, Queretaro.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi.]

To the Citizen Minister of War:

In order to try Ferdinand Maximilian and Mejia, the appointment of a military assessor becomes necessary, which must be appointed by the supreme government. I therefore hope you will be pleased to inform me what person must act in that character during the trial, or otherwise authorize me especially to appoint one.

ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 8.

[Telegram from San Luis Potosi, May 25, 1867.]

To the Citizen General MARIANO ESCOBEDO, *Queretaro:*

The citizen President of the republic has, after consultation in cabinet, directed me to say to you, in reply to your telegram to that effect of this day, that as there is not at these headquarters, at this time, the assessor provided for in the law, you may, in the exercise of the faculties which the government has conferred upon you, appoint him.

MEJIA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 9.

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, received May 27, 1867, at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes in the evening.]

To the Citizen President of the republic:

A courier has already left with lists of the prisoners.

The attorney who is to conduct the case of Maximilian has permitted him to write to you. The attorney has a doubt. As you know there are three persons to be prosecuted, and in order to effect the reference which is preparing for the defence, only twenty-four hours are allowed. The doubt is, whether this period is to be allowed to each one of the parties defending, or for the defence of the three.

ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 10.

[Telegram from Queretaro for San Luis Potosi, received May 27, 1867, at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes in the evening.]

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: I have sent a telegram to Mexico, with the authority and permission of the citizen General Escobedo, requesting the presence here of Baron Magnus, with two lawyers to take charge of my defence.

The Señor General Diaz has replied, by telegram of yesterday, that he cannot permit the entrance into the city of Mexico of my request without the order of the supreme government.

I desire, Mr. President, that you will be pleased to issue that order, to the end that the persons whom I call for may come, and who are indispensable to my defence, adding to them the representatives of Austria and Belgium, or in their default, those of England and Italy, as it is indispensable to me to arrange with them family matters of an international character, which should have been settled some two months ago.

MAXIMILIAN.*

Let this be transmitted.

DORIA, *Secretary.*

Let it pass.

ASPIROZ.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 11.

[Telegram from Queretaro for San Luis Potosi, received May 27, 1867, at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes in the evening.]

MR. PRESIDENT: I desire to speak personally with you, upon matters grave and very important to the country. As you are a decided lover of it, I hope that you will not deny me an interview. I am ready to start for your city notwithstanding the molestations of my infirmities.

MAXIMILIAN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

[Telegram from San Luis Potosi, May 27, 1867.]

To the Citizen General MARIANO ESCOBEDO:

The citizen President of the republic has taken cognizance of the request which Maximilian makes, that General Diaz may permit the departure from the city of Mexico—now occupied by the enemy, and closely besieged by the said General Diaz—of Baron Magnus, with two lawyers, in order that they may take charge of his defence, and also of those who have been near Maximilian, the ministers of Austria and Belgium, or in their defect, those of England and Italy, in order to arrange with them family affairs.

UANL UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

With reference to the request referred to, the citizen President has been pleased to resolve in cabinet, that if the persons solicited by Maximilian can come to Queretaro in time to meet his wish, without interrupting the proceedings of the trial, and the terms which the law prefixes for its termination, you will not place any embarassment whatever to them, and to that end you will transmit this despatch to the citizen General Porfirio Diaz, in that which relates to it.

In case that the persons sent for cannot come in due time, the trial will be proceeded with, and the accused will have authority to avail himself of the services of other persons who may be entitled to defend him.

With reference to the other petition of Maximilian, relative to an interview with the citizen President, as this cannot be realized in consequence of the distance which separates them, and the peremptoriness of the terms of the trial, he will be notified that during the cause which will be instituted against him, he will be enabled to bring in evidence everything that may be convenient to him.

With reference to the question propounded by the attorney, as to whether the period of twenty-four hours is intended for the defence of each one of the accused, or for all of them in common, the citizen President has been pleased to determine that the said term be of twenty-four hours for the defence of each one of the accused.

I communicate this to you for the proper ends, and in reply to the two despatches from yourself and Maximilian relative to the subjects referred to, received this evening at five o'clock.

MEJIA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

QUERETARO, *May* 25, 1867.

SIR: Not knowing the Spanish language sufficiently in its legal sense, I desire that in case my defenders should arrive a little too late, the time necessary be conceded to me for my defence and the settlement of my private affairs.

MAXIMILIAN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 14.

[Telegram.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 28, 1867.

General MARIANO ESCOBEDO:

SIR: The citizen President of the republic has received a letter to-day from Maximilian, dated the 25th of this month, manifesting that he does not sufficiently know the Spanish language in its legal sense, and he asks that, in case the defenders whom he has sent for do not arrive in time, the time necessary for his defence and the settlement of his private affairs be granted to him.

In view of said letter, the citizen President has decided in cabinet meeting that, if the defenders sent for by Maximilian should not arrive within the term which the law provides for the defence, or should arrive at its conclusion, or near the conclusion of that term, you can concede that, in any one of these three cases, the term which the law provides for the defence may commence to be counted over again and immediately; and that the two other persons indicted also may have the benefit of this extension.

Be pleased to make known this determination to Maximilian, as an anwer to his letter.

MEJIA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 15.

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi.—Received May 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock at night.]

The Citizen Minister of War:

I have this moment, at 6 o'clock this evening, received your message, in which you are pleased to say to me that the citizen President has decided in cabinet meeting "that, if the defenders named by Maximilian should not arrive within the term which the law provides for the defence, or should arrive at the conclusion of its term, or near its conclusion, there may be granted, in any one of the three cases, that the term which the law provides for the defence may commence immediately to be counted over again; and that the two other persons indicated may also have the benefit of this extension."

Be pleased to inform me if this be the decision of the citizen President in cabinet meeting, and, in that case, to make some explanations which you may judge in every respect proper.

ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 16.

[Telegram.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 28, 1867.

The Citizen General ESCOBEDO:

To the question which you put to me in your message of this night, which is confined to asking me whether the decision in cabinet meeting which I have communicated to you, in order that, in the cases indicated to you, you may cause the term provided for the defence to be counted over again, I reply to you, that it is the decision in cabinet meeting of the citizen President, as it is stated in the same message. The terms of said message are clear, but if there occurs to you any doubt as to its meaning, do you state what that doubt is, so that what is proper may be determined upon.

MEJIA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL D

No. 17.

San Luis Potosi, *May* 31, 1867.

The citizen President having been informed through a letter which you addressed to him under date of the 29th instant, that the telegraphic line has not been able to transmit the question proposed which you made respecting the manner in which you are to grant the extension, for which authority was given you by the supreme government in behalf of the parties indicted, who are now being tried in Queretaro, has been pleased to direct that I make to you the following explanation:

If the defenders should present themselves at the conclusion, or near the conclusion, of the term fixed by the law for their defence, you can concede that the term commence to run from that moment; but if the defender should not present himself at the first term granted, then you can only grant the extension of twenty-four hours more, during which you will not take into consideration whether the defenders arrive or not, and which (twenty-four hours) cannot be extended, even should they arrive while the second term is transpiring; but this will serve the indicted parties as a grace conceded, in order that they may overcome the difficulty by intrusting their defence to the person who may be prepared to render them this service, or undertake it themselves. In case they do not avail themselves of any of the means of defence referred to, it must be understood that they reject this benefit, the said term being then considered as ended, and not to be extended.

Independence and liberty.

MEJIA.

The Citizen General Mariano Escobedo,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, Queretaro.

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 18.

[Telegram.]

San Luis Potosi, *June* 5, 1867—7 o'clock p. m.

The Citizen Mariano Escobedo:

In view of the petition which the citizen Mariano Riva Palacio has made in the name of the defenders of Maximilian, to the effect that the term for their defence be extended, the citizen President of the republic has determined, in cabinet meeting, that, in addition to the extension previously granted, three more days be conceded, counting from the conclusion of the extension previously conceded. These three days are conceded as a term common to Maximilian and to the other two parties indicted, in order that they may be enabled to avail themselves of it also in their defence, with the understanding that no other extension will be conceded, as this is the second time the government has granted an extension, in order to give to the defence the utmost extension as far as it has deemed it compatible with reason and the spirit of the law.

Be pleased to direct that this determination be made known to the three parties indicted.

MEJIA.

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 19.

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 5, 1867, at 8.45 p. m.]

The Citizen Minister of War:

I have received your message of this day, and the decision of the citizen President in relation to the extension of three days, which he has been pleased to grant to them for their defence, has been made known to the criminals, Maximiliam, Miramon, and Mejia.

ESCOBEDO.

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 20.

MINISTRY OF WAR AND NAVY—SECTION FIRST.

The persons apprehended on the occupation of the city of Queretaro by force of arms, respecting whom no determination has yet been taken, besides the responsibility of all their previous acts, have incurred in an especial manner that of having desired still to continue the shedding of more Mexican blood, and to cause the country to suffer incalculable evils, without either the probability or the hope of sustaining the mock government which the foreign intervention attempted to impose on the nation, for the purpose of destroying republican institutions, by means of the gallows, incendiarism, and pillage. Agreeably to the express provisions of the law of the 25th of January, 1862, each one of the two circumstances thus attaching to those captured at Queretaro—that is, the fact of their having been apprehended in the act of transgressing said law and engaged in an act of war—would suffice in order that the penalty of death should be inflicted upon them on the mere identification of their persons. However, after having taken this matter into deliberate consideration, the citizen President of the republic has deemed it proper to make use of his ample faculties in order to reconcile, as far as possible, the sentiments of clemency and mercy to the requirements of justice and the very important measure of securing the peace and tranquillity of the nation.

To this end he has thought that a distinction could be made in the degrees of criminality of those more or less guilty. Some of those prisoners, owing to the importance of the civil and military positions which they have filled, the greater influence which their character has given them, and the grave offences which they have committed, or which they have authorized, may be considered the more liable to the penalty of the law. Others are in the same situation who, by former or recent acts, the perpetration of numerous crimes or an excess of refined cruelty, have made themselves as highwaymen and robbers, and deserve no consideration, whatever may have been the class or station they have held.

With reference to both, notwithstanding that they appear to be deserving of the strict construction of the law in this regard, on the mere identification of their persons, the citizen President, in use of his ample powers, has determined, in order that the defences which they may have to make may be heard, that, agreeably to the provisions of the law cited relating thereto, the following trials be held:

1. Those will be tried by one and the same process of law who appear on the special list of prisoners made at Queretaro, as generals of brigade, including Colonels Don Mariano Monterdo, Don Mariano Reyes, and Don Juan Ottou, because they have held important commands or have figured with antecedents involving a special responsibility.

No. 17.

San Luis Potosi, *May* 31, 1867.

The citizen President having been informed through a letter which you addressed to him under date of the 29th instant, that the telegraphic line has not been able to transmit the question proposed which you made respecting the manner in which you are to grant the extension, for which authority was given you by the supreme government in behalf of the parties indicted, who are now being tried in Queretaro, has been pleased to direct that I make to you the following explanation:

If the defenders should present themselves at the conclusion, or near the conclusion, of the term fixed by the law for their defence, you can concede that the term commence to run from that moment; but if the defender should not present himself at the first term granted, then you can only grant the extension of twenty-four hours more, during which you will not take into consideration whether the defenders arrive or not, and which (twenty-four hours) cannot be extended, even should they arrive while the second term is transpiring; but this will serve the indicted parties as a grace conceded, in order that they may overcome the difficulty by intrusting their defence to the person who may be prepared to render them this service, or undertake it themselves. In case they do not avail themselves of any of the means of defence referred to, it must be understood that they reject this benefit, the said term being then considered as ended, and not to be extended.

Independence and liberty.

MEJIA.

The Citizen General Mariano Escobedo,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, Queretaro.

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 18.

[Telegram.]

San Luis Potosi, *June* 5, 1867—7 o'clock p. m.

The Citizen Mariano Escobedo:

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Be pleased to direct that this determination be made known to the three parties indicted.

MEJIA.

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 19.

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 5, 1867, at 8.45 p. m.]

The Citizen Minister of War:

I have received your message of this day, and the decision of the citizen President in relation to the extension of three days, which he has been pleased to grant to them for their defence, has been made known to the criminals, Maximiliam, Miramon, and Mejia.

ESCOBEDO.

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

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No. 20.

MINISTRY OF WAR AND NAVY—SECTION FIRST.

The persons apprehended on the occupation of the city of Queretaro by force of arms, respecting whom no determination has yet been taken, besides the responsibility of all their previous acts, have incurred in an especial manner that of having desired still to continue the shedding of more Mexican blood, and to cause the country to suffer incalculable evils, without either the probability or the hope of sustaining the mock government which the foreign intervention attempted to impose on the nation, for the purpose of destroying republican institutions, by means of the gallows, incendiarism, and pillage. Agreeably to the express provisions of the law of the 25th of January, 1862, each one of the two circumstances thus attaching to those captured at Queretaro—that is, the fact of their having been apprehended in the act of transgressing said law and engaged in an act of war—would suffice in order that the penalty of death should be inflicted upon them on the mere identification of their persons. However, after having taken this matter into deliberate consideration, the citizen President of the republic has deemed it proper to make use of his ample faculties in order to reconcile, as far as possible, the sentiments of clemency and mercy to the requirements of justice and the very important measure of securing the peace and tranquillity of the nation.

To this end he has thought that a distinction could be made in the degrees of criminality of those more or less guilty. Some of those prisoners, owing to the importance of the civil and military positions which they have filled, the greater influence which their character has given them, and the grave offences which they have committed, or which they have authorized, may be considered the more liable to the penalty of the law. Others are in the same situation who, by former or recent acts, the perpetration of numerous crimes or an excess of refined cruelty, have made themselves as highwaymen and robbers, and deserve no consideration, whatever may have been the class or station they have held.

With reference to both, notwithstanding that they appear to be deserving of the strict construction of the law in this regard, on the mere identification of their persons, the citizen President, in use of his ample powers, has determined, in order that the defences which they may have to make may be heard, that, agreeably to the provisions of the law cited relating thereto, the following trials be held:

1. Those will be tried by one and the same process of law who appear on the special list of prisoners made at Queretaro, as generals of brigade, including Colonels Don Mariano Monterdo, Don Mariano Reyes, and Don Juan Ottou, because they have held important commands or have figured with antecedents involving a special responsibility.

2. Shall be tried on another indictment the so-called Colonels Don Francisco Redoné Jesus, *alias* Bueyes Pintos, and the so-called Lieutenant Colonels Don José Almanza and Don Emeterio Maldonado, together with the other persons, whatever may be their class or condition, whom you may be enabled immediately to designate in consequence of their having antecedents which distinguish them by their former or recent acts as highwaymen or robbers, or for their refined cruelty.

3. Shall be tried on another indictment Don Manuel Garcia Aquirre, who held the position of minister to Maximilian; Don Manuel Dominguez, who acted as prefect of Queretaro; and Don Domingo Paros, who acted as commissary.

With reference to the other prisoners made at Queretaro, the number of which is large, although they should be equally subject, agreeably to the provisions of the law, to suffer the penalty of death upon the mere identification of their persons, because of the two circumstances of their having been apprehended in the act of transgressing said law and engaged in an act of war also attach to them; nevertheless, the citizen President, making use of his ample faculties, and desirous, in the name of the people and as their representative, of showing an act of clemency and mercy, has decided in council to grant them an exemption from the penalty of death, commuting it in the following manner:

1. Those who appear in the list referred to as colonels shall suffer the punishment of imprisonment for six years in a castle or place which the government may designate; lieutenant colonels for five years, commanders for four years, and captains for two years.

2. The lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of Mexican birth shall be subject for two years to the vigilance of the authorities of the places which they may elect as their residence, so long as they do not give cause by their bad conduct to their being placed in close confinement within that period. They shall at once be furnished with a pass to enable them to proceed to the place of residence which they may elect, where they will report to the authority of the same. They shall be permitted to change their residence when convenient to them to do so on previously giving notice thereof to the authority of the place in which they are, in order that it may give them a pass with which to present themselves to the authority of the new residence which they may elect, in order to remain there in the same manner under its vigilance.

3. Those who appear on the list as lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, of foreign birth, shall remain prisoners until the government, after due examination of their antecedents, shall determine whether they shall remain prisoners for two years, like the captains, or whether it shall issue passports to them to quit the territory of the republic.

4. To those of the class of troops of foreign birth, already sent by you to this city, the government will direct here that passports be issued them to quit the territory of the republic. This same order is given separately, with reference to the rank and file, and even with reference to the chiefs and officers of foreign birth, captured in former battles, who are now in Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Puebla, and other places.

5. Among the prisoners who appear in the list as civil employés, Samuel Bache, who figures as private physician to Maximilian, will be at once set at liberty, and with regard to Joaquin Martinez, Luis P. Blasio, Manuel Castillo y Cos, and Demetrio Ortiz, they shall remain in the manner provided for the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of foreign birth, subject for two years to the vigilance of the authorities of the places wherein they may desire to reside, unless you may possess antecedents respecting any one or any of them involving circumstances of aggravating crimes, in which case you will be pleased immediately to give notice thereof to the government, that it may determine what is proper to be done.

6. All those embraced in the foregoing classes, after the conclusion of their terms of imprisonment, or of the time they are to remain subject to the vigilance of the authorities, shall be deprived of the rights of Mexican citizens until they obtain express rehabilitation (reconstruction) from the general government.

Agreeably to these instructions, you will be pleased to issue the proper orders for their fulfilment.

Independence and liberty! San Luis Potosi, June 6, 1867.

MEJIA.

The Citizen General of Division,
Commanding in Chief the Army of the North, Queretaro.

A true copy:

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 21.

No. 1.]

[Telegram.—From Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 2, 1867, at 8.55 p. m.]

To the Citizen Minister Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada:

General Diaz recommends that as soon as an answer is received from the supreme government to the petition of Baron Magnus, you forward it to San Juan del Rio by express, that it may be transmitted to him.

The term for the defence of Maximilian will begin to run at four or five this evening; so the attorney has informed me.

ESCOBEDO.

A true copy:

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 22.

No. 2.]

[Telegram.—From Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 2, 1867, at 9.10 p. m.]

To the Citizen Minister Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada:

I have received the telegram that General Porfirio Diaz sent me, dated in Queretaro, May 25, and I beg you to thank his excellency for his kindness in affording me an opportunity to hasten to the call of a prince in distress.

The Mexican authorities have unfortunately detained me, and I could not leave the city till to-day with the lawyers for the defence. That the defence may be complete I will thank you to request his excellency to suspend judgment for a sufficient time for the lawyers to arrive and fulfil their mission.

A. V. MAGNUS.

A true copy:

Washington, *July* 3, 1867.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 23.

No 3.]

[Telegram.—From San Luis Potosi, June 2, 1867, at 10.45 p. m.]

To General MARIANO ESCOBEDO:

About ten to-night I received a telegraphic despatch from you with the recommendation of General Diaz to notify him of what is done in relation to the petition of Baron Magnus. The President being indisposed has retired, so I cannot consult him till to-morrow, when I will give you an answer.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 24.

No. 4.

[Telegram.—From San Luis Potosi, June 3, 1867, at 10.15 p. m.]

To General MARIANO ESCOBEDO:

In order to decide upon the messages received last night in relation to Baron Magnus, the President wishes to know if the message of the baron was sent yesterday or before, and from what place. Do you know if he is waiting for the answer, or is he on the road, and where is he to be found at present? and if the term for Maximilian's defence, which you said would begin to run at four or five in the afternoon, is the first term allowed by the law, or is it a second term by virtue of a legal extension?

I will wait for your answer, so that the President may decide.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 25.

No. 5.]

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 3, 1867, at 5.15 p. m.]

To the Chief Minister LERDO DE TEJADA:

I received a message to-day from Mr. Magnus, forwarded at 7 last night from Tepeji, in which he tells me he is continuing his journey; and Mr. Riva Palacio, in another sent to a person in this city, assures him that to-morrow he will be here with Mr. Magnus and other persons who are accompanying him.

The term of Maximilian's defence, which ends at six this evening, is the first granted by the law. I say this in reply to your telegram of to-day.

ESCOBEDO.

Additional.—The term for Mejia's defence ended yesterday. Maximilian's will begin and end at six to-day, and then Miramon's will come on. Extension has not been granted to any of them.

ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 26.

No. 6.]

[Telegram from San Luis Potosi, June 3, 1867, at 9.15 p. m.]

To General MARIANO ESCOBEDO:

I have received your message of this evening, informing me that you have notice that Baron Magnus and the lawyers accompanying him will reach this city to-morrow; that the term granted by law for the defence of the Archduke Maximilian will finish this evening, and then the term for the defence of Miramon will begin. You were informed by the minister of war, on the 28th of May, that if Maximilian's defenders did not arrive within the term granted by law for the defence, you could grant him a new term, in accordance with his petition, to begin to run anew from the term fixed by law, so that he might make a defence. Conformably to that resolution the citizen President of the republic instructs me to say to you that, as the term for the defence of Miguel Miramon will continue through to-morrow, and as he is one of the parties on trial, and Baron Magnus and the persons with him are expected to-morrow, on the conclusion of the term for the defence of Miramon you may grant a new term for Maximilian's defence, to begin to run anew from the conclusion of the term allowed by law; and in such case this new term shall be common to the other parties, that they may profit by it for their defence.

Communicate this to Baron Magnus in reply to his message, which I received last night.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *July* 7, 1867.

Mr. Romero respectfully salutes Mr. Seward, and has the honor to state to him that, according to the recommendations he made to him on the 4th instant, that he should send to the Department of State the rest of the documents he should receive respecting the persons captured at Queretaro, he transmits to-day a copy of No. 48 of the newspaper La Sombra de Zaragoza, published at San Luis Potosi the 19th June last past, which he has just received, in which are

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comprehended the documents that the government of Mexico has thought proper to publish at this time respecting the trial of three of those persons. These documents include several of those which Mr. Romero sent to Mr. Seward with his informal note of 3d instant. In a private letter, dated at San Luis Potosi, the 21st June aforesaid, it is said to Mr. Romero that very soon the government of the republic would publish a volume which would contain, besides the documents referred to, the record of the proceedings instituted against those who have been tried, the defences, and other documents and proceedings having relation with the same business.

From the documents published up to this time the fact stands out in relief that the government of Mexico determined with all the clemency that was possible to it, in respect of the fate of the great number of persons captured at Queretaro.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

TRIAL OF MAXIMILIAN.

Documents about the trial of the Archduke Maximilian, of Don Miguel Miramon, and of Don Tomas Mejia, and the execution which took place at Queretaro, this day, 19th June, at seven o'clock in the morning.

[TRANSLATION.]

[Enclosure No. 1.—From the Sombra de Zaragoza, the official paper, of June 19, 1867.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC—HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OPERATIONS.

In reply to the note from your department of the 21st instant, I have the honor to say to you that in conformity with the direction of the citizen President of the republic, the trial of Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg and his so-called generals, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia, was forthwith proceeded on, observing in the judicial proceedings what is provided in the law of January 25, 1862, in articles No. 6 to No. 11, inclusive; sending to your department the list of chiefs and officers, prisoners, as directed at these headquarters.

Independence and liberty! Headquarters at Queretaro, May 27, 1867.

M. ESCOBEDO.

Citizen MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE
Of the Republic of Mexico, San Luis Potosi.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC—HEADQUARTERS OF THE EASTERN ARMY—SECTION OF GOVERNMENT.

CITIZEN MINISTER: The telegrams from San Juan del Rio have been received at these headquarters, addressed by General Escobedo, which, by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, I have the honor to send in copy, as well as the answer which I gave to them:

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[No. 1. Sent from San Juan del Rio, May 25, 1867.—Received at Guadalupe at ten minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning.]

General of Division PORFIRIO DIAZ:

At half past eight I receive by express the following telegram, which I have the honor to transmit, from the general-in-chief, Mariano Escobedo, and that of Maximilian.

A. ALCERRECA.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[No. 2. Remitted from San Juan del Rio, May 25, 1867.—Received at Guadalupe Hidalgo at twelve minutes after 9 in the morning.]

The emperor Maximilian to Baron de Magnus, minister of Prussia in Mexico:

Have the kindness to come and see me as soon as possible, with the advocates Don Mariano Riva Palacio and Rafael Martinez de la Torre, or other you may think well of, to defend my cause, but I desire that it be done immediately, for I have no time to lose. Don't forget the necessary documents.

MAXIMILIAN.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[o. 3. Sent from San Juan del Rio, May 25, 1867.—Received at Guadalupe Hidalgo at eighteen minutes past 9 in the morning.]

General of Division Don PORFIRIO DIAZ:

The general-in-chief charges me to say to you that you will please to communicate to him seasonably whatever may occur, and principally respecting the message from Maximilian.

A. ALCERRECA.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[No. 4. Sent from San Juan del Rio, May 25, 1867.—Received at Gadalupe Hidalgo at four minutes past 1 o'clock, afternoon.]

General Don PORFIRIO DIAZ:

I send you the following message:

GENERAL DIAZ: If there is no obstacle to Marquez receiving the former message communicated from Maximilian, it is hoped you will permit it.

A. ALCERRECA.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

Citizen MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE,
St. Luis Potosi:

Telegraph citizen A. Alcerreca:

Please transmit to General Escobedo the adjoined telegram:

P. DIAZ.

I received the telegram from Maximilian which you sent me, in which he shows that if there is no obstacle it might be sent to Mexico, and in reply I have the honor to say to you that I dare not do so without express order from the supreme government, it being too serious a matter.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

General of Division D. M. ESCOBEDO.

Which I submit to your superior judgment, that the supreme government may determine what it thinks best.

Independence and the republic! Tacubaya, May 25. 1867.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

comprehended the documents that the government of Mexico has thought proper to publish at this time respecting the trial of three of those persons. These documents include several of those which Mr. Romero sent to Mr. Seward with his informal note of 3d instant. In a private letter, dated at San Luis Potosi, the 21st June aforesaid, it is said to Mr. Romero that very soon the government of the republic would publish a volume which would contain, besides the documents referred to, the record of the proceedings instituted against those who have been tried, the defences, and other documents and proceedings having relation with the same business.

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Hon. William H. Seward, *&c., &c., &c.*

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Independence and liberty! Headquarters at Queretaro, May 27, 1867.

M. ESCOBEDO.

Citizen Minister of War and Marine
Of the Republic of Mexico, San Luis Potosi.

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PORFIRIO DIAZ.

General of Division D. M. Escobedo.

Which I submit to your superior judgment, that the supreme government may determine what it thinks best.

Independence and the republic! Tacubaya, May 25. 1867.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR WAR, AND MARINE.

The President of the republic has informed himself of your despatch dated 26th of last past, in which are various telegrams, referring to the coming to Queretaro of the defenders Maximilian has directed to be called in. By the telegram which I addressed to General Escobedo on the 28th of last month, advising him to send it to the proper direction, you will be aware that the government approved that those individuals should come, if they could arrive at Queretaro in good season.

Independence and liberty! San Luis Potosi, June 4, 1867.

MEJIA.

General Porfirio Diaz,
Chief of the Army Corps of the Eastern Army and of Forces operating against Mexico, Tacubaya, (or where he may be.)

[Enclosure No. 9.—Telegram deposited at Queretaro for San Luis Potosi, June 2, 1867.—Received at ten minutes past 8 in the evening.]

Citizen Minister Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada:

I have received the telegrams directed to me by General Porfirio Diaz, dated at Queretaro, 25th May, and ask you to give my thanks to his excellency for the kindness with which he has facilitated to me the means of meeting the application made to me by a prince under misfortune. Unhappily the authorities in Mexico caused me a delay, and only to-day have I been able to leave the capital, with the advocates for the defence. That the defence may be complete, I will be very much obliged by obtaining from your excellency the suspension of the trial for a time sufficient for the defending counsel to be able to arrive for the fulfilment of their mission.

A. V. MAGNUS.

[Enclosure No. 10.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 2, 1867.—Received at fifty-five minutes past 8 in the evening.]

Minister Sebastiano Lerdo de Tejada:

General Diaz recommends that as soon as the answer of the supreme government to the application of Baron de Magnus is received, it be ordered to San Juan del Rio by express, that it may be transmitted to him. The period for the defence of Maximilian will begin to run at four or five o'clock this afternoon, as the government attorney has told me.

ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 11.—Telegram to San Luis Potosi, June 2, 1867, five minutes past 10 o'clock at night.]

General Don Mariano Escobedo, *Queretaro:*

About 10 at night I received your telegraphic message, with the recommendation of General Diaz to advise what is to be done about the petition of Baron de Magnus. The President has already gone home to his dwelling, having been somewhat indisposed. Therefore I shall not be able to consult him till morning, and will then reply to you.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

[Enclosure No. 12.—Telegram to San Luis Potosi, June 3, 1867, forty-five minutes past 10 o'clock, morning.]

General Mariano Escobedo, *Queretaro:*

To determine upon the messages received last night, relative to Baron de Magnus, the President desires to be informed on the following points: Whether the message from Mr. Magnus is of yesterday, or of earlier date, and from what place he sent it? whether you know that he is awaiting reply, or has set forth on the journey, and where he may now be found? and whether the term for the defence of Maximilian, which you told me could begin to run from four or five o'clock yesterday afternoon, is the first term allowed by law, or is already a second term, in virtue of an extension having been granted to him? I await your answer that the President may determine.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

Enclosure No. 13.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi.—Received at fifteen minutes past 11 at night, of 3d June, 1867.]

Minister Lerdo de Tejada:

I have to-day received a message from Mr. Magnus, sent last night at seven o'clock from Tepeje, in which he tells me he is continuing his journey to-day; and Mr. Riva Palacio, in another addressed to an individual at this place, assures him that to-morrow he will be here with Mr. Magnus and other persons who accompany him. The term for the defence of Maximilian, which ends this day at six o'clock in the afternoon, is the first which the law allows. I say this in reply to your telegram of to-day.

ESCOBEDO.

Additional.—Yesterday finished the term for defence of Mejia, that of Maximilian beginning, which concludes to-day at six, and that of Miramon beginning to-day. No extension has been granted to any one of them.

ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 14.—Telegram to San Luis Potosi, June 3, 1867, fifteen minutes past 9 at night.]

General Don Mariano Escobedo, *Queretaro:*

I have received the message from you of this evening, communicating to me that you have notice that Baron de Magnus, and the advocates who accompany him, arrived yesterday at your city; that this evening finishes the term which the law grants for the defence of the Archduke Maximilian; and that thereupon the term for the defence of Don Miguel Miramon will begin to run. On the 28th of May you were informed by the department of war that if within the term allowed by law for the defence, the counsel for defence called by Maximilian should not have arrived, you might grant him, as he requested, that from that time should begin to run anew the term indicated by law, in order that he should be able to make his defence. In conformity with that resolution, the President of the republic has concluded that I should say to you, that as the term is running to-morrow for the defence of Don Miguel Miramon, who is one of the parties under prosecution, and as Baron de Magnus and the persons accompanying him will also arrive to-morrow, you may concede that on the conclusion of the term for the defence of Don Miguel Miramon, the term which the law indicates for the defence of Maximilian shall begin to run anew; this new term being in such case common to the others who are under prosecution, that they may avail thereof in their defence. Please to communicate this to Baron Magnus in reply to his message which I received last evening.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

[Enclosure No. 15.—Telegram from Queretaro to Potosi, June 5, 1867, at sixteen minutes past 3 o'clock, afternoon.]

To the Minister SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA, *at San Luis Potosi:*

Last night, at half past eleven, we arrived here, I and other defenders of Maximilian, and the determination to try him being assumed, his trial will be on all parts read and scrutinized with strict attention. In this trial the fate of Maximilian is involved, but you know how much it concerns the honor of the country that the defence should be real in substance, and not merely in appearance. Can such be made in twenty-four hours, when double that time is not sufficient to look over the documents which this evening are going to be delivered to us by Maximilian? A term so peremptory would make defence impossible, and we and the country could not answer anything satisfactory on the fact of leaving undefended a man who thinks he possesses in those documents one of the main supports of his defence. To prepare this a few days are necessary, which we beg the President to grant, permitting me to go and talk with him on the indications made; but for this journey I must know that my companions can reckon upon the time required to do their work.

If you, as I beg of you, accede to my wishes, on receiving your answer I will immediately take the stage.

M. RIVA PALACIO.

[Enclosure No. 16.—Telegram.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *June* 5, 1867—7 *in the evening.*

MARIANO RIVA PALACIO, *Queretaro:*

The President of the republic has taken into consideration the message you addressed me to-day, received at half past three this afternoon, and I already communicate by telegraph to the secretary of war such extension of the term for defence as the government deems possible.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

[Enclosure No. 17.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 6, 1867.—Received at fifteen minutes past 2 in the afternoon.]

The Minister of War:

At this moment, which is half past twelve at noon, I have received the following:

"TELEGRAPHIC LINES OF THE INTERIOR,
"*Received from Tacubaya June* 5, 1867, *at* 9 *o'clock at night.*

"To General ESCOBEDO:

"It is necessary that you should send me two brigades of infantry with forces ready for an assault.

P. DIAZ."

I send this to you remarking that to go from this with the force I can possibly muster, it is necessary that General Treviño should come and take command of what is to remain in this city.

M. ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 18.—Telegram.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *June* 8, 1867,
20 *minutes past* 8 *o'clock, evening.*

To General MARIANO ESCOBEDO, *Queretaro:*

In view of the telegram you sent me this evening, enclosing another from General Diaz, the President of the republic has concluded that you may answer General Diaz that at present none of the forces that are at Queretaro can go thence, because it is necessary they should remain there.

MEJIA.

[Enclosure No. 19.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR WAR, AND MARINE.—SECTION FIRST.

In view of the application made the day before yesterday, which you presented yesterday evening, asking that if Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg should be condemned to capital punishment by the court to which he is subjected, the favor of pardon may be extended to him, the President of the republic has determined to make known to you that it is not possible to decide upon the question of pardon before knowing whether the person under trial has been condemned by the court, and that in case of condemnation, if the matter should then be submitted in season to the decision of the government, to resolve whether it would or not concede the favor of pardon in such case, amid all the considerations of the case which would have weight with the government, the statement made by you in your application will be kept in view.

Independence and liberty! San Luis Potosi, June 14, 1867.

MEJIA.

M. RIVA PALACIO and LIC. RAFAEL MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE, *Present.*

[Enclosure No. 20.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 14, 1867, forty minutes past 8 o'clock, evening.]

Minister of Relations:

Yesterday at eight in the morning the council of war opened, and up to this moment, half past seven, has not finished its labors. I think that within two hours, at the furthest, I shall be able to communicate the result.

To-day I have sent from this city the Princess of Salm and various foreigners, because they were at work very recklessly, and their labors were very dangerous.

ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 21.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 14, 1867, at ten minutes past 12 at night.]

The Minister of Relations:

The council has condemned to death, unanimously, the three persons under trial. The cause is passed over to the assessor.

ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 22.—Telegram.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *June* 14, 1867,
20 *minutes past* 12 *o'clock at night.*

To General D. MARIANO ESCOBEDO, *Queretaro:*

The President is in possession of the two messages you have addressed to me to-night.

LERDO DE ETJADA.

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[Enclosure No. 23.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR WAR, AND MARINE,
San Luis Potosi, June 15, 1867.

You have stated in your new application, dated this day, that having notice that the council of war assembled at Queretaro had condemned Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg to the extremest penalty, you sought, as his defenders, that the government would grant to him the favor of pardon, or that, if it could not yet decide that point, would meantime resolve to suspend the effect of the sentence.

The President of the republic, being made aware of this new application, has directed me to say to you that, as I stated to you in my despatch yesterday, it was impossible to pass upon an application for pardon before knowing what was the judgment of the court, there then being no condemnation from which such effect might result, until the finding of the council should be confirmed by the military chief in accordance with the ordinance and laws respecting the matter; and for the rest, that I also should say to you, as noted in my despatch yesterday, that the government not altering the provisions of the law, in case that the finding of the council be confirmed, it then may be submitted in proper season to the decision of the government to resolve whether to concede or not the favor of pardon. In such case, among all the considerations which the government must weigh, it will keep in view what is set forth by you in your two applications.

Independence and liberty!

MEJIA.

MARIANO RIVA PALACIO and
LIC. RAFAEL MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE, *Present.*

[Enclosure No. 24.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR WAR, AND MARINE,
San Luis Potosi, June 16, 1867.

The application presented by you of this day's date to the President of the republic, soliciting the favor of pardon to be granted to Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg, who has been sentenced at Queretaro by the council of war which tried him to suffer the extreme penalty, has been met by the following decision:

"This application for pardon, and others presented with the like object, having been examined with all the deliberation which the gravity of the case requires, the President of the republic has been pleased to determine that he cannot accede to them, because the weightiest reasons of justice and the necessity of assuring the peace of the nation are opposed thereto."

I communicate this for your information, and as the result of the application referred to.

MEJIA.

MARIANO RIVA PALACIO and
LIC. RAFAEL MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE, *Present.*

[Enclosure No. 25.—Telegram from Queretaro to Potosi.—Received 16th June, 1867, at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock, afternoon.]

Citizen President:

The sentence which the council pronounced on the 14th instant having been confirmed at these headquarters, at ten o'clock this morning notice was given to the guilty, and at three in the afternoon they will be put to death.

ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 26.—Telegram.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *June* 16, 1867,
1 *o'clock in the afternoon.*

General ESCOBEDO, *Queretaro:*

The defenders of Maximilian and Miramon have just applied and made known to the government that the sentence of the council of war which imposed on them and Mejia the penalty of death has been ordered to be executed this afternoon. For the three persons sentenced the favor of pardon has been sought, which the government has denied, after having held on this point the maturest deliberations. In order that those under sentence may have the time necessary for the regulation of their affairs, the President of the republic has determined that the executions of the three parties under sentence shall not take place until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th of the current month. Please to give orders in conformity with this determination, and advise me at once of the receipt of this message.

MEJIA.

[Enclosure No. 27.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi.—Received June 16, 1867, at one minute past 4, afternoon.]

To the Minister of War:

I am informed that the President has directed that the execution of the guilty be suspended until the morning of Wednesday, the nineteenth. I shall carry out this final disposition.

ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 28.—Memorandum.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR WAR AND MARINE,
San Luis Potosi, June 16, 1867.

The Baron A. V. Magnus, who has exercised the functions near Maximilian as minister of Prussia, and Messrs. Mariano, Riva Palacio, and Don Rafael Martinez de La Torre, the three summoned by Maximilian from Mexico for his defence, and who are now in this city, came together to see the secretary of relations and government at twelve o'clock this day. They stated that Messrs. Riva Palacio and Martinez de La Torre had received a telegram from Queretaro telling them the sentence of the council of war had been confirmed, imposing the penalty of death on the Archduke Maximilian, Don Miguel Miramon, and Don Tomas Mejia; that the sentence had been made known and the hour of three in the afternoon named for the execution. The three gentlemen named petitioned the government to communicate at once by telegraph an order for suspending the execution until action had upon the application for the favor of pardon. Besides, Mr. Magnus asked that in case of the refusal of pardon, a period should be granted, indispensable to him, to go to Queretaro and have an interview with Maximilian. He based his application on the fact that Maximilian had stated to him at Queretaro, that in case of condemnation he desired to confide to him some commissions to his family. He added that his going to Queretaro was now of more importance, because he knew that those who had exercised functions near Maximilian as the representatives of Austria and Belgium, to whom, in the absence of Mr. Magnus, he might have confided those family matters, were no longer at Queretaro, but had been marched away to Tacubaya.

Three days before the thirteenth Mr. Magnus had spoken as well of the grant of pardon, in case of condemnation, as on the fact that he might have time to go to Queretaro to be able to receive Maximilian's directions. On the very day (the thirteenth) he had been answered on the first point that the government could determine nothing about pardon while there had not been any condemnatory sentence; and upon the second point, that in case of the pronunciation of such sentence the government could not proffer in anticipation that it would grant the time necessary for him to go to Queretaro, wherefore if Mr. Magnus thought proper he could return at once to that city. The President of the republic being informed of the petitions made to-day by Messrs. Magnus, Riva Palacio, and Martinez de La Torre, made arrangement to advise at once with his ministers about the business, resolving that it appeared impossible to grant the favor of pardon upon the gravest considerations of justice, and the unavoidable necessity for securing the peace of the republic; and that it would not be humane to prolong much the situation of the three persons under sentence, and at the same time not humane to deny altogether the petition presented for the purpose of giving them time to regulate their affairs. In virtue whereof it was determined to communicate at once by telegraph an order to suspend the execution for two days until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th instant. This order had reference to the statement of the defenders as to the hour indicated to-day for the execution, and did not refer to the telegram of General Escobedo on the same point because such telegram was not received until some moments after the order was sent by the telegraph. Although after Mr. Magnus was informed of the result he indicated the wish that the execution should be deferred until Friday, the 21st, it did not appear humane, nevertheless, to prolong the time so much, and he was answered that it had already been calculated that he could without difficulty reach Queretaro on to-morrow (Monday) night, or early on Tuesday morning. He was also told that for this purpose the government would give him all the facilities he could desire, and in conformity with his intimation the minister of relations has ordered a diligence extraordinary to be placed at his disposal.

This memorandum is drawn up that the facts related may appear in the report.

MEJIA.

[Enclosure No. 29.]

FOREIGN RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT—SECTION FIRST.

The President of the republic has decided that you will please direct that at once a diligence extraordinary be prepared to go as speedily as possible from this city to Queretaro; said diligence to be placed under the control of Baron A. V. Magnus, with the persons he may choose to accompany him.

This I communicate to you to the end that said diligence extraordinary may be ready at the hour Baron de Magnus may appoint for this afternoon, or this day's night. Independence and liberty! San Luis Potosi, June 16, 1867.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

The Administrador de Diligencias *of this city.*

[Enclosure No. 30.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi.—Received thirty minutes past 9 o'clock in the night of the 18th June, 1867.]

His Excellency Sebastian Lerdo De Tejado:

Having arrived to-day at Queretaro, I have become assured that the three persons condemned at Queretaro on the 14th died, morally, on Sunday last, and that thus the whole world may consider it, because all their preparations for death being made, they expected every moment through an entire hour to be taken to the place where they are to be put to death, before it was possible to communicate to them by means of the telegraph the order to suspend the act. The humane practices of our day do not allow that after having suffered this horrible torment, they should die a second time to-morrow. Therefore, in the name of humanity and of Heaven, I conjure you to order not to take their life; and I again repeat to you that I am certain that my sovereign, his Majesty the King of Prussia, and all the monarchs of Europe, united by the ties of blood with the prince prisoner, to wit, his brother the Emperor of Austria, his cousin the Queen of Great Britain, his brother-in-law the King of Belgians, and also his cousin the Queen of Spain, and the Kings of Italy and Sweeden, will readily come to an understanding to give to his excellency Don Benito Juarez every assurance that no one of the three prisoners shall return to tread on Mexican territory.

A. V. MAGNUS.

[Enclosure No. 31.—Telegram at five minutes past 10 at night.]

San Luis Potosi, *June* 18, 1867.

To Baron A. V. Magnus, *&c., &c., Queretaro:*

I regret to inform you, in answer to the telegram you have pleased to send me this night, that, as I announced to you the day before yesterday at this city, the President of the republic deems it impossible to grant the pardon of the Archduke Maximilian, upon the gravest considerations of justice, and the necessity for securing the peace of the republic.

I am, baron, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

[Enclosure No. 32.—Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 19, 1867.]

The Minister of War:

On the 14th instant, at 11 at night, the council of war for the trial of Maximilian of Hapsburg, Miguel Miramon, and Tomas Mejia condemned them to suffer the penalty of death. The sentence being confirmed at these headquarters on the 15th, the 16th was appointed for its execution, which has been suspended until to-day, by direction of the supreme government. It was 7 o'clock in the morning when the said Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia were shot to death.

Please communicate this to the President of the republic.

ESCOBEDO.

[Enclosure No. 33.—Telegram for Queretaro.]

San Luis Potosi, *June* 19, 1866.

General Mariano Escobedo, *Commanding the Army of the North:*

I have received the message from you of this day, in which you tell me that at seven this morning, Maximilian of Hapsburg, Miramon, and Mejia were put death.

MEJIA.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Memorandum.]

Mexican Legation to the United States of America,
Washington, May 29, 1867.

This morning Mr. Romero received a note from Mr. Seward, requesting him to call at the Department of State as soon as convenient. Mr. Romero called at once, and Mr. Seward asked him what news he had received about the last events in Mexico. Mr. Romero answered Mr. Seward that none besides such as Mr. Seward had communicated to him the day before yesterday, and those which have been published afterwards in the newspapers; but that to-morrow, or the day after, Mr. Romero expected his correspondence from San Luis Potosi; perhaps up to the date of the 15th. Mr. Seward then asked Mr. Romero several questions about the way in which the news from Mexico would come; when some later, to the 15th, could be received; whether they would come sooner by Acapulco and San Francisco, and several others. In conclusion, Mr. Seward requested Mr. Romero, in the most special manner, that as soon as he might receive some correspondence from Mexico he would communicate to Mr. Seward the news he might have.

The cause of his anxiety for such news was, as Mr. Seward stated, that the Austrian minister had called on him to-day at an early hour and showed him a telegram he had just received, in which he was recommended to again solicit, with the speed required by the case, the earnest interposition of this government in favor of Maximilian. Mr. Seward told Mr. Romero he feared very much that a hasty mediation might produce, in the present condition of affairs, some results contrary to those wished for, and that he consequently thought more prudent to wait until some events posterior to the capture of Queretaro would transpire; that, besides, possibly at this time events might have matured, and that the Mexican government might see things in the same light as Mr. Seward, and then it was useless to intervene; that on this account he wished to know as soon as possible what might have occurred, to take, accordingly, the action he would deem advisable. Mr. Romero offered to communicate to Mr. Seward the news he may have as soon as received.

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The foregoing memorandum is taken from a despatch addressed by Mr. Romero to the secretary of foreign affairs of the republic of Mexico, on the 29th of May, 1867, No. 220, mailed in Washington on the 1st of June following.

M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 12, 1867.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Memorandum.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1867.

Mr. Romero called to-day on Mr. Seward. * * * * *

Mr. Seward asked Mr. Romero when he thought of going home; to which Mr. Romero answered that he expected he could do so some time next month. Mr. Seward asked Mr. Romero, too, when Mrs. Juarez thought of returning home; and he then said that he would try to place at her disposal a United States man-of-war, which will take her from New Orleans to Vera Cruz or Matamoras, or from New York if this was possible. Mr. Romero thanked Mr. Seward for his good disposition, and promised him to communicate this to Mrs. Juarez. * * * * *

The foregoing memorandum is taken from a despatch addressed by Mr. Romero to the secretary of foreign affairs of the republic of Mexico, on the 10th of June, 1867, No. 238, mailed in Washington on the 15th of the same month.

M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *July* 12, 1867.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

Mr. Romero has the honor to remit to Mr. Seward a translation into English of an article from the paper "Sombra de Arteaga," published at Queretaro, the 18th June last, in which is given a succinct narrative of the trial of Don Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg, Don Tomas Mejia, and Don Miguel Miramon.

This article gives a slight idea of that trial, and will serve, therefore, to calm the anxiety which is felt here to learn the details. Mr. Romero thinks it due, nevertheless, to make known to Mr. Seward that in said article the able defences of those who are at rest are brought out in high relief and very specially, from which it appears that only one side of the question is presented, and therefore it may be considered as partial to the accused. In all the rest, however, the narrative appears correct.

With reserve, then, of sending to Mr. Seward the entire record of the case, or such portion as may be published, and which will contain both sides of the question, Mr. Romero hastens to transmit to him the article mentioned, which will place Mr. Seward in position to give to Congress the information it desires of the trial itself, although incomplete and partial.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

The following account of the trial of the imperialists is translated from the Mexican journal, Sombra de Arteaga, of Queretaro, June 18:

The three days' prorogation granted by the supreme government to the counsel of the criminals for their further defence having expired, an order from headquarters organized the court-martial, and in virtue of the orders from headquarters, the adjutant general issued his orders as follows:

[General orders of the division for the 12th and 13th of June, 1867.]

ARMY CORPS OF THE NORTH,
Adjutant General's Office, Queretaro, Mexico.

At 8 o'clock on the 13th court-martial will organize, and be composed of the following officers: President, Lieutenant Colonel Platon Sanchez. Members, Captain José V. Ramirez, Captain Miguel Lojero, Captain Ignacio Jurado, Captain Juan Rueda y Auza, Captain José Verastigue, Captain Lucas Villagran. This court-martial will meet at the appointed hour, at the theatre Iturbide, in conformity with article 8 and paragraph 5 of general orders of army regulations No. 37. All officers, not on duty, will attend punctually on the court-martial, at the place and time mentioned. At 6 o'clock a. m. will be formed in front of the temple of Capuchinas, fifty mounted riflemen, of Galeana, with their corresponding officers, armed and equipped; and fifty men of the battalion of the guard "of the supreme powers," likewise with their arms, equipments, and officers, both of which detachments will place themselves under orders of Colonel Miguel Palacios, commanding second brigade.

(Signed) SIERRA.

MEDINA.

At 8 o'clock a. m., on the 13th of June, the court-martial assembed at the theatre of Iturbide, and the audience was very large. The stage was occupied by the court, leaving the rest of the theatre to the spectators. The right of the once, and Mr. Seward asked him what news he had received about the last events in Mexico. Mr. Romero answered Mr. Seward that none besides such as Mr. Seward had communicated to him the day before yesterday, and those which have been published afterwards in the newspapers; but that to-morrow, or the day after, Mr. Romero expected his correspondence from San Luis Potosi; perhaps up to the date of the 15th. Mr. Seward then asked Mr. Romero several questions about the way in which the news from Mexico would come; when some later, to the 15th, could be received; whether they would come sooner by Acapulco and San Francisco, and several others. In conclusion, Mr. Seward requested Mr. Romero, in the most special manner, that as soon as he might receive some correspondence from Mexico he would communicate to Mr. Seward the news he might have.

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(Signed) SIERRA.

MEDINA.

At 8 o'clock a. m., on the 13th of June, the court-martial assembed at the theatre of Iturbide, and the audience was very large. The stage was occupied by the court, leaving the rest of the theatre to the spectators. The right of the stage was occupied by the members of the court, and on the left, and immediately opposite, were placed three stools for the criminals and seats for their counsel. The most profound emotion was depicted in the countenances of all, and the silence that reigned in the circle could almost be felt. Messrs. Miramon and Mejia were brought into the theatre at 9 o'clock in the morning, in a coach, escorted by a company of riflemen of Galeana, covering front and rear of the vehicle, flanked by a company of the "supreme powers" on one side, and one company of the 4th battalion on the other. In thiswise they arrived and were delivered over to the officers in charge of the court-room. The president opened the court. The members and the counsel took their seats, all being in strict uniform. The judge advocate, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Aspiroz, read the charges, after which was read the order from the commander-in-chief. As the trial and all the proceedings will soon be published, we will only rapidly sketch its progress, discharging our duties as historians. The previously taken declarations of the prisoners, first, Maximilian, then Miramon and Mejia, were read. Next followed the confession and charges, after which there were some slight unavoidable interruptions, such as, for example, Maximilian asked that he be permitted to call three lawyers of Mexico to defend him. He also desired Baron Magnus to be called; that he had matters of his family to arrange, and also matters of a national character touching Venice, Italy, and Austria, of the utmost importance to those countries. The general-in-chief granted the prayer of Maximilian, forwarding his despatch to General Porfirio Diaz. The latter, however, would not allow the telegram to pass into that city, on account of its being besieged, stating that he must have a special permit from the supreme government of the same, which was granted. Maximilian named as his counsel Mr. Jesus Vazquez, of this city, and Eulalio Ortega, Mariano Riva Palacio, and Rafael Martinez de la Torre, of the city of Mexico. Marimon nominated Messrs. Jauregui, of San Luis Potosi, and Ambrosio Moreno, of Queretaro. Mejia nominated Mr. Prospero C. Vega, also of Queretaro.

The counsel having read their acceptation of the defence, other documents of a preliminary character were presented and read, but the rapidity of the reading and the confusion in the proceedings do not enable us, at present, to give a detailed account of them, according to numbers and dates, or of their exact statements. We will, therefore, content ourselves only with speaking of the main ones. Among the documents regarding Maximilian, outside of the petition aforesaid, there was one protesting against the jurisdiction of the court-martial, claiming it to be an illegal proceeding against his person, inasmuch as it was based upon the law of the 25th of January, 1862, decreeing against traitors to the country; and that he, being a foreigner, could not be a traitor to the country that is not his own, and over which he exercised such high functions that he believed himself unamenable to the law. There was also a petition, directed by Maximilian to the President, asking an interview, and the answer of the President, stating that the interview could not be granted, because of the limited time allowed by law for his trial, but that he could address him in writing anything he chose to say. An order from headquarters also advised the judge advocate that any protest or exceptions taken by the accused shall be properly certified, and a copy of it given to those interested. Mention was also made of the certificate of illness of Maximilian, arguing in favor of the prisoner being removed to some other place, for change of air.

Next was read the protest of Miramon and Mejia against the jurisdiction of the court, which being refused, they again excepted to, because they were denied the right to appeal, there being no supreme court in the nation, and they asked only that they be furnished a certified copy of the rulings of the court. These proceedings having been gone through with, the accused, Thomas Mejia, was brought into court and was seated on a stool, guarded on each side by an escort of the "supreme powers." Mr. Prospero C. Vega commenced the defence. We have heard a great deal and have read much, but never have we heretofore felt the admiration inspired in us by the able counsel, filled with the principles of right most applicable to the case, delivered by the heart and inspired by the most liberal principles of our great code, the constitution of 1857. This masterpiece of oratory moved profoundly the entire audience. The points of defence were three: 1. The meaning of the law of January 25; 2. Its application to the defendant; 3. Its constitutionality. The counsel held that the law of January 25 is only applicable from article 6th to 11th, inclusive, because the balance conflicts with the law of nations and cannot subject the accused to the penalties of said law. In sketching the political status of the accused, in a brilliant biography, he reviewed his military career up to the present time, showing conclusively that he had not allied himself with the intervention. Said Mr. Vega: Mejia offered from the sierra an armed neutrality to Doblado, which he observed until the general government abandoned the capital—behaving in such a manner that he did not disturb their transit almost immediately through his camp. The same behavior he observed toward the officers of the government and their employés, and even to the troops, who were so thoroughly demoralized in their retreat that nothing would have been easier than their destruction. He insisted that the defendant was not an interventionist of the men of Baranca-Seca; that in all of his campaigns he limited himself to defence, and never to attack, remaining faithful to his flag and complying with his military duties. He especially claimed as the best point for defence that Mejia never spilt blood of prisoners; that he had very frequently in his power many of the commanders, chiefs, and officers of the liberal army; that he always treated them with humanity, to which, said the counsel, Generals Escobedo and Trevino could testify. The illustrious martyr, Arteaga, has also been his prisoner, as well as an innumerable number of employés and soldiers of the liberal government. He touched upon the political character of the accused, saying that Mejia, faithful to the proclamation of the government to which his political conviction adhered, he followed the different phases of the civil war. But when the intervention got into the land, Mejia ignored the true physiognomy of the war, and allowed himself to be deceived by its promises, believing that the establishment of a throne in Mexico was the voluntary will of the people. And, finally, addressing himself to the council of war, he spoke in those affecting terms which never fail to move the heart of the young and brave, calling their attention to the humane principles laid down in the constitution of 1857, which abolished capital punishment, and conjuring them not to stain the laurels of triumph with the blood spilt upon the scaffold. Mr. Vega spoke in a happy strain, and the obscure lawyer made himself famous before the bar of Mexico. The president asked the accused if he had anything to say in his defence. He answered no; that all was said by his counsel, but that if anything was forgotton the counsel would state it in proper time.

Mejia was then led out, and immediately Miguel Miramon was introduced. Messrs. Jauregui and Moreno read successively the defence of the accused, with but slight difference in the legal part of the defence, the same points being claimed as were made in the defence of Mejia, regarding the incompetency of the court, and the refusal of the right of appeal. A great many authors were read touching the case in point. But the main point of the defence went to establish the fact that the law of January 25 could not be applied to Miramon; he was accused of stubborn resistance to the constitutional government his pronunciamento in Puebla, his abstracting the funds of the convention, his usurpation of power, and, lastly, his last campaigns under the flag of the empire. The counsel energetically argued against the application of the law of January 25, being applied in this case of Miramon to acts committed before its passage, and for some of which acts he had already suffered legal punishment, and for others in which he had, as an accomplice of the first magistrate of the nation (for the state policy of Comonfort) and others, followed merely in the train of events of parties in the civil war. The counsel claimed that Miramon did not join the intervention, because he remained in a foreign country during its conception and consummation, without participating therein. That from a foreign soil he offered his services to Mr. Juarez; that his services were accepted, and if he failed to render the services it was because of circumstances beyond his control. But finding it impossible to any longer live outside of his native country, he returned to it, finding the empire already established; that he was then banished to Berlin by Maximilian; and, said the counsel, becoming the irreconcilable enemy of foreigners, he again returned to Mexico, at the time when General Castagny withdrew with the last of the French troops, and then it was that he took part with the partisans until made a prisoner. Messrs. Jauregui and Moreno thereby inferred that the law of January 25 is not applicable to Miramon, and that for the acts in the last period of his career he was protected by constitutional guarantees, and the law of nations regulating the right of prisoners of war. The counsel briefly touched upon the personal character of the defendant, citing his clemency to prisoners of war, mentioning some very noted instances. Mr. Jauregui particularly called attention to an instance in which he himself was indebted to Mr. Miramon for his life, upon that memorable day in Tacubaya, the 11th of April, where, among others, his brother was one of the martyrs, he being among prisoners captured by Marquez. The fatal square was formed, when Miramon saved him from the fangs of Marquez. And finally the counsel invoked the clemency of the liberal party, so brave in war, so noble in victory. Neither the counsel nor the accused having anything further to say, he was led out to his prison adjoining that of Mejia.

Next followed the trial of the archduke. Having been confined to his bed for some days previous, he was this day, if anything, worse. Mr. Manuel Azpiroz repaired to the prison, from whence he returned shortly, stating that it was impossible for the prisoner to appear, in consequence of which Messrs. Jesus Maria Vazquez and Eulalio Ortega alternately read the defence. The first part of the defence comprehended all of the legal points applicable to the case. It was claimed that the court was incompetent to try the case, that the law could not be applied, and the unconstitutionality of the same, and they strongly argued against the irregularity of the proceedings of the court in the absence of all witnesses, documents, and of proof. The situation in which the defence finds itself is incomplete. That the case under consideration is of such magnitude, involving so many points of international law, history, and politics, that the forty-eight hours which were granted are insufficient for its preparation. That the prisoner should not be deprived of the proper means of defence, and more particularly in this case it is imperatively necessary, the nature of the case requires, that all the legalities be complied with; that calmness and deliberation mark the proceedings, in order that the fair name of this republic should remain unimpaired before the world, which so anxiously awaits the solution of this social drama. Several authors were cited to sustain the position taken.

The court overruled the position taken, and forced the defence to trial, the counsel declaring that they could but would not keep silent, in view of the incompetency of the court and the illegality of the law, and then commenced giving the history of the prisoner. Mr. Ortega, who was then speaking, said that he would answer to the charges made against the prisoner, because he was forced to do so, not because there existed any proof sustaining the charges. He ran over the history of the accused, his arrival in Mexico, answering to the charge made against him as an usurper. He said, Maximilian being at Miramar, received a delegation of Mexicans, presented to him by a high functionary of the court of his brother, who came to offer him the crown of Mexico. Maximilian refused to accept the crown until the will of the nation should be known to him. Meanwhile the French occupied Mexico, and under

the terror of bayonets the assembly of notables was convoked, who voted the creation of an empire, of which the archduke was to be the head. Under the influence of the said assembly many municipalities gave in their adhesion, and these acts of adhesion were remitted to the emperor elect. Maximilian, still hesitating, consulted the most eminent jurists of England, and the college of London declared that he was elected by the will of the nation, emperor. The jurists of London, as well as the candidate, ignored the means used in Mexico in order to obtain the unanimity of the people by triumphant parties. Maximilian accepted, not believing himself an usurper, but, on the contrary, its legitimate sovereign; and, moreover, this belief was confirmed by the reception he received on his arrival in this country, unaccompanied by troops, and none with him but his family, the ovations tendered to him in his transit from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and at the places he visited afterwards in the interior of the country. Mr. Ortega denied the charge that Maximilian was there as an instrument of France; that the archduke had been in conflict with her since the agreement at Miramar; that there France asked the cession of Sonora, and he refused it, and even insisted that the article claiming this pretension should be stricken out; that he constantly opposed the demands of the French officials, and this state of affairs lasted till they quit the country. When Maximilian perceived the first symptoms of general discontent, he withdrew from the capital, and in Orizaba and Cuernavaca he called around him his ministers of state and consulted with them about the legitimacy of his election and the will of the people, and they represented to him the entire fidelity of the people. Most ably did the counsel refute the charge of cruelty charged upon the prisoner. He said the law of the 3d of October was made by Maximilian when he was cheated into the belief that President Juarez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the commander-in-chief of the French. Moreover, this law was only intended as a terror, because never was a petition for pardon presented but it was conceded. He had given orders that no matter at what hour of the day or night a petition for clemency came, he should at once be informed of it; that neither his rest nor his labors should be regarded, which was strictly observed. Finally, the counsel argued the unconstitutionality of the law of 1862, it being incompatible with the spirit of the liberal party and the rights of the nation, inasmuch as the conqueror is made the judge of the conquered. The counsel closed, earnestly asking the members, in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day, for the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of this country, in the eyes of the coming generations, that they may forever applaud the crowning of the greatest of victories with the greatest of pardons. Here ended the reading of the eloquent defence.

The brief time we had to pen this narration, and the difficulty of retaining in our memory, with precision, all that was said and transpired at the court-martial, its proper order and continuation, has prevented us from rendering literally exact the words pronounced and phrases used. We were without a stenographer, and had no recourse to the documents to rectify errors. It has been the work of a memory weakened by fourteen hours of mental labor, and we ask the judge advocate and counsel to pardon us if we have not been exact in our work as historian. What we do declare is that we have especially adhered to the truth in reference to all the circumstances connected with this case. Profound are the reflections emitted by this solemn trial; but reduced to paper by the historian, in it will be found only what transpired, and we have repeated but the words said, keeping silent our own feelings. Hereafter we will disturb that silence which we this day maintain out of compassion for the tried, and in respect for the holy mission of the reporter who explains questions, defends principles and crushes crime, but salutes respectfully the fallen, if he does not raise his compassionate voice in mercy for him.

It was 9 o'clock at night when the president announced that the court stood adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning; that the defence could not longer continue, as the court desired to consult counsel in reference to some points in the case.

June 14. At the stated hour the court-martial, having gone through the usual form, was declared in session. None of the accused were present. The president asked the counsel for the prisoners if they had anything further to advance for the defence. They answered not at present, but wished to reserve further argument until a later period in the trial. Mr. Manuel Azpiroz, the judge advocate, then read the charges against the accused, sustaining the same by certain official documents emanating from the so-called imperial government. Mr. Azpiroz united with his known ability a dignified and solemn energy which indicated no doubt as to the result of the trial on the minds of his hearers. Among the accusations against Maximilian, was found that terrible charge of having attempted to prolong the war by his celebrated decree of March 7, already laid before our readers in our last number, in which he created a regency in case of his death in any of the coming battles. To rebut the effort made by Mr. Vega to overthrow the charges by reason of the absence of any proof of the same, the judge advocate said that all the charges were founded upon the notoriety of the acts, and that notoriety was sufficient to establish the accusation; that according to article 28 of the law of January 25, it would have been sufficient to establish it as a capital offence, even previous to the identification of their persons. The absence of those records and testimony, which the counsel deem so strange, amounts to nothing. They are not needed. The prisoners were captured with arms in their hands, and their crimes are known to the entire world. He concluded by asking that capital punishment be adjudged the accused.

Messrs. Vazquez and Ortega then successively addressed the court for the defence. The first of these gentlemen carefully refuted the charges, and concluded with these memorable words, addressed to the court. "If you condemn the archduke to death, I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume toward the republic. I have confidence in the liberal armies that have rooted out the French from this soil. But I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country, as an anathema, more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this court." At this point Mr. Ortega proceeded. This gentleman is an orator. We have seen him, and were reminded of the beauties of Mirabeau. His audience was held spell-bound. He went into the case with that power of improvisation so remarkable in him. He protested against the irregularity of the proceedings. He called attention to the principle in right and law that the judge advocate should first read his petition before the defence commences, because the last words to be heard by the court should be those of the accused. He charged the judge advocate with having formed his petition from the answers made by the defence, in view of the proofs furnished by the defence, which is at variance with the legal practice and the rightful nature of all things. He reproached the judge advocate with having collated into his petition proof that had not been read during the trial, which, apart from proving that that officer had taken advantage of the suspension of the court during the night to perfect his accusation, but making points which were suggested to him by the defence—this being against all law in a question where life and death is concerned—had more the appearance of trying the prisoner on his own statements, than by the proofs adduced against them by the prosecution. Regarding the accusation against the archduke that he attempted to prolong the war by appointing a regency in case of his death, said the counsel, with earnestness and spirit, I declare that Maximilian's subsequent act of abdication at the Cerro de la Campana is in existence. On my honor, I can assure you, and likewise can the faultless liberal, Mariana Rivas, assure you, that in that abdication there is no evidence of a regency. Concerning the article 28, of which the judge advocate spoke in justification of the absence of evidence and documentary proofs, all the counsel for the defence answered in so many words, that the times of the inquisition had passed, in which nothing but the mere forms were all that were required for conviction. They never supposed that Mr. Azpiroz expected the honorable court, whose youthful members were the brave and noble soldiers of the republic, had assembled for the purpose of condemning, and not convicting. And, lastly, that they never believed that the honorable court would make a farce of justice, under a watchword, instead of proceeding according to the dictates of their own consciences. They (the counsel) scorned to entertain this idea of the brave chiefs composing this council. The idea is the offspring of the strange argument of the judge advocate.

One of the counsel for the defence, we believe Mr. Vega, asked the judge advocate by what right he annulled the order of the supreme government, demanding him to proceed according to articles 6 and 11 inclusive, comprised in the law of the 25th of January, omitting the balance, and among them article 28. Mr. Ortega read the order and made a note of the infraction. Mr. Jauregui having closed for the defence, Mr. Moreno presented a protest based upon three propositions, energetically protesting against the admission of evidence subsequent to the trial, inasmuch as the prosecution had been roused up and the judge advocate had ample notification of the defence. Without anything further transpiring, the court went into secret session for the purpose of passing the sentence. At near 10 o'clock at night the court-martial dissolved, and we are not at this moment officially informed of the decision.

The court-martial is over, and the republic, after having struggled until they brought their enemies to the bench of the accused, after having beaten them in a thousand fights, will this day decide their fate, either by approving their sentence or extending clemency. The city, the republic, the world, await anxiously the results of this terrible drama.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

We extract the following from the La Sombra de Arteaga, published at Queretaro, and El Mexicano, published at the city of Mexico:

"Having placed ourselves at the head of our army for a campaign which will decide not only the form in which Mexico will be governed, but the integrity of its territory, and the existence of the country as an independent nation, we have considered the case of our death, by an accident of war, as possible, and the possibility of Mexico, which we love with predilection, being headless in its government. The regency which we established in less hazardous days than these, depending in Providence and the intelligence and virtues of our august wife, the Empress Charlotte, has ceased to exist on account of her absence in Europe; it is necessary to meet that want with a medium of similar nature, the Mexican nation not having expressed its will to change the form of government; and the monarchy existing to-day, it is proper to establish a regency which can govern the state in case of vacancy of the throne. Loving the Mexicans as we do, we have determined, for the referred case of our death, to leave a regency established, serving transitory as the centre of union to the government, to save the country from horrid wrongs, and we recommend the Mexican people, who see in this measure the last testimony of our love to them, to accept it joyfully. The citizens which we have placed as regents are well known for their illustration, patriotism, and perseverance in the grave affairs of the state, and are consequently acceptable by their countrymen. In virtue of which, we establish a regency of three persons, and we name regents, the president of the supreme tribunal of justice, D. Teodosia Larez, the president of the state council, D. José M. de Lacunza, and the general of division, D. Leonardo Marquez. We name vice-regents, in order that they may replace the proper regents in case of need, D. Tomas Murphy, and D. Tomas Mejia. The regency will govern in accordance with the organic statute of the empire. The regency will convoke the congress, which definitely constitute the nation, after the termination of the war, by the triumph of the imperial army, by amnesty or any other means which will bring hostilities to a conclusion, the free and legitimate reunion of that constituting power take place. The regency will cease, and with it the power which we bestow upon it, by this letter, at the inauguration of congress. In the expressed case of our death, we name from to-day D. Leonardo Marquez, general-in-chief of the army, until the assembly of the regency. The Hon. D. Manuel Garcia Aguirre, our present minister of public instruction, is recommended to let this, my last will, be known to the nation, and to the regents whom we have named. In addition to our orders to the regents, we recommend them to punctually follow the motto which has been the seal of all our acts as sovereign, "Equity and Justice," to guard inviolably the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, and a politic foreign to all spirit of party, devoted only to the happiness of all the Mexicans, without distinction of opinion."

Copy taken from the original.

J. C. DORIA, *Secretary.*

QUERRTARO, *June* 10, 1867.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

THE DECREE.

Considering that if our death was to happen, the government of the empire would be headless on account of the absence of its legitimate regent, our august wife, the Empress Carlotta; considering that to remedy this great wrong, and to secure on our part the happiness of the Mexican nation, even after our death, it is necessary to leave an established government whom the nation can recognize as the centre of union; considering that it is through the freely convoked congress which will be decided the form in which it will continue to be constituted, and substitute the present one, which is the monarchy, and for the same cause of our absence the government will be deposited in a regency, we decree:

ARTICLE 1. Our regents of the empire, in our defect in case of death, D. Theodosio Lares, D. José M. de Lacunza, and General Leonardo Marquez.

ART. 2. The regency will govern in accordance with the organic statute of the empire.

ART. 3. The regency will convoke congress, which will definitely constitute the nation after the termination of the war by the action of arms or by amnesty. The legitimate and free election can take place, and that constituted power can reassemble.

ART. 4. The regency will cease, and also the power with which we invest it in this decree, at the installation of the congress.

Our minister of public instructions is recommended to inform the regents heretofore named, when necessary.

Given at Queretaro, June 10, 1867.

J. C. DORIA, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 17, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your three communications of the 3d, 7th, and 12th instant, with their enclosures, in relation to the capture, trial, and execution of Prince Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg, and of Generals Mejia and Miramon, late of the imperial army, in Mexico.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *April* 5, 1867.

I have just received a telegraphic despatch from my court, on the subject of which I should be happy to speak with you. May I ask you to fix the hour when I can have the honor of seeing you to-morrow?

I remain, Mr. Secretary, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Pro memoria.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 6, 1867.

The Emperor of Austria, my gracious Sovereign, has been informed that his brother is surrounded in Queretaro by the liberals. The fate of the prisoners after the battle of Zacatecas makes the Emperor anxious for his brother's safety, should he fall into the hands of the liberals. I received yesterday a telegram from my Court, instructing me to speak on the subject with Mr. Secretary of State, and to see if you would not be disposed to use your influence with Juarez to urge him to respect, in such an eventuality, the person of my Emperor's brother. Of course such a friendly intervention would also benefit the other eventual prisoners, particularly foreigners. We hesitate the less to make this application to you, Mr. Secretary, not only because we have confidence in the friendship of the American government, but because this government seems to have a right to demand from Juarez to respect prisoners of war, as it is in great measure to the moral support of the American government that the liberal party in Mexico owes its present successes.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 6, 1867.

MY DEAR COUNT WYDENBRUCK: With the President's approval I have this morning transmitted by telegraph a despatch to Mr. Campbell, a copy of which I place in your hands. I have also communicated to Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister plenipotentiary here, the sentiments of this government in regard to the exigency apprehended in Mexico. He gives me the assurance that he will lose no time in communicating the same to the government of Mexico.

I am, my dear Count Wydenbruck, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, *&c., &c.*

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Given at Queretaro, June 10, 1867.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 17, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your three communications of the 3d, 7th, and 12th instant, with their enclosures, in relation to the

capture, trial, and execution of Prince Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg, and of Generals Mejia and Miramon, late of the imperial army, in Mexico.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *April* 5, 1867.

I have just received a telegraphic despatch from my court, on the subject of which I should be happy to speak with you. May I ask you to fix the hour when I can have the honor of seeing you to-morrow?

I remain, Mr. Secretary, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Pro memoria.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 6, 1867.

The Emperor of Austria, my gracious Sovereign, has been informed that his brother is surrounded in Queretaro by the liberals. The fate of the prisoners after the battle of Zacatecas makes the Emperor anxious for his brother's safety, should he fall into the hands of the liberals. I received yesterday a telegram from my Court, instructing me to speak on the subject with Mr. Secretary of State, and to see if you would not be disposed to use your influence with Juarez to urge him to respect, in such an eventuality, the person of my Emperor's brother. Of course such a friendly intervention would also benefit the other eventual prisoners, particularly foreigners. We hesitate the less to make this application to you, Mr. Secretary, not only because we have confidence in the friendship of the American government, but because this government seems to have a right to demand from Juarez to respect prisoners of war, as it is in great measure to the moral support of the American government that the liberal party in Mexico owes its present successes.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 6, 1867.

MY DEAR COUNT WYDENBRUCK: With the President's approval I have this morning transmitted by telegraph a despatch to Mr. Campbell, a copy of which I place in your hands. I have also communicated to Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister plenipotentiary here, the sentiments of this government in regard to the exigency apprehended in Mexico. He gives me the assurance that he will lose no time in communicating the same to the government of Mexico.

I am, my dear Count Wydenbruck, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, *&c., &c.*

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Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.—No. 1, via W. U.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 6, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *U. S. Minister to Mexico,*
St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.:

The capture of the Prince Maximilian in Queretaro, by the republican armies of Mexico, seems probable. The reported severity practiced upon the prisoners taken at Zacatecas excites apprehensions that similar severity may be practiced in the cases of the prince and his alien troops. Such severities would be injurious to the national cause of Mexico and to the republican system throughout the world.

You will communicate to President Juarez, promptly and by effectual means, the desire of this government that in case of capture, the prince and his supporters may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war. The expenses of making the communication to President Juarez will be defrayed by this department.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Delivered to Mr. Campbell at 1.38 p. m., New Orleans time, to-day, April 6, 1867.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: In returning you the telegram from New Orleans, I can but renew the expression of my warmest thanks for the extreme kindness and promptness with which you have acted in this affair. The knowledge that your despatch will be sent at once to the proper quarter relieves me from very great anxiety.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

APRIL 6.

P. S.—Mr. Campbell's courier having so great a start, I think it superfluous to send Mr. Hotze. I shall, therefore, return next Monday to the department the passport you were so kind as to furnish me for him.

Mr. Hotze to Count Wydenbruck.

[Translation.—Received from Count Wydenbruck, 6th April, 1867.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, RACE STREET, No. 166, *April* 4, 1867.

EXCELLENCY: In order to legalize my person I take the liberty of enclosing a letter of introduction to you which Baron Sago, (Austrian chargé d'affaires in Mexico,) had the goodness to give me. I was formerly captain in the Austrian general quartermaster's staff, then major and lieutenant colonel in the Mexican corps of Austrian volunteers; in consequence of my refusal, on the dissolution of this corps, to accept the post of chief of staff to General Marquez, I drew on myself the displeasure of the Emperor Maximilian. I have made application to re-enter the Austrian army, and intend to spend one year with my brother, who lives here.

The wish to serve the Emperor Maximilian, as far as it lies within my power, induces me to address this letter to you. The position of this prince is extremely critical, and it is probable that he will fall into the hands of the republicans. The question now is, in this case, to assure his fate, or, to speak plainer, his life. To spare the world a bloody drama, and the imperial family in Vienna a terrible grief. I am not the less anxious for the fate of the Austrian legation in Mexico, the members of which are my personal friends. I know Mexico and the Mexicans.

If I take the liberty of drawing your attention to this subject, it is on account of the interest which it must have for you, and because it has nothing to do with *Mexican affairs*, with which the Austrian government has wisely had no connection. Your influence would, perhaps, succeed in inducing the Hon. William H. Seward to declare that the person of the prince must be respected, and, if not officially, at least through his influence over Juarez, to work in this direction, I offer myself to bring Secretary Seward's despatch without delay and by the shortest route to Juarez. I guarantee the secrecy of the contents.

During a year I was commander of the province of Oajaca, the birth-place of the President, and have left, as I hope, a favorable character; I stood in friendly relations to several of the President's family. Perhaps, it will still succeed to do something for the unfortunate prince before it is too late. It is possible, and my most ardent wish, that something has already been done, and probably better than my proposal. If, however, no step has yet been taken, I leave my proposal to your excellency's enlightened judgment. Should your excellency wish my presence in Washington I will come at once.

FREDERICK HOTZE.

Count WYDENBRUCK.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr Seward.

TUESDAY, *May* 28.

I hope you will excuse my troubling you so early with these lines.

The Chronicle of this morning gives the accompanying despatch as having been received at the State Department. May I ask, if this is really the case? as should the news of the capture of Prince Maximilian be official, it would be my duty to telegraph the same at once to Vienna.

I trust that should this serious event have taken place, your intervention of the 6th of April, will not only shield the life of the prince and his foreign followers, but will also insure to the prince honorable treatment and facilitate his embarcation for Europe.

I have the honor, &c.,

WYDENBRUCK.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE.

FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following was received yesterday morning at the State Department:

Hon. W. H. SEWARD:

I have this moment received the following despatch by telegraph, via Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21:

"I have the honor to transmit the following official letter:

"'SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 15.

"'General BERRIOZABAL:

"'MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: *Vive la Patria.* Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this a. m. at 8 o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and Miramon are prisoners.

"'BENITO JUAREZ.'

"Yours truly,

"M. B. MARSHALL.

"E. P. PLUMB."

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Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 28*th May*, 1867.

COUNT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, inquiring as to the authenticity of a telegram relative to recent events at Queretaro, published in the papers of this morning. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the telegram referred to, having been received at this department from Mr. Campbell, United States minister at Mexico, who is now at New Orleans, is believed to be correct.

I avail myself of this occasion, count, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Beust to Mr. Wydenbruck.

[Received from Count Weydenbruck 29th May—half past 10 a. m.]

Renew earnestly the demand of a warm intercession of the American government for release. Answer by telegraph.

BEUST.

NOTE.—The above left at the Department of State by Count Wydenbruck.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, a transcript of a despatch of the 28th ultimo, No. 31, which has just been received from the United States minister accredited to the government of Mexico, and a telegram of yesterday's date from the secretary of the legation.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 31.

NEW ORLEANS, *May* 28, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches No. 26, dated April 30, No. 27, dated May 17, and No. 28, dated May 20, were duly received.

I have no information in regard to the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian and his army other than that which has already been generally published in the newspapers. There are various conflicting reports here as to the disposition the government of President Juarez has ordered to be made of Maximilian and his leading chiefs. These are too vague and uncertain to be relied on, and therefore I consider it useless to repeat them.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram from New Orleans, May 26, 1867.—Received at Department of State May 27, 1867, 9.35 a. m.]

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

I have this moment received the following despatch by telegraph, via Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21:

"I have the honor to transmit you the following official letter:

"'SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 15.

"'General BERRIOZABAL:

"'MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: *Vive la patria!* (the republic lives.) Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this a. m. at eight o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castillo, and Miramon are prisoners.

"'BENITO JUAREZ.'

"Yours, truly,

"M. B. MARSHALL."

E. L. PLUMB.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram from New Orleans, May 31, 1867.]

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

Matamoras mail arrived to-night. No further advices than contained in my telegram of 26th.

E. L. PLUMB.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I have just had the honor to receive your obliging communication of this day, and I hasten to express to you my very best thanks for it. Although I hope to have the honor of paying you my respects this evening, I did not wish to defer this expression of my acknowledgment, and hope that you will further favor me with any intelligence that you may receive as to the subject on which my Court and myself are so deeply interested.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Mr Wydenbruck to Mr Seward.

WASHINGTON, *June* 12, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I have only been awaiting your return from your excursion to Raleigh to express to you my warmest thanks for the step you took on the 1st instant, immediately before your departure, in directing Mr. Campbell to repair to San Luis Potosi. I feel convinced that no measure could have been adopted more in accordance with the desires of my Court, with which I had again the honor of making you acquainted on the 28th and 29th of May;

and that the presence of Mr. Campbell will not only prevent any act of violence towards Prince Maximilian, but will also insure his speedy release.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration.

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *June* 17, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: During the last few days I have been feeling so very low, in consequence of the heat and of a touch of low fever, that I think it advisable to go at once for change of air into the mountains. I have fixed upon Oakland, in Maryland, and intend to remain there a short time. I regret very much that the suddenness of my departure has not allowed me to have the pleasure of paying you my respects.

Although my intention was not to leave Washington before knowing something positive as to the fate of Prince Maximilian, I yet do so with the less anxiety as I remember your kind promise of informing me at once, by telegraph, of such official news as may reach the State Department concerning the subject, which is of so deep interest to my Court.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr Seward.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND, *June* 20, 1867.

I have just received the following telegram from Baron Beust:

"Request Mr. Seward to let Juarez know, and if possible Prince Maximilian, that the Emperor of Austria is ready to re-establish Maximilian in all his rights of succession as Archduke of Austria after his release and his renunciation of all his projects to Mexico.

"BEUST.'

I should be most obliged to the Secretary of State for a kind telegraphic answer, that I may inform my Court of your readiness in the matter.

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a

letter of the 17th instant, which has just been received from Lewis D. Campbell, esq., United States minister to Mexico.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Count WYDENBRUCK, &c., &c., &c.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
New Orleans, June 17, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th instant is just received. As I am about leaving the city in a day or two, I have sent the letter of Mr. Bohman which you enclosed to Ramon S. Diaz, the Mexican consul, who will forward to San Luis Potosi.

Very truly yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *June* 21, 1867.

The good offices requested by the Emperor of Austria have been rendered.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK,
Oakland, Alleghany county, Md.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

OAKLAND, MD., *June* 21, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

Many thanks. Just received this second telegram: "Imperial family consents to eventual reintegration of Prince Maximilian. Try to let him know this.

BEUST."

May I hope that, if possible, this wish of my Court may be fulfilled through your exceedingly kind medium.

WYDENBRUCK.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. F. W. Seward.

OAKLAND, MD., *June* 21, 1867.

You have already once been so kind as to take charge of a letter for the vice-consul of Hamburg in San Luis Potosi. May I so far trespass on your good-

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ness as to ask you again to kindly undertake to forward the enclosed letter to the same gentleman?

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew my request, should you receive official news concerning the Prince Maximilian, to be so very good as to let me have them by telegraph or letter; and remain, dear Mr. F. W. Seward, with highest consideration, yours very truly,

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. **Frederick W. Seward.**

Mr. F. W. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

[Telegram.]

Department of State, *June* 22, 1867.

To Count **Wydenbruck,**
Oakland, Alleghany county, Maryland:

Your telegram of yesterday received, and its request complied with.

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

Department of State,
Washington, June 23, 1867.

Sir: I have received your note of yesterday's date, and, in reply, have the honor to inform you that I will take pleasure in acquainting you with any official information which the department may receive concerning the Prince Maximilian.

The letter addressed the vice-consul of Hamburg at San Luis Potosi, which accompanied your note, will be promptly forwarded to its destination.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Count **Wydenbruck,** *&c., &c., &c.,*
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.—Received at Willards', June 29.]

Oakland, Md., *June* 29, 1867.

W. H. **Seward,** *Secretary of State:*

I have just received from New Orleans the terrible news that the Archduke Maximilian has been shot. Have you any such news?

WYDENBRUCK.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.

Oakland, Md., *June* 30, 1867.

Hon. W. H. **Seward:**

I received yesterday from Mexico the official news that the unfortunate emperor Maximilian was shot June nineteenth, (19th,) seven (7) morning.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

Department of State,
Washington, July 1, 1867.

I avail myself of the first convenient hour after arriving from Boston to inform you that at the moment of my departure from this city on the 21st of June last, by direction of the President of the United States, I communicated to President Juarez, of Mexico, by telegraph, the proposition of his Imperial Majesty of Austria, that he would reinstate the Prince Maximilian in all his rights of possession as archduke of Austria as soon as the prince should be set at liberty, and should renounce forever all his projects in Mexico.

At an earlier date, namely, on the 15th, I had in like manner used the telegraph to make known to President Juarez the request of her Majesty the Queen of England, and of the Emperor of the French, for the good offices of this government in behalf of the Prince Maximilian.

This information may perhaps be of some slight value by way of soothing the sadness which the painful news concerning the fate of the Prince Maximilian, just received from Mexico, cannot fail to produce.

I have, &c., &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count **Wydenbruck.**

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

[Telegram.]

Department of State,
Washington, July 3, 1867.

I regret to say United States consul, Matamoras, wrote despatch June 27, received to-day, namely:

"Maximilian was executed on the 19th; city of Mexico surrendered on 21st."

United States consul, Vera Cruz, wrote despatch received and telegraphed from New Orleans July 2, confirming the execution of Maximilian, and surrender at discretion of the city of Mexico.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count **Wydenbruck,**
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

Oakland, Md., *July* 3, 1867.

The confirmation contained in your telegram of to-day's date, of the tragical event of the 19th of June, will destroy the last glimmer of hope entertained by the imperial family of Austria as to the fate of the unfortunate emperor

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Maximilian. Under these melancholy circumstances it would be extremely desirable for me to be able to apprise my court of the steps which have been taken by the United States government, in compliance with the pressing application which I had the honor to address to you on the 29th of May last.

On the first of June I informed my government by cable of the contents of your telegram of the same date, (kindly communicated to me by Mr. Frederick Seward,) by which you instructed Mr. Campbell to proceed without delay to Juarez's headquarters, with the mission to intervene for the protection of the life of the illustrious prisoner. Until the 17th of June I indulged the hope that Mr. Campbell was on his journey to execute your mission. I was then startled by the newspaper reports, confirmed by the official offer made to General Steadman on the same day, that Mr. Campbell, declining to proceed to Mexico, had resigned his post.

Although it does not become me to inquire as to the action of the State Department, I feel convinced that you, Mr. Secretary of State, taking into account the peculiarity of the circumstances, and sharing my desire to offer to the afflicted family of my august Sovereign the only consolation now possible, will not object to let me know if you have been able, notwithstanding Mr. Campbell's tardive resignation, to carry out your intervention in favor of the illustrious victim we deplore to-day.

The Austrian *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico informs me that Juarez refuses to deliver up the body of the unfortunate prince. This is a cruel aggravation of the unspeakable grief of the imperial family of Austria.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[Telegram.]

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

OAKLAND, MD., *July* 3, 1867.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

The Austrian Court inquires telegraphically whether the American government has the sad news of the archduke's execution from any source of its own.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d instant. Information upon the subject to which it relates had already been communicated to you.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

OAKLAND, MD., *July* 8, 1867.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

It would be consolation for the imperial family to know emperor Maximilian's remains are in his own grave and coffin—if possible a metallic one. This is, perhaps, not the case. May we hope that Mr. Secretary will instruct American minister in Mexico to ask in American government's name that this be done? and perhaps be present at trans-exhumation, as Mr. Otterbourg knew person of emperor. Of course, all expenses refunded by me.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 8, 1867.

SIR: Your telegram of this date is received. The request it contains is reasonable, and the good offices of the government in that direction would in every way be proper. You will, however, notice in the public journals an unanswered application of a kindred nature which has already been made by Captain Roe to President Juarez.

I think it will be well, before acting on your present suggestion, to wait perhaps a day or two to learn what answer President Juarez has made to Captain Roe's solicitation.

When I shall have received that information I will again communicate with you upon the subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *July* 11, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I thank you for your obliging communication of the 9th instant, (8th.) As soon as the answer to Captain Roe's application shall be known to you, may I hope that you may have the goodness to have it telegraphed to me, in order that my Court may be informed of its tenor without loss of time.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

OAKLAND, *July* 8, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: In consequence of certain advices received to-day by me, and in order to lose no time, I took the liberty a few hours ago of expressing to you by telegraph the desire that Mr. Otterbourg, in Mexico,

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Maximilian. Under these melancholy circumstances it would be extremely desirable for me to be able to apprise my court of the steps which have been taken by the United States government, in compliance with the pressing application which I had the honor to address to you on the 29th of May last.

On the first of June I informed my government by cable of the contents of your telegram of the same date, (kindly communicated to me by Mr. Frederick Seward,) by which you instructed Mr. Campbell to proceed without delay to Juarez's headquarters, with the mission to intervene for the protection of the life of the illustrious prisoner. Until the 17th of June I indulged the hope that Mr. Campbell was on his journey to execute your mission. I was then startled by the newspaper reports, confirmed by the official offer made to General Steadman on the same day, that Mr. Campbell, declining to proceed to Mexico, had resigned his post.

Although it does not become me to inquire as to the action of the State Department, I feel convinced that you, Mr. Secretary of State, taking into account the peculiarity of the circumstances, and sharing my desire to offer to the afflicted family of my august Sovereign the only consolation now possible, will not object to let me know if you have been able, notwithstanding Mr. Campbell's tardive resignation, to carry out your intervention in favor of the illustrious victim we deplore to-day.

The Austrian *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico informs me that Juarez refuses to deliver up the body of the unfortunate prince. This is a cruel aggravation of the unspeakable grief of the imperial family of Austria.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[Telegram.]

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

Oakland, Md., *July* 3, 1867.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, *Secretary of State:*

The Austrian Court inquires telegraphically whether the American government has the sad news of the archduke's execution from any source of its own.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

Department of State,
Washington, July 5, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d instant. Information upon the subject to which it relates had already been communicated to you.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count Wydenbruck, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

Oakland, Md., *July* 8, 1867.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, *Secretary of State:*

It would be consolation for the imperial family to know emperor Maximilian's remains are in his own grave and coffin—if possible a metallic one. This is, perhaps, not the case. May we hope that Mr. Secretary will instruct American minister in Mexico to ask in American government's name that this be done? and perhaps be present at trans-exhumation, as Mr. Otterbourg knew person of emperor. Of course, all expenses refunded by me.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

Department of State,
Washington, July 8, 1867.

Sir: Your telegram of this date is received. The request it contains is reasonable, and the good offices of the government in that direction would in every way be proper. You will, however, notice in the public journals an unanswered application of a kindred nature which has already been made by Captain Roe to President Juarez.

I think it will be well, before acting on your present suggestion, to wait perhaps a day or two to learn what answer President Juarez has made to Captain Roe's solicitation.

When I shall have received that information I will again communicate with you upon the subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count Wydenbruck, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

Washington, *July* 11, 1867.

Mr. Secretary of State: I thank you for your obliging communication of the 9th instant, (8th.) As soon as the answer to Captain Roe's application shall be known to you, may I hope that you may have the goodness to have it telegraphed to me, in order that my Court may be informed of its tenor without loss of time.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

Oakland, *July* 8, 1867.

Mr. Secretary of State: In consequence of certain advices received today by me, and in order to lose no time, I took the liberty a few hours ago of expressing to you by telegraph the desire that Mr. Otterbourg, in Mexico,

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might be instructed to ask in the name of the government of the United States that the remains of the ill-fated emperor Maximilian may be (in case this should not already have been done) deposited in a grave of his own and enclosed in a suitable coffin—if possible a metallic one. All expenses to be refunded by this legation.

Trusting that it will be possible to procure this slight alleviation to the deep affliction of the imperial family, I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State, &c.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

Department of State,
Washington, July 11, 1867.

Sir: Your note of the 8th instant has been received. In reply I have the honor to refer you to the communication which was addressed to you by this department on the 8th instant, in answer to your telegram of that date, both of which relate to the same subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count Wydenbruck, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

Department of State,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

Count: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and to inform you, in reply, that it will afford me pleasure to telegraph to you the result of Captain Roe's application to which you refer.

I have the honor to remain, Count, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count Wydenbruck, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward.

No. 36.] Consulate of the United States of America at Mexico,
February 16, 1867.

Sir: Prince Maximilian left, as notified in enclosure No. 1, for Queretaro, accompanied by an army corps from General Marquez's division, estimated variously at 3,500 and 5,000 men.

The impression among those best informed upon subjects of this nature prevails that the emperor, convinced at last of the unsatisfactory results which the present situation promises for the country, goes with the object of extending propositions to President Juarez. The main desire of his Majesty is to obtain guarantees for those who as partisans have been compromised in his service, and to resign his position in favor of the liberal party.

Enclosed, No. 11, is a copy of the protest addressed to this government by the foreign representatives against the recent contribution of one per cent., to which no reply has been returned by the office of foreign affairs up to the present hour. Aware of the result so far attendant upon the action of the diplomatic corps, I have refrained from the expression of any opinion which might positively influence the course of citizens of the United States, and the more, as the decree imposing this contribution affects American interests chiefly where it applies to the issue of licenses or patents, the tax upon which has never been greater than one-fourth of the amount collected upon capital or large mercantile establishments.

The liberals are fast closing in about the capital. Diego Alvarez occupies Cuernavaca with between 4,000 and 5,000 troops from the State of Guerrero, and has pushed his advance into the valley within a distance of four leagues from this city. On the road to Vera Cruz the forces of the same party are stationed at three leagues from Mexico. Since the withdrawal of the French army every courier to the coast has been intercepted, and the wires of the telegraph are cut in the interruption of the regular and usual communication with the port of Vera Cruz.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul in charge of U. S. Legation.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

Maximilian, emperor of Mexico: Wishing to be present at the operations of the army in the interior, and to obviate, meanwhile, delay in the despatch of the business of the government: We decree:

Article 1. During our journey into the interior, the minister, with the convenience of the president of the council of ministers, will despatch the business of their respective branches.

Art. 2. The president of the council of ministers will despatch alone, or in council with his colleagues, as he may deem convenient, matters of gravity and importance.

Art. 3. The minister, the council of state, and all the authorities and functionaries, civil and military, of the empire, will comply with the orders of the president of the council of ministers.

Art. 4. The despatch of the business of the government will be done in our name.

Art. 5. Neither laws nor decrees shall be abrogated or issued except in urgent cases, on hearing the president of the council of state, and the respective section of the same council, should the urgency of the case permit. The laws and decrees shall be issued in our name, and shall be signed by the president of the council of ministers, and countersigned by the minister of the respective branch upon his responsibility.

Art. 6. We reserve to ourselves the business of our house and court, with others which our instructions express.

Our ministers are intrusted with the execution of this decree so far as it appertains to each of them.

Given in Mexico, the 12th of February, 1867.

By the emperor:

MAXIMILIAN.

The Minister of Interior,
JOSEPH MARI.

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[Translation.]

MEXICO, *February* 9, 1867.

The undersigned, representatives of the friendly powers, residing in Mexico, have the honor to address his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, to inform him that a decree bearing date of the 1st of this month was published the same day in the imperial journal, which imposes an extra tax of one per cent. on city and country property, on manufacturing establishments, and on all commercial and financial affairs where a capital of more than one thousand dollars is invested, with the hard condition to those concerned who reside in the capital or in the valley, that even though the property is situated in other departments, they are to pay tax on it in the capital, when the tax is also assessed and paid in the places where the property is located.

Although this tax is called general, the undersigned cannot consider it as such on account of particular circumstances that caused its imposition.

The minister of finance, who advised the emperor to this, says plainly in the preamble to the decree, it is intended as a substitute for a forced loan exacted a few days before, but not carried out, because of the resistance offered, and the government did not wish to resort to coercion, so repugnant to its policy.

This declaration of the minister of finance leaves no doubt about the expression *forced loan*, from which foreigners would have been exempt as substituted by this extra tax so as to reach everybody. In fact, they are the same thing under different titles.

Foreigners being exempt from that species of contribution by virtue of the law of nations, and treaties in force between their respective governments and Mexico, relative to forced loans and extra taxes, the representatives of the friendly powers have, on previous occasions, protested against similar imposts on their countrymen, though imposed then, as now, on the condition that they were but for a *single time*; and they have been frequently renewed, and on this occasion twice within three months. The subjects of the nations whose representatives have the honor to address the minister of foreign affairs on this occasion have had recourse to their legations to claim the protection that is due them.

Urged by the necessity of granting it to them by reason of the short time fixed for the payment of the first half of the assessed quota, the undersigned are pleased to hope that the imperial government will be kind enough to consider immediately their representations against a measure that largely involves the interests of their countrymen settled in Mexico.

A large portion of the foreign commerce is now in a precarious condition, owing to the system adopted for the imposition of the patent tax, which is not calculated upon the amount of the effective capital possessed by the proprietors of commercial establishments, but for the inhabitants of the capital, in relation to the place where they reside, and to the kind of business in which they are engaged. The result is, that merchants having only $10,000 capital pay for $40,000, by reason of the place where they live—that is, they pay four per cent. when those having $40,000, but living in a place less advantageous for their business, pay only one per cent.

In spite of the injustice of this system of taxation, instead of reforming it, as was hoped, the government increased it in 1866, by one per cent., so that merchants now pay two per cent. for their patent right.

Laying aside this considerable overcharge, and not considering the troubles of the country, and the complete stagnation of business, that under more favorable circumstances constitutes the prosperity of a nation, article four of the decree cited requires, not the one per cent., but "the triple of the quota that each would have paid per year for single tax, and not double, in conformity to the last qualifications that served for the payment of the last third of the year 1866."

That the minister may judge of the injury of such a tax, we will mention the case of a Spanish subject who keeps a grocery and liquor store. He represents a capital of $5,000, as assessed by the board of 1865, for that purpose. That man will have to pay the imperial government in 1867, if not exempted from the extra tax, and if no new tax is imposed, as we fear there may be, for the remaining ten months of the year, the following sums:

1st. Patent right, payable every two months	$120
2d. For his house, two per cent. every three months	24
3d. For shop doors, three per cent.	120
4th. Patent of registry	23
5th. Three times the tax of one per cent.	90
Making a total of	377

which sum represents the third of his effective capital.

The position of property-holders who have real estate in the departments held by the dissidents is still more embarrassing than that of persons in trade. They not only have suffered, and still suffer in the present state of affairs, incalculable losses from the civil war, but the rebel authorities compel them to pay present and back taxes, established by the republican government, besides exactions and forced loans imposed by their military chiefs much too often, so that these proprietors, who certainly ought to be protected in person and property by the government, are abandoned by it, though involuntarily and by *vis major*, and are compelled to pay double taxes, which will certainly involve them in ruin at no distant day.

If the imperial government, from circumstances known to all, cannot act justly towards them, extending a hand to protect them, and preserve their interests, how can it exact from them, without violating those principles of equity and justice which they have for a motto, the payment of taxes, and even extra taxes like those that occasion the present remonstrance?

The undersigned, deeming it their duty to protest against an impost so injurious to their countrymen, have the honor to make the preceding statement and remonstrance to his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, in order to persuade the imperial government to take the necessary steps to relieve foreigners of this extra tax.

The undersigned embrace the occasion to renew to his excellency the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

MARQUEZ DE LA RIBERA, *Spanish Minister.*
A. DANO, *French Minister.*
A. MAGNUS, *Prussian Minister.*
F. HOORICKS, *Belgian Chargé d'Affaires.*
F. CURTOPORSI, *Italian Chargé d'Affaires.*
B. DE LAGO, *Austrian Chargé d'Affaires.*
B.J.C. MIDDLETON, *English Chargé d'Affaires.*

His Excellency THOMAS MURPHY,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 312.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, May 25, 1867.

SIR: The Spanish steamer Canarias sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz, carrying a large quantity of military stores and men for the so-called imperial service. The "Cuidad Condal" arrived this morning with the news that Queretaro fell on the 15th inst. Maximilian and all his generals and army taken prisoners they surrendered at discretion, according to the despatches from General Escobedo.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE, *Vice-Consul General.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram by cable, received at Department of State, Washington, June 1, 1867, at 2.35 p. m.

Mr. Dix to Mr. Seward.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD:

By special request of the Emperor, I use the telegraph to express his earnest wish that the government of the United States will exert all its influence to have Maximilian spared by his captors.

DIX.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dix.

No. 77.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of a cable telegram from you, and in reply to state that every practicable proceeding in the direction therein referred to has been, and will continue to be adopted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, &c., &c., &c., *Paris.*

Commander Roe to Secretary Welles.

[Telegram received at War Department, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1867, from United States steamer Tacony, Vera Cruz, June 25, via New Orleans, June 30.]

SIR: Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant. Kord begged for his corpse for Austrian captain, and refused. Mexico is fallen, the twentieth (20th.) Vera Cruz holds out on account of foreign legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of surrender. Am moored between Nelva and North Bastion; Jason in company. Letter by mail.

F. A. ROE, *Commander.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

Mr. Ulrich to Mr. Seward.

No. 23.]
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Monterey, Mexico, June 26, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose notice of the execution of Maximilian and his generals, in an extra published here June 25, with translation.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ULRICH, *Consul.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 19, 1867.]

Citizen Minister of War:

On the fourteenth of this month, at eleven o'clock p. m., were condemned by the council of war, Maximilian of Hapsburg, Miguel Miramon, and Thomas Mejia, to undergo the extreme penalty.

The sentence was confirmed by the general department on the fifteenth, and the sixteenth was fixed for its execution, which was suspended until to-day by order of the supreme government. It is now seven o'clock a. m., the hour at which these same Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia were to be shot.

Please communicate this to the citizen President of the republic.

M. ESCOBEDO.

[Telegram for Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, June 19, 1867.]

Citizen General MARIANO ESCOBEDO, *Chief of the Army of the North:*

Your message of this date has been received, in which you announce that at seven o'clock in the morning were shot Maximilian of Hapsburg, Mejia, and Miramon.

MEJIA.

Mr. Ulrich to Mr. Seward.

No. 30.]
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Monterey, Mexico, June 27, 1867.

SIR: Enclosed is a number of the Centinela newspaper, with translation of an article which, I suppose, may interest the department, as an indication of the feelings of the Mexican people as to the execution of Maximilian.

I also enclose "*Periodico official,*" with particulars attending his trial.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ULRICH, *Consul.*

MAGNANIMITY AND JUSTICE.

The government of the republic has issued a circular which, on account of its length, we do not republish, and in which it is ordered that all the generals of brigade who were taken prisoners at Queretaro, as well as colonels whose antecedents are especially culpable, shall be tried by a council of war, and by separate process. The same disposition has been made in respect to other individuals, who are notorious as robbers, such as Beneyes Pintos and others, against whom proceedings will be had separately, making another as well with Don Manuel Aguirre, minister of Maximilian, and the former prefect of Queretaro, Don Manuel Dominguez.

As regards the other prisoners, it has been decided that the colonels shall undergo the penalty of six years' imprisonment, the lieutenant colonels five, and the majors two.

The other classes of officers, prisoners, shall enjoy absolute liberty, with the sole condition that they shall live for two years under the supervision of the authorities, being allowed to change their residence as often as they choose, but always to ask passports, with which they shall present themselves to the authorities at their new places of residence. The nation, through the supreme government, has pardoned these, and numberless families bless in these cases the magnanimity of the government of the republic.

The law condemned them to death. The sword of justice was about to fall on the heads of these hundreds of miserable Mexicans, yet by an act of sublime generosity the blow was suspended, and not only their lives spared, but they were placed at liberty. Spectacle most glorious, which must shame those who pretend to fix upon the government of Mexico the stigma of being cruel and sanguinary.

But our government in no manner could extend her generosity, however much the nobility of her sentiments might advise her, so as to pronounce the pardon of the most prominent and principal chiefs, who have been the cause of the great evils which the nation has suffered during all these years of unjust war, but was compelled to proceed against them. To have done otherwise would have been a grave matter of responsibility to the republic, to the world, and to history, and would not only have furnished evidence of sublime generosity, but also of weakness inconceivable.

Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia have been condemned to death by the council. Have they been executed? We cannot doubt it. Unfortunately for them, reasons could not be found sufficiently powerful to allow the exercise of a generosity which would be highly prejudicial to the republic, and which would really threaten more than ever her internal peace, and put in doubt her dignity and sovereignty.

We are entirely of the opinion of the New York Herald: the interference of the government of the United States to save the life of Maximilian, and, above all, the terms used and the mode employed by Minister Seward in the negotiation, have imperilled the situation of Maximilian, and have made it almost impossible to exercise towards him an act of generosity which, although it would have thrown censures on our government would have excited the admiration and provoked the eulogies of the world and of posterity. To-day the pardon of the archduke of Austria could not be granted without incurring universal censure, those being very few who would believe that we were influenced solely by the noble sentiments of humanity and magnanimity. These same friends of Maximilian and enemies of the government of the republic would comment on this act in a manner most unfavorable to our dignity. They have always endeavored to produce the belief that the Mexican people, and, to the nations of Europe, that the republican government, is in a state of traitorous dependence upon the United States; and, with the known bad faith of these men, try to throw in our face our obsequious docility, or worse—that we but obey (for certainly such was the order of Seward) the brusque commands of the American minister, Mr. Campbell.

After all we have passed through from foreign nations, and what he have just passed through from France, our susceptibility will not permit that there shall appear upon the horizon of our country even the shadow of dependence upon any nation. Our constant yielding to foreign nations, during all the period of our independence, has not gained us their good will, but their contempt. This yielding, perhaps from the weakness of our former government, could be in their eyes only so many proofs of lack of energy, want of dignity, and of little spirit, vitality, or vigor. We have now proved that it is not so, and although really we are weak, taking into consideration our material elements, we have in the hearts of the Mexicans a germ of independence and dignity such as makes us truly strong, and empowers us to defend the rights of our sovereignty and of our independence.

Well, then, if we have given such proofs, if the immense sacrifices which we have made shall not be unproductive, if we at last are to form a nation entirely

free from all foreign yoke, if we aspire to enjoy the same rights and prerogatives as all other nations of the world, and if we wish at this new era that the principles admitted in the laws of nations all over the world be real to us also, we must not draw back in the moment of triumph. Let us follow the path which duty and dignity point out to us, guided always by the light of justice; for justice is strength, and let us show to the world our irrevocable determination to be free; and if there be one, or any nations, sufficiently unjust to desire to outrage or deny our nationality, it will not concern us, as long as justice is on our side. Why are we free and independent, if this liberty and independence be merely empty words, if it be a lie, if it be a farce? Let them conquer us, if they can, but let us not be humiliated.

But, no; it is impossible that there is a government in the world which has sufficient disregard for the law of nations to make reclamations for the chastisement of an adventurer, who has nothing superior to Count Raousset Boulbon than to be Archduke of Austria; and having been pushed forward in his enterprise by Napoleon, who furnished troops, it is impossible that there is a nation in the world that will reproach us because we have applied our laws to but a small group of criminals, when all nations of the globe must be satisfied that we have not only this right, but also to exact from those who have caused us these damages and insults a corresponding reparation and indemnity. If we were a strong nation, we would already be preparing for this; but if we had been strong, the iniquity committed upon us by France would never have been committed.

At the commencement we were vacillating between the reign of justice and benignity and pardon in regard to the archduke; but on reflecting on the matter, and in view of the impolitic (or impolite) letter of Mr. Seward, and considering the proof of obstinacy given by the archduke himself, in his strong desire that in no way the only government which the nation has recognized should be respected and obeyed, endeavoring in the document which we inserted in our last number* that even after his death the strife between the Mexicans should continue, and this even after the genuine will of Mexico has evidently been made clear to him, we believe that the execution of this prince has been made indispensable under every aspect, because it is very likely that, according to his tenacity and obstinacy, he might make another attempt and risk the peace of the republic.

No. 2.

Santa Anna's case.

MR. ROMERO'S CORRESPONDENCE ON SANTA ANNA.—1866 AND 1867.

[Communicated with Mr. Romero's letter to Mr. Seward of April 20, 1867.—Translation.]

Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.

No. 800.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

Mr. Tifft has given me a manuscript copy of one of the bonds which, as it appears, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has issued, pledging what he considers as his personal property. Mr. Tifft says that a person unknown to him took the original of this bond to his office, asking what was its value. The bond was for $500, with the signature of Santa Anna and several vignettes, among them his portrait, and the others representing his former possessions in the State of Vera Cruz, and his palaces (as they are there called) of Turbaco and St.

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*Referring to the last will of Maximilian, made in view of his probable death, appointing a regency of three persons, Lares, Lacunza, and Marquez, to carry on the empire.

Thomas. It is stated in the bond that the $500 will be paid by the subscriber in the money of the United States, in New York, on the 28th of June, 1868, the date of its issue being the 28th of June last, with an interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable at a bank the name of which was still in blank. It is stated in said document that it is one of a series of 1,500 bonds, the total amount of which is $750,000, and that the payment thereof is guaranteed with the possessions referred to, which have been duly mortgaged, and among them are specially mentioned 378 square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz. The signature of Santa Anna appears as having been witnessed by two witnesses, and the document acknowledged before Richard L. H. Finch, a notary public in New York.

Mr. Tifft, having taken a copy of the bond, returned it to the party interested, informing him that it was worthless, because the property offered in it as a mortgage had been previously confiscated.

This is the means through which Santa Anna has sought to obtain large resources to carry out his plans, but which I do not believe has produced them as yet, nor will produce them in the future.

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[Enclosure.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[No. 338.] [$500.]

[Picture.
Palace of Turbaco.]

[Picture.
Land and property in the State of Vera Cruz.]

First mortgage bonds.

[Picture.
Santa Anna.]

Know all men by these presents that I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at present in the city of New York, am indebted to ———, or bearer, in the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum I promise to pay the bearer hereof in lawful money of the United States of America, on the 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the city of New York, State of New York, with interest thereon from the 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually at the banking house of ———, in the city of New York.

[Picture.
Palace of St. Thomas.]

This bond is one of a series of fifteen hundred bonds, amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bearer hereof is entitled to the security derived from a mortgage deed of trust duly executed and delivered by said Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to ——— ———, trustees, and bearing even date with this bond, and covering several acres of property, in all amounting to about three hundred and seventy-eight square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico; together with two palaces and grounds, one situated in the island of St. Thomas, and the other in Turbaco, in the republic of New Granada.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[SEAL.]

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—
THENDEN C. VERMILYE.
THEO. WALSER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *city and county of New York:*

Be it known that on this —— day of ——, A. D. 1866, before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, and residing in said city and county, personally came Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, to me known to be the same person who executed the foregoing bond, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal of office the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

RICH'D L. H. FINCH,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[From the New York Herald, January 6, 1867.]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE G. G. BARNARD.

Novel method of "Raising the wind" for a wedding tour—Motion to discharge from arrest.

Dario Masuera *vs.* Vincente M. Juelbe *et al.*—The parties to this action formerly belonged to the household of General Santa Anna in this city. By the affidavit of the plaintiff it appears that in February last the defendants, under the firm name of Juelbe & Co., at St. Thomas, gave Santa Anna a note for $5,000 in gold, payable in six months, and that soon after it was made Santa Anna endorsed it to the plaintiff. Soon after the arrival of the general here with his staff, the defendant (Juelbe) informed the plaintiff that he was about to marry a very wealthy Cuban lady, and that he had not brought funds enough with him to pay his nuptial expenses and the plaintiff's note; that he intended to stay some time at Saratoga, make a very extensive wedding tour, and that it was a part of his plans to make a great show of wealth, so as the more surely to captivate his fair Cuban heiress. Accordingly he beseechingly requested the plaintiff, at various times, to give him up the note and sign a paper that it was sold to him, promising him faithfully, if he would do so, he would certainly pay the note or return it. The plaintiff demurred to the arrangement; but after he had again been besought by the defendant (Juelbe,) to give up the note, and had seen the delightful pictures which Juelbe drew of his future happy condition if he could only marry said wealthy lady, and it being the only way that he could raise the wind therefor, the plaintiff finally gave up the note, trusting to Juelbe's honor to pay it or return it. The affidavit then goes on to state that after Juelbe got possession of the note, he had it collected of his partner in St. Thomas, who, of course, thought that it was being paid to the plaintiff through Juelbe, the amount for the payment thereof being sent by him to Juelbe. But Juelbe, having possession of the note, took said amount and lived and is still living in elegant style with his rich Cuban bride whom he married a short time since. The plaintiff, having demanded the note, or payment of it "upon honor," thinks he has been cheated out of the note, and finds that he has lost all his rights thereon against Santa Anna by reason of his not being able to notify him of non-payment at maturity. Judge Barnard issued an order of arrest against Juelbe, holding him to bail in $8,000, and a motion was made yesterday to discharge the order of arrest on the ground that it is not such a case (under section 179 of the code) as will warrant an arrest. Decision reserved.

Coudert Brothers for the motion to discharge arrest; Royal S. Crane and L. R. Marsh, opposed.

Thomas. It is stated in the bond that the $500 will be paid by the subscriber in the money of the United States, in New York, on the 28th of June, 1868, the date of its issue being the 28th of June last, with an interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable at a bank the name of which was still in blank. It is stated in said document that it is one of a series of 1,500 bonds, the total amount of which is $750,000, and that the payment thereof is guaranteed with the possessions referred to, which have been duly mortgaged, and among them are specially mentioned 378 square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz. The signature of Santa Anna appears as having been witnessed by two witnesses, and the document acknowledged before Richard L. H. Finch, a notary public in New York.

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This is the means through which Santa Anna has sought to obtain large resources to carry out his plans, but which I do not believe has produced them as yet, nor will produce them in the future.

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen Minister of Foreign Relations, *Chihuahua.*

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[Enclosure.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[No. 338.] [$500.]

[Picture. Palace of Turbaco.] [Picture. Land and property in the State of Vera Cruz.]

First mortgage bonds.

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[Picture. Santa Anna.]

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[Picture. Palace of St. Thomas.]

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[SEAL.]

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

Thenden C. Vermilye.
Theo. Walser.

State of New York, *city and county of New York:*

Be it known that on this —— day of ——, A. D. 1866, before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, and residing in said city and county, personally came Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, to me known to be the same person who executed the foregoing bond, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal of office the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

RICH'D L. H. FINCH,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

Washington, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[From the New York Herald, January 6, 1867.]

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Novel method of "Raising the wind" for a wedding tour—Motion to discharge from arrest.

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Coudert Brothers for the motion to discharge arrest; Royal S. Crane and L. R. Marsh, opposed.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

The host of General Santa Anna in trouble—The general reported among the victims, &c.

Gabor Naphegyi, alias Sonnenberg, was arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market police court on complaint of Hans Caspar Von Noslitz, of No. 213 Forsyth street. Naphegyi, it is stated, is the present host of General Santa Anna, and was brought to the city from his residence on Staten Island on a warrant issued by Justice Mansfield. The complaint charges him with obtaining money from the complainant by false and fraudulent representation, and is thus recited in the affidavit: During the month of October, 1866, the deponent being about to leave this city for Vera Cruz, was solicited by Naphegyi, then doing business as a commission merchant at No. 45 Beaver street, to cash a draft for him for $350 upon Garcia, Sevilla & Co., Vera Cruz, he (Naphegyi) stating that he had a large amount of money in the hands of this firm subject to his orders. Believing these representations, deponent, not having the money himself, took the draft and obtained the cash from Slomann & Edyre, upon giving his personal guarantee for its repayment. Subsequently, upon his arrival at Vera Cruz, deponent presented the draft to Garcia, Sevilla & Co., by whom it was instantly dishonored, this firm stating that the drawer had not then nor never had any funds in their hands; that he was a man of no credit, and was well known in Vera Cruz as a "common scoundrel." Deponent then paid the money back, upon his guarantee, to Slomann & Edyre, through their agent in Vera Cruz. Deponent further states that when he was leaving New York and when on the steamer, Naphegyi gave him a note, telling him not to open it until he got to sea, in which he admitted he had no funds in the hands of Garcia, Sevilla & Co., and requested deponent to pay the draft without presentation, and that frequently since he has admitted the falseness of the representations he had made, but refuses to refund the amount of the draft, and that his name is Sonnenberg.

Justice Mansfield held the accused for examination in $1,000, bail being at once entered. As he was leaving the police court, Naphegyi was rearrested by one of the sheriff's deputies upon a process issued some time since from one of the civil courts, and which could not previously be served because of the defendant's constant absence in another county, it being the principal object of the criminal prosecution to effect his removal here to render him amenable to this order of arrest. He was subsequently relieved by the sheriff upon giving bail in two sureties of $25,000 each. It has been said that other and similar suits are pending or about being commenced against Naphegyi, in one of which his guest General Santa Anna is or will be the plaintiff. The cause of action has been asserted to be the fraudulently obtaining by the accused from the general of a power of attorney, under the authority of which he disposed of a valuable real estate property in New Grenada, belonging to the general, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. This is, however, not given upon positive knowledge, but simply as what has been said; its truth is not vouched for.

[From the New York Tribune, June 22, 1867.]

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: The credit of the country, and possibly the claims of justice, may yet demand a full investigation into the mystery which envelops the present whereabouts of General Santa Anna, as well as the circumstances which surrounded him at Staten Island. When everything is known—suppose such an *exposé* possible—the facts may furnish another loud "cry 'gainst the deep damnation of his *taken off*." We have strong suspicions of the genuineness of all the pronunciamentos, telegrams, and rumors, from Mexico and elsewhere, touching this whole business relating to Santa Anna and his movements.

The *exposé* of Antonio, the nephew of Santa Anna, clearly points to a conspiracy on the part of the set who had him in their charge at Habana island to prevent all access to him by his friends. We have heard that this vain old man, whose mind had become so impaired, or was so "weak," as to make him an easy victim, through appeals to his vanity and ambition, was made to believe that he was in communication with the Secretary of State, the President, and other important officers of the United States government. It is said that parties were daily introduced to him as government ministers, agents, and messengers, bearing important communications. That documents bearing the signatures of Mr. Seward and other government officials were shown to him in English, which he could not read, and then translated to suit the purposes of those about him, and that he was thus constantly duped, and made to believe himself the "coming man" in Mexico, whom the people were ready to hail with acclamation. Large sums of money, it is believed, were thus obtained from him, ostensibly to fit out an expedition to reinstate him in Mexico. That he gave a power of attorney, absolute and unreserved, over all his affairs to one of this party, who has already hypothecated or mortgaged his valuable estates in St. Thomas and in Mexico, professedly for the same purposes. With this large amount of money in their hands, and the way clear for obtaining more, it is clear that there was a motive of the most powerful kind for getting finally rid of the would-be dictator and for pocketing his gold.

To accomplish this with the least possible suspicion, the old man has been put on board of a steamer and first landed at San Juan del Ulloa, Vera Cruz. Here comes in the "report," by the way of Havana, published in the papers to-day, that Santa Anna was compelled to re-embark on the 4th on board the Virginia; that he was afterward forcibly taken from the steamer at Sisal, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to be hanged.

Now, this whole affair from beginning to end looks to us like a well-arranged conspiracy, whose object has been to wrest from the old general his large fortune, to divide the amount, and then to get rid of him by the shortest possible route—through betraying him into the hands of the liberals, after they had first put him down at Vera Cruz in the interests of imperialists.

It would be well for the officers of the government to have a sharp lookout for the Virginia when she makes her appearance at this point again, and require a strict account of her mysterious voyage.

Memphis, Tenn., *February* 28, 1867.

Sir: I am requested to inquire of you, if there is any objection on the part of the republic of Mexico, to parties going there under the influence of General Santa Anna.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. RETEHAM.

Hon. Señor Romero.

Washington, *March* 3, 1867.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, just received, asking me "if there is any objection on the part of the republic of Mexico to parties going there under the influence of General Santa Anna," I have to state that General Santa Anna has been a supporter of French intervention in Mexico; that subsequently to that he offered his services to the national government of the republic, President Juarez declining to accept them; that he is understood to work now with some parties in movements hostile to the republic of Mexico and its government; that in these plans he has not the sanction of the Mexican government; and that if he succeeds in deluding any citizens of this country, and taking them to Mexico, it would be to make them enemies of the republican government existing there.

Should you like to have any further information on this subject, I beg leave to refer you to House executive document No. 17, thirty-ninth Congress, second session.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

A. C. Reteham, Esq., *Memphis, Tenn.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State,
June 14, 1867.

Mr. Seward presents his compliments to Mr. Romero, and has the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram of the 8th instant from the United States consul at Vera Cruz.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram, via Pensacola, June 13, 1867.—Received at Department of State June 14, 1867.]

Consulate of the United States of America,
Vera Cruz, June 8, 1867.

Hon. William H. Seward:

Sir: General Santa Ana and staff—four officers—arrived here on the 3d instant from New York. Santa Ana landed in the castle San Juan de Ulloa the same evening. On the 5th instant he was forcibly placed on board the Virginia again. This day he leaves here on board the Virginia. Letters per mail.

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

Mexican Legation in the United States of America,
Washington, June 14, 1867.

My Dear Sir: With your verbal note of this date I received a copy of the telegram addressed to you on the 8th instant by the United States consul in Vera Cruz, informing you of the arrival in that port of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and of his re-embarcation for New York in the steamer Virginia.

In thanking you for the kindness you show in furnishing me the information, I remain your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. William H. Seward, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translated.]

Washington, *June* 24, 1867.

My Dear Mr. Seward: I send you a copy of the Imparcialidad, of Vera Cruz, of the 9th instant, in which is published the action of the junta, which, on the 3d instant, the principal officers of the garrison held at that place on occasion of the arrival in the steamer Virginia of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

From this document it appears that Mr. Santa Anna stated that he was going to Mexico under the protection of the United States, and had with him North American soldiers and abundant supplies of munitions of war.

The proposals made by Mr. Santa Anna for the purpose of inciting another rebellion in Mexico which would inaugurate a fresh civil war having been taken into consideration, the junta resolved unanimously to reject them, notwithstanding all the persons who composed it are Mexicans who have gone astray and had joined the army invading the country, and are still striving to sustain an order of things which no longer has existence in Mexico.

The importance of this document has decided me to send it to you without delay. I also enclose a translation of it.

I am your very respectful and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Frederick W. Seward, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translated from La Imparcialidad, Vera Cruz, June 9, 1867.]

Acta or minutes of the council of war at Vera Cruz on Santa Anna's proposals.

At the invitation of his excellency the imperial commissary the following persons having met in the city hall of the heroic city of Vera Cruz, at ten o'clock p. m. of June 3, 1867, viz: the civil prefect of the department, the generals, officers of the line, corps commanders, and the general of artillery, Don Santiago Cuevas, a junta was formed, and Lieutenant Colonel Don Angel J. Arzamendi, of the municipal guard, chosen secretary.

The imperial commissary stated that the object of the meeting was to learn the opinion of the officers present on certain grave events. * * * General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, now in this harbor, had addressed him a letter inviting him to be present at a conference on board the steamer Virginia, which he accepted, and went aboard of said vessel in company with the general-in-chief, Don Antonio Taboada. According to information which he had, the capture of Queretaro was a fact, and that the city of Mexico would probably soon be captured by Don Porfirio Diaz. The idea put forth by said General Santa Anna was to set up the republic in place of the empire, and he (the commissary) wished to know if the officers present were willing to consent to such a change, and if so, to resign their positions, as it was not possible for him, as imperial commissary, to sanction an act contrary to his announced principles.

General Antonio Taboada said that, besides what his excellency the imperial commissary had just announced, it became necessary to inform the officers of the garrison of the different phases now presented by the general situation of the country, and especially the position of this place, (Vera Cruz), whose destiny was confided to their loyalty and patriotism; that his duty as a soldier of the empire—his sacred obligation—was to defend the imperial government even to the shedding of the last drop of his blood; and that he would never consent to sign any kind of agreement with an enemy of the empire; that he was sure all his worthy companions and subalterns thought and would act as he did, and would not shrink before any opposition. Nevertheless, they considered it a duty to inform the valiant defenders of the place of the necessity there was for the two leading authorities to conciliate the interests of humanity as well as the exigencies of a hostile population who had borne a siege of nearly three months, accompanied by a scarcity of resources, isolation from the rest of the country, complete ignorance of the real state of affairs in the interior, and a heterogeneous mass of elements on which reliance was placed for a prolongation of the struggle. It was necessary to take into account the fact that the foreigners in the service of the empire were not accustomed to the heroic sacrifices and the sufferings incident to our difficult position, and he believed they would not have the same patriotic stimulus to keep their self-sacrifice up to the level of that shown by our tried Mexican soldiers in resisting hunger, misery, and all kinds of privations. Should the moment come when their money would give out and they should have no means to pay the garrison, it might become necessary to have recourse to the violent and odious measure of forced loans, which for the greater part would fall on foreign houses, and from this might grow an international conflict. Moreover, the arrival of Santa Anna in the harbor of Vera Cruz, bringing with him the necessary means, foreign soldiers, and under American protection, (as he states,) had aggravated the situation of Vera Cruz. All of these reasons, together with others which he made known, had forced the imperial commissary and himself to call together the officers of the garrison to lay said reasons before them and submit them to their consideration. Should the decision of the garrison be to adhere to General Santa Anna's proposals, he (Taboada) would resign his command and go abroad.

General Don José D. Herran, second in command at Vera Cruz, said that his decision also was to resign; that whatever might be the reply of the corps commanders it should be made with the certainty that their men would support it; that the scarcity of resources alluded to by his excellency the imperial commissary should be kept in mind, and that there were among the garrison foreigners who could not bear as much suffering as the Mexican soldier, and that with them the latter would have to succumb.

Don Miguel Salledo, chief of police of Cordova, said that he was a patriot and would uphold whatever his chiefs would agree to.

Don Juan Jimenez, captain of the Cordova dragoons, said that as a soldier and a patriot he would uphold the same to the last.

Don Pedro Martos, commander of militia, said that his opinion was in favor of defending the empire to the last extremity; that, personally, he esteemed General Santa Anna, but he could not uphold the principle which the general proclaimed.

Don Manuel Linarte, commander of the Orizaba dragoons, said that he would obey his superiors, but he would never compromise in favor of the principles proclaimed by an enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel Don Lorenzo Joji said that if their resources were so scant he would submit to the decision of the majority.

Don Miguel Benavides, lieutenant colonel of the civil guard of Orizaba, said he awaited the decision of the superior officers present.

Don Angel J. Arzamend, lieutenant colonel of the city guard of Vera Cruz, said that the people of Vera Cruz were republicans, and that on taking up arms at the invitation of his excellency the imperial commissary, it had been because the emperor Maximilian had shown in all his actions that his government was not despotic, but a moderate democracy; and that when the imperial commissary resigned his office his own command ceased.

Don Eduardo Soudriet, lieutenant colonel of the city guards, said that so soon as Santa Anna should land at the head of American soldiers his command was at an end.

Don Jorge Murcia, lieutenant colonel of the Vera Cruz auxiliaries, said that the sovereign had intrusted the place to the garrison to be defended, and he was resolved to do so; that General Santa Anna held the hearts of the garrison as a leader in the war of independence, but that he (Murcia) could not agree to his bringing American soldiers there.

Don Eduardo Figuerero, colonel of the Vera Cruz cavalry, said he wished to know if there was any positive news of the destination of the imperial army, and the imperial commissary replied that he knew nothing positive. Señor Figuerero then stated that he highly esteemed General Santa Anna, but he rejected the idea that he should fight against the empire with soldiers brought from the United States.

Don Manuel Lorente, colonel of the civil guard, Vera Cruz, said as long as nothing is known positively as to the emperor's fate he was bound to support the empire.

Don Mariano Camacho, colonel of the eleventh. I have a solemn engagement with the imperial commissary. If he relieve me of it I will take whatever course shall seem fit. But I will not accept General Santa Anna as my chieftain.

General Don Manuel Sanches, commander of first and second districts. If we are not sure of pecuniary resources I fear bad results among the garrison.

General Don Juan De Dios Arzamen, commander of the third and fourth districts. If the army no longer exists and the emperor is a prisoner, our engagement to support the empire has ceased.

General Don Santiago Cuevas, of the artillery. As this is a council of war I cannot give my opinion; but, as it has been stated that I belong to the army, and as I am with the garrison, I must reply that General Santa Anna should not be allowed to enter the place, since he is backed by American soldiers and sustained by the American government. Our country has already felt one foreign intervention, and it should be spared any more. The scarcity of means should not frighten us, for Mexican soldiers are long-suffering and accustomed to bear up under all kinds of privations. Señor Soudriet, being a foreigner, gave an example that should be adopted, so as to prevent any more intervention.

Colonel Manuel Llorente. The conduct of Señor Soudriet is very praisworthy.

Don Antonio M. Robledo, civil prefect of the department. As a representative of the government I am bound to stand by the last soldier of the empire. The patience of the Mexican soldier is proverbial; but as we have foreigners in the garrison I wish to know from Señor Soudriet how many days his men could hold out without relief.

Señor Soudriet. I think they can hold out as long as five days.

General Don Tomas Marin, in command of the naval division for Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, and Tehuantepec. If we have no pecuniary relief to fall back on I fear a capitulation with the enemy. If the republican party proclaim Juarez as its master I shall go abroad. I am totally disgusted with General Santa Anna on account of his abandoning the country in 1855, but I would rather fall into his hands than into those of demagogues, although I distrust his good faith on account of the protection given him by the American government.

Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Benavides. I have listened to the opinions of the other commanders, and my resolve is to sustain the empire. I would rather leave the country than compromise with the enemy.

As the majority were in favor of the negative—that General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna be not allowed to enter Vera Cruz—the imperial commissary declared the meeting over, and these minutes were signed by him and the other officers composing the meeting.

DOMINGO BUREAU,
Imperial Commissary.
A. TABOADA,
General Commanding at Vera Cruz.
J. D. HERRAN, *Second in Command.*
A. M. ROBLEDO, *Civil Prefect.*
T. MARIN, *Chief Naval Officer.*
J. S. D. ARGAMEND,
General in Command of First and Second Districts, &c.

General Don Santiago Cuevas refused to sign the above minutes on the ground that they were not accurate, and has published the following card:

MEXICAN IMPERIAL ARMY,
Vera Cruz, June 9, 1867.

I stated at once in the junta my surprise that questions of so grave and paramount importance should be submitted to the deliberation of a council of war. In the course of the discussion I stated, in substance, that, as it was to be inferred from what General Taboada had said, as well as from General Santa Anna's proclamation, that the latter came forward as the agent and emissary of the Washington government, it seemed to me that his proposals should be rejected and that he should not be allowed to land; that the line of conduct which the garrison should follow was very simple, as it was reduced to this, to fulfil their duty by supporting the emperor, Maximilian, until it became authentically and officially known that he had abdicated. Nor should the scarcity of means make them swerve from duty, for the history of our country abounds in examples of long-suffering and brave garrisons fighting hand to hand with the enemy and heroically confronting at the same time all the horrors of hunger and privation. I concluded by exhorting my comrades not to cast a stain on the history of their past career by joining in any disloyal conduct, or deserting their cause and thus deepening the abyss of evils from which our unfortunate country was now struggling to relieve herself. Her whole misfortune is owing to her having just begun to enjoy the fruits of her independence, at a time when she had for a neighbor a powerful nation that coveted her territory, and has undermined her political existence from the very beginning through the Yorkite Masonic lodges and other disreputable means.

SANTIAGO CUEVAS,
General of Brigade.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 14, enclosing a copy of "La Imparcialidad," containing the proceeding of a junta of officers attached to the garrison of Vera Cruz, in relation to a proclamation of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurances of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SEÑOR DON MATIAS ROMERO, *&c. &c., &c.*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 4, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: Accepting your suggestion, at our interview this morning, that I had better transmit you a copy of the communication I showed you of General Martin Cepeda Peraza, governor of the State of Yucatan, dated in Merida the 21st of June last, in relation to the arrest in the port of Sisal of Don Antonio

Lopez de Santa Anna, I have the honor to remit you a copy of that communication and of various documents relating to it, which are given in the accompanying index.

I think proper to call your attention to the following facts, clearly made known by the said documents:

1. That Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna went to Mexico for the purpose of promoting an insurrection, which, by proclaiming him chief of the country, would occasion a new civil war in that republic.

2. For that reason the Mexican authorities had not only the right to arrest him but it was their duty to do it, in order to prevent the disturbances he sought to excite.

3. That Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna disembarked at Sisal, by invitation of the captain of the port, without resorting to violence of any kind.

4. That, as soon as he landed, General Cepeda gave orders to have him arrested as a conspirator against order and public peace and sent to Campeche, to the disposal of the President of the republic, and he remains there yet.

I have already informed your department that when Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna set out for Vera Cruz he said it was with the sanction and support of the United States government, and that he had plenty of men and abundant resources from this country destined to support his pretensions; and now I must inform you that it seems true, from the annexed documents in the testimony of Commander Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, and in the testimony of Mr. Santa Anna himself, (No. 7.)

I am pleased to have this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Index of documents sent by the Mexican legation to the Department of State of the United States, with the note of the 4th of July, 1867, *in relation to the arrest of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at Sisal.*

No.	Date.	From—To.	Contents.
	1867.		
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2	June 12	The same to the governor of Campeche.	Notifies him that Santa Anna and Vidal y Rivas are sent prisoners at the disposal of the general government.
3	June 15	The governor of Campeche to the governor of Yucatan.	Reports arrival of the prisoners.
4	June 15	Mr. Santa Anna to General Peraza.	Letter written on board the Virginia, reporting his arrival, and enclosing copies of an address to the people of Yucatan.
5	June 15	Mr. Santa Anna to the citizens of Yucatan.	The address in which he offers to mediate between parties, and announces he will issue a manifesto to the nation when he reaches Vera Cruz.
6	June 8	....	The account of the captain of the Virginia and of persons present, of the way in which Santa Anna was taken from that steamer by Captain Roe, of a vessel of war belonging to the United States, and Captain Jason of an English war vessel.
7	June 8	....	Dialogue between Captain Roe and Santa Anna, on board the Tacony, written by Santa Anna's interpreter.
8	June 8	Mr. Vidal y Rivas to Don Antonio Taboada, commander of the imperial garrison in Vera Cruz.	Letter written on board the Virginia, off Sisal, complaining of events, and intimating that Santa Anna's design was to assume the supreme command in the republic.
9	June 11	The same to a chief in Vera Cruz.	Letter saying a vessel was to come to Vera Cruz from the United States, with a battalion of Irish and sharpshooters for Santa Anna.
10	June 12	Mr. Santa Anna to General Peraza.	Letter written on board the Virginia, announcing his arrival at Sisal, and proposes to General Peraza to act as mediator between him and the so-called imperial commissary Salazar, or to fight against the latter.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE

[Translation.]

No. 1.—MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY COMMANDANCY OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN.

On this day I communicate to the citizen minister of relations of the republic what is here copied:

"On the 11th of the present month, the American merchant steamer Virginia, Captain John Deaken, anchored at Sisal with the object, as it seemed, of taking in cargo and proceeding to Havana; but the fact of ex-General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna being aboard attracted the attention of the authorities of the port and caused some alarm, as was natural.

"This man's precedents, and his late stay in the United States, could only tend to stir up discord among Mexicans; his former constant passion, shown at various times in his existence to provoke disturbances, seize on the command and use it to his profit, were recollections too alarming not to arouse suspicion, and his sudden appearance on the coast of Yucatan was calculated to cause fear.

"Suspicion became fact, when Lieutenant Colonel Don Hilario Mendez, who came a passenger in the Virginia, presented himself to the captain of the port of Sisal, and gave him a package from Santa Anna. The package contained documents of such a nature as to leave no doubt about his designs in coming to Vera Cruz in the Virginia, and then going to Sisal; they were evidently to disturb the condition of things in the republic and create embarrassment for the President in his attempt to obtain a prompt and complete triumph of the liberal principle. In consideration of such proof, the captain of the port of Sisal thought proper to station several of the small boats of the squadron anchored in the bay, around the Virginia, merely to watch operations, and without hostile intentions. He then went on board, accompanied by citizen Manuel Mendiola as interpreter, and invited Santa Anna to come ashore. Captain Deaken objected, and threatened to steam away with all on board, nothwithstanding the general said the Americans had mistreated him at Vera Cruz, and he was treated no better on the Virginia. The invitation was repeated and the general went ashore voluntarily. Learning what had happened, and aware of the meaning of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna's arrival in Sisal, I ordered him to be arrested, taken to the neighboring State of Campeche, placed at the disposal of the President of the republic and recommended to the governor, citizen Pablo Garcia. I did this, because that place has more conveniences and greater security, and I was too busy with the siege of the capital to attend to anything else. After this, it is somewhat singular that Captain Deaken put to sea without doing any business at Sisal, for which he said he had come, or making any protest before the vice-consul of his nation, or any other authority.

"It is not strange that Captain Deaken did not protest against Santa Anna's arrest, because it was done peaceably, without violence, while he was on shore, nor was it in the legitimate sense of the word an extradition; but it is strange he proposed to take no cargo, when he said he had come purposely for it. In my opinion, this shows, either that the Virginia was chartered by Santa Anna, and he agreed that the steamer should leave; or that Captain Deaken left of his own accord, as he could not deny the purpose of the ex-dictator of Mexico, and renounced the right of demanding respect to a neutral and friendly flag.

"The certificate signed by Captain Deaken and the officers of the Virginia in favor of Santa Anna, on account of what happened between him and the English and American commodores in the waters of Vera Cruz, is an explanation of his strange conduct in Sisal.

"I enclose, citizen minister, a series of documents, numbered from 1 to 7 inclusive, which I hope you will communicate to the citizen President of the republic, so he may decide what is to be done with the prisoner, who remains in the fort of Campeche, at your disposal.

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IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

[Translation.]

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"This man's precedents, and his late stay in the United States, could only tend to stir up discord among Mexicans; his former constant passion, shown at various times in his existence to provoke disturbances, seize on the command and use it to his profit, were recollections too alarming not to arouse suspicion, and his sudden appearance on the coast of Yucatan was calculated to cause fear.

"Suspicion became fact, when Lieutenant Colonel Don Hilario Mendez, who came a passenger in the Virginia, presented himself to the captain of the port of Sisal, and gave him a package from Santa Anna. The package contained documents of such a nature as to leave no doubt about his designs in coming to Vera Cruz in the Virginia, and then going to Sisal; they were evidently to disturb the condition of things in the republic and create embarrassment for the President in his attempt to obtain a prompt and complete triumph of the liberal principle. In consideration of such proof, the captain of the port of Sisal thought proper to station several of the small boats of the squadron anchored in the bay, around the Virginia, merely to watch operations, and without hostile intentions. He then went on board, accompanied by citizen Manuel Mendiola as interpreter, and invited Santa Anna to come ashore. Captain Deaken objected, and threatened to steam away with all on board, nothwithstanding the general said the Americans had mistreated him at Vera Cruz, and he was treated no better on the Virginia. The invitation was repeated and the general went ashore voluntarily. Learning what had happened, and aware of the meaning of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna's arrival in Sisal, I ordered him to be arrested, taken to the neighboring State of Campeche, placed at the disposal of the President of the republic and recommended to the governor, citizen Pablo Garcia. I did this, because that place has more conveniences and greater security, and I was too busy with the siege of the capital to attend to anything else. After this, it is somewhat singular that Captain Deaken put to sea without doing any business at Sisal, for which he said he had come, or making any protest before the vice-consul of his nation, or any other authority.

"It is not strange that Captain Deaken did not protest against Santa Anna's arrest, because it was done peaceably, without violence, while he was on shore, nor was it in the legitimate sense of the word an extradition; but it is strange he proposed to take no cargo, when he said he had come purposely for it. In my opinion, this shows, either that the Virginia was chartered by Santa Anna, and he agreed that the steamer should leave; or that Captain Deaken left of his own accord, as he could not deny the purpose of the ex-dictator of Mexico, and renounced the right of demanding respect to a neutral and friendly flag.

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"I enclose, citizen minister, a series of documents, numbered from 1 to 7 inclusive, which I hope you will communicate to the citizen President of the republic, so he may decide what is to be done with the prisoner, who remains in the fort of Campeche, at your disposal.

"I embrace this opportunity, citizen minister, to repeat to you the assurances of my attentive consideration and respect."

And I have the honor to transmit this to you, for your information, that you may know what happened to ex-General Santa Anna in Sisal, and may be able to give, in case of necessity, the proper explanations to the cabinet in Washington.

In conclusion, I protest to you the assurances of my high regard.

Independence and liberty! Merida, 21 June, 1867.

M. CEPEDA.

E. Ancona, *Secretary.*

Citizen Matias Romero,
Minister of the Mexican Republic, in Washington.

Washington, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 2.—Mexican republic.—government and military commandancy of the free and sovereign state of yucatan.

At this moment, seven o'clock in the evening, I have just received an official communication from the military commander of Sisal, informing me that ex-General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and his father-in-law, L. G. Vidal y Rivas, had been captured on board the American steamer Virginia. I have official documents in my possession, of which I will send you copies, proving in an undoubted manner that Santa Anna, after his many crimes, attempted a political movement against the legitimate government of the republic; and as the present condition of this State does not offer a secure place of imprisonment for those two individuals, I send them to you in charge of Commander Luis I. Gomez, who receives them in the war canoes Hidalgo and Republicana, that you may confine them in your fortress till the supreme government of the nation disposes of them. I report the event to the government that it may act in the case as may seem most expedient. I hope your patriotism will induce you to lend this service to the nation with zeal and pleasure.

Independence and liberty! Merida, June 12, 1867.

M. CEPEDA.

Citizen Governor and Military Commander
of the State of Campeche.

Washington, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 3.—Mexican republic.—government and military commandancy of the state of campeche.

The persons of ex-General Santa Anna, and his secretary L. G. de Vidal y Rivas, were captured in the port of Sisal, on board the American steamer Virginia and as there is no safe prison for them in this State, they were delivered yesterday to citizen Luis I. Gomez, commanding the canoe Hidalgo, who brought them here and placed them in safe custody, till the supreme government of the republic shall decide what is to be done with them, as he states in his despatch of the 12th instant.

Independence and liberty! Campeche, June 15, 1867.

P. GARCIA.

Francisco Carvajal, *Secretary.*

The Governor and Military Commander
of the State of Yucatan, in Merida.

Merida, *June* 21, 1867.

A true copy:

E. ANCONA.

Washington, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.—Mexican republic.—government office of the free and sovereign state of yucatan.

[Document No. 1.]

On board the Steamer Virginia, off Sisal,
June 11, 1867.

My Worthy Compatriot and Old Friend: Taking advantage of Lieutenant Colonel Hilario Mendez's visit to your city, I have the pleasure to address you, after so long a time, to remind you I have not forgotten you and esteem you as much as ever.

Mr. Mendez knows what happened to me in front of Vera Cruz, and he will tell you all about it. I send you the sworn declaration of the captain of the steamer Virginia, and other persons present, in reference to the outrage perpetrated upon my person, on the evening of the 7th of this present month. I also enclose a copy of the conversation that took place between me and the commander of the American war steamer Tacony, on board that vessel, so that you may have the interesting documents printed for circulation here, while I have them printed and circulated in Havana and the United States. I hope you will join me in my indignation against Commander Roe, for his insults and indignities to me under his cannons; for, after all, you are a good Mexican, and cannot remain indifferent to the insults and outrages that insolent foreigners heap upon us, taking advantage of our continued internal dissensions.

If I do not get back to Vera Cruz soon, in a war steamer or merchant vessel, I shall remain some time in Havana, and whether I am in that city or Vera Cruz, I shall be at your service.

Your grateful and affectionate friend and servant, who wishes you everlasting happiness,

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

General Martin Pareza.

Postscript.—I also enclose a copy of the address I thought proper to make to the Yucatans, when I was in front of Sisal, lest the copies I sent you at the time

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

may not have reached you. If you are pleased with it, be so kind as to have it published and circulated. Adieu.

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

An authentic copy:

E. ANCONA, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 5.—MEXICAN REPUBLIC,—OFFICE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN.

[Document No. 2.]

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, general of division of the national armies well merited of his country, &c., &c., to his fellow-citizens.

YUCATECOS! Finding myself so near you, on my way to my native land, I anxiously greet you, with profound emotion, grieved to behold the immense contrast between our situations then and our conditions at the present time.

You will remember that in the years 1824 and 1825, I had the honor to hold the highest civil and military office in this peninsula, and to receive friendly demonstrations from you that will never be forgotten.

One year ago I went to the United States with the patriotic intentions of seeking aid for our brothers struggling so gallantly against an invading force that has succeeded in getting a foothold on our lovely land in a most inexplicable manner. This is not the time to explain my trials and unexpected difficulties in the efforts to succeed in my noble and patriotic enterprise. Now the French have disappeared from the scene there is a new perspective, and other troubles and conflicts are coming on the stage to try us Mexicans.

I will remember you when I get to Vera Cruz. I will address our nation from that point. In the mean time, I hope you will receive my friendly suggestions in the benevolence of former days. Put off the hostile attitude of brother against brother. We are all Mexicans, and it is better for us to agree. Let not evil passions overcome us. My mission among you, my brothers, is one of peace and friendship. At the last moment I come to mediate among the discordant members of the family. Fellow-countrymen, I pray you help my inspirations with your patriotic efforts; my aims are truly Mexican. Let us practice self-denial; let us make some small sacrifices, and I am sure we will succeed in restoring our cherished country to its former position of honor and glory, and give it new days of prosperity and progress.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER VIRGINIA,
In the waters of Sisal, June 21, 1867.

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

A true copy:

E. ANCONA, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 6.—MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN.

[Document No. 3.]

Sworn declaration of the captain of the steamer Virginia, of the United States of the north, and of persons present, and witnesses of the outrage perpetrated upon the person of his excellency General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who was on board the Virginia, anchored in the roads of Vera Cruz, near the castle of San Juan de Uloa, and alongside the Mexican war steamer Tabasco.

On Friday, the 7th instant, at half-past three in the afternoon, a boat from the English war steamer Jason suddenly came alongside the steamer Virginia. The Jason was moored near Sacrificios island; its commander was Mr. Murray Aynsly, and its crew consisted of thirteen seamen and two officers. The commander of the United States war steamer was Mr. F. A. Roe.

Commander Roe asked Captain Deaken, of the Virginia, for Santa Anna. The captain replied: "Here is General Santa Anna," who was seated on the quarter-deck. Mr. Roe asked if there was an interpreter present, when the purser of the vessel, Mr. Edward E. Austin, immediately came up. Commander Roe then said to General Santa Anna, through the interpreter, that he was invited on board the vessel anchored at Sacrificios.

The general was surprised at this invitation from an uncouth stranger whom he had never before seen, and asked him why he wanted him to go on board of his vessel. Roe rudely replied: "If you won't go voluntarily, we will take you by force." The general politely replied he did not see what right Mr. Roe had to use violence towards him, as he was not in his jurisdiction, and was preparing to land on his native shore, where his countrymen were expecting him.

A dispute ensued, and Roe was so angry the English commander, Aynsley, advised him to be more moderate in his language to the general.

General Santa Anna had offered the gentlemen seats when they came aboard, but as they continued to stand, he took a seat and asked an explanation of their singular conduct. Commander Roe replied, in a haughty tone, that he had no explanations to make; it was an order, and if not voluntarily obeyed, he would be taken by force. It was no time for compliments, and he wanted none. In fact, two sailors then advanced towards the general in a menacing manner. Some of his retinue interfered, and told the general what the men intended to do. With the energy and dignity peculiar to him, the general protested against these acts of violence and tyranny in his own country, in a Mexican port, in view of his flag, and in presence of Mexican authorities. As the Jason's men were still in a threatening attitude, the commander of the Nostite, one of the general's aids, came up and said in a low tone: "I think it most prudent, general, for you to take my arm and get into the boat, rather than let those men put their hands upon you." The general did not object, and got into the British boat, accompanied by his interpreter, Edward Gottlieb, and his body-servant, and was taken on board the war steamer Tacony, at Sacrificios.

Before leaving, General Santa Anna charged one of his aids to inform his secretary, Colonel Luis de Vidal y Ruiz, who was then in the city of Vera Cruz, of all that had happened. As soon as he heard of it, he went to see the commissary, Don Domingo Bureau, and told him of all that had happened, depicting in a vivid manner the great disrespect shown to the authorities in sight of the town, and in presence of Mexican officials. The commissary said he could do nothing, lest the two steamers might bombard the city. Mr. Vidal y Rivas then went to see Mr. Saulnier, the United States consul, to make a formal protest before him against the outrage. But the consul only replied that what had taken place had been done without his knowledge, and, moreover, he had just been assured that General Santa Anna would be released the next day.

The captain of the Virginia was ordered to weigh anchor and quit Vera Cruz the next day, after coming to Sacrificios to take the general on board. This was done at noon the next day, and at one we left Sacrificios, followed by the United States steamer Tacony. The whole country around Vera Cruz, as well as the city garrison, and the forts, were profoundly indignant at this event, considering it an insult to the dignity of the place, and a grave offence against a person so popular as Santa Anna is there, and just at a time when it was rumored that the authorities were preparing to receive him as a distinguished leader of independence, respected without distinction of parties, and which reception was prevented by seizing him, and carrying him away from the country. It was for that very purpose that General Santa Anna was waiting on board the Virginia till public acts should proclaim the republic, and thus the good old government of the nation be restored, and peace established without shedding a drop of blood. The authorities had frequently been on board to visit him, and satisfaction and confidence were depicted in the countenances of everybody.

Each one of the persons who sign this is responsible with his name for what he witnessed.

Signed on board the steamer Virginia, en route for Sisal, the 8th of June, 1867.

JOHN DEAKEN,
EDWARD E. AUSTIN, *Purser.*
GEORGE SLOAN, *First Mate.*
THOMAS M. DEAKEN, *Second Mate.*
G. G. WILSON, *First Engineer.*
L. G. VIDAL Y RIVAS, *His Excellency's Sec'y.*
J. B. DE NOSTITZ, *Commander of E. M.*
L. LUTTWITZ, *Captain.*
EDWARD SATTIEL, *Interpreter.*

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

A true copy:

E. ANCONA.

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.—MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OFFICE OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN.

[Document No. 4.]

Dialogue between Commander F. A. Roe, of the steamer of war Tacony, and General Santa Anna, on board said steamer, through the interpreter, Edward Gottlieb.

COMMANDER ROE. General, here you have my room, where you will be comfortable, and can ask for what you want.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA. Thank you, commander; but I wish to know, first, why you took me forcibly from the Virginia, and prevented me from going ashore, as I intended. Without being at war, why have you taken me prisoner?

COMMANDER. No, general, you are not a prisoner. I wished to spare the shedding of blood in Vera Cruz, when enough has been shed in the country already.

GENERAL. But by what authority and right do you thus proceed against my person, when I am a Mexican returning to my country after a long absence, with the intention of serving it, as I have always done, and now as a mediator for the restoration of peace?

COMMANDER. It has been said in the city, that the general was sent by my government—referring to a conversation of the general with the American consul, in presence of the English consul—and it is my duty to prove the contrary, having an understanding with General Benavides.

GENERAL. It is not true that I said I was sent, for the government at Washington could not employ me, nor would I obey the commands of a government not my own. I heard that the American consul prevaricated for the purpose of preventing me from landing, and I thought proper to satisfy him, and dispose him to a neutrality he ought to observe; for that purpose I said to him, substantially, that my mission was one of entire peace, and that his President was not ignorant of my journey, nor of my intentions.

COMMANDER. Well, but your presence prevented the surrender of the city to Gen. Benavides, who was besieging it, after Commissioner Bureau had agreed to it.

GENERAL. And what is it to you whether the city is held by this or that Mexican, when you have no right to interfere in Mexican affairs? I doubt if your government will approve of your conduct; and, besides, what is the reason of your insult to my person, this evening? As long as I am compelled to remain in this ship I will consider myself a prisoner.

COMMANDER. I have acted as I thought proper, (said the commander, angrily;) I have no more explanations to make, and he got up.

GENERAL. Will you use force against me? I have no rifled cannons, and consequently you have me completely in your power.

COMMANDER. Good-night, general; you have my room to rest in, and you can call for what you want; and taking off his cap, he bowed politely.

General Santa Anna spent most of the night in a chair, and took nothing that was offered him. At ten o'clock next day an officer told him that he could now get on board the Virginia, that had come to Sacrificios for him; but he could not go to Vera Cruz, however much he might wish it; he might go to Sisal, to Havana, or to the United States, and of course the vessel could go to any of those places.

The general again angrily protested against the violence used toward him, and declared he would inform the government at Washington of the outrage to him, and would demand satisfaction, and publish an account of the disgraceful acts; and he then went on board the Virginia, that had brought him to this city.

On board the steamer Virginia, this 8th day June, 1867.

The interpreter of his excellency General Santa Anna,

EDWARD GOTTLIEB.

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

A true copy:

E. ANCONA, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 8.—MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OFFICE OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN.

[Document No. 5.]

ON BOARD THE STEAMER VIRGINIA,
In front of Sisal, June 11, 1867.

VERY DEAR SIR AND ESTEEMED FRIEND: The passengers that embarked in this vessel have expressed to us the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of that place; and I myself, on quitting the wharf, was grieved to see tears shed by old soldiers, annoyed at the flagrant disrespect, feloniously executed. The garrison, as well as the inhabitants of that city, must be in despair from anxious expectation and uncertainty, easy to understand when we have witnessed their spontaneous sensations of enthusiasm and sympathy.

On the other hand, while I consider your decided intention, and that of the other friends we have in your city, and on reflecting that the affairs of Mexico can have no other favorable solution, and no other guarantee than that which we propose to give by means of our leader, with the influence of his name and his gift of command, I am persuaded to write to you, to ask you to tell us frankly, without the loss of a moment, if the situation can be commanded till our return; and if that can be done, whether we may expect better success in the realization of our undertaking. I think it indispensable, very necessary, to remind them that you do not permit them to be delivered up to their enemies, bearing in mind that they do not know how to pardon, nor to keep their promises, and that you will surely be sacrificed as soon as you are disarmed. The safest way, in fact the only way, is that pointed out to you by the general. His intention is to return to your port without delay, in a war steamer or merchant steamer. Let this notice serve as a guide to you in the management of affairs.

Why were we not assisted by you in the night of the 8th and 9th, as we expected to have been? As Mr. Bureau recommended us to do everything through you, we did so; but our good desires were also frustrated that time. I hope you will write to me by the bearer of this, who will give you further particulars of our affairs. We shall have reason to rejoice that we have done much more than was expected of us by any one. And it is because we see the dark prospects in the future, and are trying to anticipate and prevent coming ills.

It is with pleasure that I sign myself your devoted friend and servant, who wishes you all happiness,

L. G. DE VIDAL Y RIVAS.

Give my respects to all my friends, not forgetting General Perez Gomez, General Herran, &c., &c.

The general, who cannot write, from a slight indisposition caused by a bilious attack, sends his regards to all, and to you in particular. Adieu.

His Excellency General ANTONIO TOBOADA.

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

A true cpy:

E. ANCONA, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 9.

[Document No. 6.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GOVERNMENT OFFICE
OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN,
On board the steamer Virginia, in front of Sisal, June 11, 1867.

VERY DEAR AND MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: The favorable reception you were pleased to accord us in the execution of our labors, and the deference with which you thought proper to grant me your confidence, induce me to write to you, if only to express my gratitude and to beg you to favor me with an answer, keeping us informed of the tenor of events and letting us know if we can yet do anything in favor of our unfortunate country.

This letter will go by the Spanish mail steamer that touches at this port, and I must say to you that our intention is to proceed to Havana to see what kind of aid, direct or moral, the captain general will furnish us. General Manzano is an old friend of mine, and ought to comprehend the urgency of the case. I hope you will avail yourself of that medium to communicate with me, to avoid miscarriage of letters. Excuse the card I enclose to you; it is one I made use of in the United States; I send it because I have no other at hand.

The chief intent of this is to ask you to deliver the enclosed and receive the answer; to request you to explore the ground and to tell us frankly what you think of affairs, and how the situation appears to you; to investigate the minds and even the dispositions of those who are capable of aiding us. If they are ready, if they can do any good, we will soon return to the front of your city; but if the case is contrary, if appearances are against us, I beg you to speak without circumlocution or subterfuge. All must have known that our arrival at your city was not only opportune and efficacious, but necessary and even indispensable. Would to God there was some other person capable of saving the situation! I would willingly aid him by every means in my power, but, unfortunately, I do not discover that person.

I may obtain permission for the general to remain in Cuba for a month; if not, he will be obliged to go back to Saint Thomas. At all events, you must understand there that we are ready to save Vera Cruz, and raise the siege by gaining Benavides over to our party, and thus prevent much bloodshed in the city, and then go to the aid of the brave men who are struggling for their lives in the capital. Alas for Vera Cruz! Woe to Mexico, if unfortunately we are not understood!

Our present fears are, that a vessel we are expecting from the United States to your city, not finding us there, may fall into the hands of some United States agents, and suffer all the indignities that nation is heaping upon us. We are taking all the precautions here, and are cruising about, but as we have had two stormy nights, we may have passed each other without discovery. In such an event, if the vessel has arrived, and the troops wish to land, put the Irish battalion in the castle, and the riflemen in the city, till our return, when we can march them into the country to shun the endemic and pernicious maladies peculiar to our coast. In that expedition we would not only lose the cost, which is over $200,000, but the opportunity of aid, without reckoning the difficulties that we have had to overcome in organizing it. I must tell you, for your information, that I sent a trusty person ashore the day we left with letters for you, but he did not find you in your house. Two other persons went to consult their friends and arrange for our return. We complied with our offer.

On the night of the eighth and ninth we were more than two hours behind the castle, from midnight till after two, with the lights and signals agreed on, upon the Galleguilla shoals. The noise made by blowing off steam and our movements must have been heard at the castle; the sea was calm and the weather cloudy. Why did you not come to the place agreed on? We did everything we could; after two o'clock we put to sea.

Do me the favor not to let this go out of your hands, though I have not put your name to it for fear of risking the loss of your situation. I have the honor to subscribe myself your devoted and obedient servant, who wishes you much happiness,

L. G. DE VIDAL Y RIVAS.

The above communication bore the following address: "Mr. Charles Raman, her Catholic Majesty's consul in Vera Cruz."

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

A true copy:

E. ANCONA, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 10.

[Document No. 7.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN,
Sisal, June 12, 1867.

MY ESTEEMED COUNTRYMAN AND FRIEND: I wrote to you yesterday from the Virginia by Lieutenant Colonel Mendez, and I presume my letter is now in your hands with the documents it contained. I was awaiting your answer, when Colonel Medina, the military commander of this port, presented himself to me on board, and informed me that you invited me to land. I immediately began to get ready to accept your invitation, and commenced by shaving myself. The captain of the vessel informed me I could not land, as his orders from the commander of the American war steamer were, that I might land on neutral ground, but could have no pretext to set foot on Mexican territory. This caused an altercation between Colonel Medina and the captain of the Virginia, in which threats passed, &c. Finally the captain yielded, and I was allowed to disembark, not without protests, however.

Now I am at your disposal; but I hope I shall soon see you, as this commander has promised me I could. I wish my good intentions may give a happy result; and I do not think Mr. Salazar Ilaregui will be so timid as to reject my generous mediation for the complete re-establishment of peace in this State; but if he persists in an obstinate resistance, an old veteran places himself under your orders, to be sent wherever you think he can be of the greatest service to the nation. In the mean time, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you and embracing you; till then, I wish you excellent health, and sign myself your affectionate, and faithful friend and servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

General MATIAS PERAZA, *Merida*.

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

A true copy:

E. ANCONA, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Memorandum.]

WASHINGTON, *July* 8, 1867.

Mr. Romero said that he received on the 4th instant an official communication from General Peraza, governor of Yucatan, dated at Merida on the 21st ultimo, stating he had sent General Santa Anna to Campeche, to be kept there subject to the disposition of the President of the republic. A copy of this communication was sent by Mr. Romero to the department.

General Peraza further states that General Santa Anna landed at Sisal on the 11th ultimo at his (General Peraza's) request, and was not taken out of the Virginia by force, as has been reported. Among the documents sent by General Peraza to Mr. Romero and transmitted by him to the department is a letter from General Santa Anna, dated Sisal, June 12, 1867, saying that he landed at General Peraza's invitation.

It does not appear from those papers how far from the coast the Virginia was lying when she was in the port of Sisal.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a copy of a memorandum of this department of yesterday on the subject of proceedings consequent upon the recent visit of Señor Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to Mexico.

I avail myself of the occasion, sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

[For enclosure see memorandum at end of correspondence.]

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 13, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: With your note of this date I have had the honor to receive a copy of a memorandum of yesterday's date from your department which you were pleased to enclose to me with reference to the matter of the proceedings arising from the visit which Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna recently made to the ports of Vera Cruz and Sisal.

I this day transmit a copy of the said memorandum to the government of the Mexican republic, and I do not for a moment doubt that my government will be as much gratified as myself with the determination which, after a mature examination of the case and its incidents, you have adopted in this affair, inasmuch as the said conclusion, in my judgment, is founded on the principles of equity, and is in conformity with the prescriptions of international law.

The sentiments of sympathy towards the republic of Mexico which you are pleased to express at the conclusion of your memorandum, and the course which you therein indicate the government of the United States intends to pursue in its relations with Mexico, will likewise be duly appreciated and reciprocated in the new era of peace and prosperity which the late political events have inaugurated for my country.

It is most satisfactory to me to avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

[NOTE.—A copy of this memorandum will be found at the end of the correspondence on the subject of which it treats.]

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 43.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 8, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one government pouch from Washington—per steamship Virginia via New York, arrived here on the 3d instant—with despatches for Consul Otterbourg, at the city of Mexico, and

No. 10.

[Document No. 7.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN,
Sisal, June 12, 1867.

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ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

General MATIAS PERAZA, *Merida*.

MERIDA, *June* 21, 1867.

A true copy:

E. ANCONA, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON, *July* 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

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Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

[For enclosure see memorandum at end of correspondence.]

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[Translation.]

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Washington, July 13, 1867.

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It is most satisfactory to me to avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

[NOTE.—A copy of this memorandum will be found at the end of the correspondence on the subject of which it treats.]

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 43.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 8, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one government pouch from Washington—per steamship Virginia via New York, arrived here on the 3d instant—with despatches for Consul Otterbourg, at the city of Mexico, and

Consul General Chase, at Tampico; those for the city of Mexico have been sent up per extraordinary. On the steamship Virginia there came as passengers General Santa Anna and staff, said staff consisting of his father-in-law, Colonel Vidal, two Prussian officers, and an American interpreter. On the evening of the 3d instant Santa Anna passed from the ship to the castle of San Juan de Uloa. On the 4th the norther blowing, and there being no communication had with the harbor or castle, he, Santa Anna, passed the day there.

On the morning of the 5th Santa Ana was taken from the castle of San Juan de Uloa and placed again on board the Virginia, after the force that was in the castle had been changed.

On the 7th the commanders of the English frigate Jason and the United States steamer Tacony went alongside and on board the Virginia and took Santa Anna out of the Virginia and placed him on board the United States steamer Tacony, then lying off Sacrificios, with orders to the captain of the Virginia to pass by the island of Sacrificios with his ship and receive Santa Anna on board again on his departure from this port.

The object of this action on the part of the commanders, I believe, was to avoid a conflict between the armed force in this city, assurances having been given them that it was the intention of a part of the garrison to make an attempt to have Santa Anna landed here last night.

The situation as regards the military forces inside and outside of this city is in the same belligerent position. No later news from the city of Mexico than that brought down by my courier, viz., up to the 26th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

TACUBAYA, *May* 20, 1867.

DEAR FRIEND: I am second in command on General Porferio Diaz's staff, and am appointed captain of the post at Vera Cruz. I offer both places to you.

You have already heard of the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian, who is now being tried by order of the general government; nobody knows what will be his fate; a court-martial will decide that.

We are now besieging Mexico, and by the time you get this we will probably be in the city; it is a labor of but few days, &c.

JOSÉ MARIA PEREZ.

Mr. ELISHA H. SAULNIER, *Vera Cruz.*

MILICUA, 30.

The court-martial has sentenced Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia to be shot. They will probably be executed to-morrow or next day.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 44.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that General Santa Anna left here on the 8th instant, on the steamship Virginia, for Sisal and Havana.

The history of his reception here is as follows: He arrived here on the 3d instant, on the steamship Virginia from New York. The same day he landed in the castle of San Juan d'Uloa. The 4th, the wind being strong from the north prevented communication with the harbor or castle. On the 5th, in the morning, he was sent back on board the Virginia.

On the 6th I received an invitation from Santa Anna to visit him on board the Virginia. He entertained me for one hour, representing that, at the solicitation of President Johnson and yourself he came here with the agreement that he would be supported in men and money, and recognized in preference to President Juarez. I reported this interview to Commander F. A. Roe, United States steamer Tacony.

On the 7th instant, it being reported to me through a reliable person that a serious effort would be made to have Santa Anna landed that night, it was resolved by the commanders of the United States steamer Tacony and her Britannic Majesty's ship Jason that Santa Anna should be forthwith invited to pass the night on board the United States steamer Tacony. This resolution was immediately acted upon, and Santa Anna did pass the night of the 7th instant on board the United States steamer Tacony.

On the 8th instant the Virginia left the harbor, passed by Sacrificios and received Santa Anna on board said ship, and proceeded immediately after to sea.

Enclosed, please find the proceedings of a meeting of the officials of this city in reference to the landing here of Santa Anna.

The United States steamer Tacony proceeded to sea immediately after the Virginia left, bound for Pensacola.

I am without any vessel of war at present.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Saulnier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 1, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches of the 8th and 12th of June, Nos. 43 and 44, have been received, with the history of the arrival of General Santa Anna at Vera Cruz in the steamer Virginia, his demonstrations made there, and his departure from that port, together with your official proceedings connected with those transactions.

You rightly apprehended that the proceedings of General Santa Anna had no authority from the government of the United States. This government has held no communication with him whatever during his residence in our country. His departure was unknown and unthought of when he appeared in the waters of Mexico.

I refrain from further remarks upon the subject, while awaiting the further development of General Santa Anna's designs.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

E. H. SAULNIER, Esq.,
United States Consul, Vera Cruz.

UANL

Commander Roe to Secretary Welles.

No. 96.] FLAG-SHIP DE SOTO,
Pensacola Bay, June 13, 1867.

SIR: In my letter of yesterday's date I informed the department that I had that day sent down the Yucca with provisions for the Tacony. It was therefore with regret I saw the Tacony coming into this harbor this morning, having but two days' more bread.

I enclose you his report of affairs at Vera Cruz, and have approved of his course towards Santa Anna. He will take in some provisions and return to Vera Cruz as soon as possible, though he thinks that ere this Vera Cruz has surrendered to the liberal forces.

I gave the Yucca instructions to proceed to Laguna to ascertain what might be the difficulty reported to the department by the Secretary of State.

I leave this evening for Hampton Roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. PALMER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 7, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday, in company with the English consul, at the request of General Santa Anna, we visited him on board the Virginia. He entertained us with a long discourse as to his plans, viz., that after interviews with President Johnson and Secretary Seward, at their solicitation, he has come here; that they have offered him men and money to sustain him; that Maximilian has offered to deliver the situation of the country to Santa Anna, &c; all of which I believe to be false. I cannot believe our government are disposed to disown Juarez, and take up a man like Santa Anna, who has no party in any part of the country; and neither can I believe our government will give countenance to filibusterism of this nature. We have just had an interview with the imperial commissary here as to his intentions. He declares that Santa Anna shall not land here, and that he is master of the situation here now. Of this I have some doubts. I fear as long as Santa Anna is here we are in danger of a revolution in his favor. I therefore respectfully suggest to you whether it be not prudent to avoid this event; that two or more marines from your ship be placed on board, to the end that this new element of discord may not be permitted to be thrown among us here, or left here to produce more trouble, but that the said ship may take him away with her.

The ship will sail from here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, but we fear trouble this night.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER
United States Consul.

Commander F. A. ROE,
United States Steamship Tacony off Sacrificios.

[Confidential—translated.]

B.

CASA MATA, *June* 8, 1867.

MY DEAR COMMANDER: Last night I received the news from Captain Aynsley that you had removed Santa Anna on board the Tacony, and that he will be re-embarked on board the Virginia at her moment of departure for New Orleans; but I have reflected since that this bad man, who has much cunning, may be able to obtain means to return to Vera Cruz, when it will be possible for no one to prevent the evils which he is capable of committing against humanity. On this account I believe that the most discreet thing would be to retain him at Sacrificios until present affairs are finished, and until I shall have entered Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna has come as a fugitive from justice. You know that he has fled from debts, and that he is at liberty under a bond of thirty thousand dollars, which he laughs at. This conduct is not strange in Santa Anna. He is a man who does not know modesty, and he is a trickster. Well, then, I believe you would do right to secure his person, since he is a fugitive, and hold him pending the action of the tribunals of the United States. You will permit my friendship to give you this indication and advice. Besides, it is in the interests of humanity that we secure this fatal man, who has caused so many evils in the world.

At all events yourself and Captain Aynsley have saved Vera Cruz from a conflict. Your manly conduct has drawn upon you universal gratitude.

I salute you, my dear commander, and I am always your friend and servant,

R. BENAVIDES.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP TACONY, (3d rate,)
Sacrificios, Mexico, June 13, 1867.

SIR: I respectfully continue my report on the events transpiring at this place. On the 20th of May the United States and English consuls came to Sacrificios, and reported to the English captain and myself that the imperial commissary at Vera Cruz had submitted certain terms for the surrender of Vera Cruz to General Benavides, commanding the liberal forces; and that he (the commissary) had requested the two consuls to proceed to the liberal camp to propose them. He moreover requested that the British captain and myself should accompany them. On that day we accordingly visited General Benavides at his headquarters, and the propositions of the imperial commissary were in substance accepted. This was after the reception of the news of the fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian. A truce of some three days was agreed upon, and hostilities suspended. At the end of this period, however, the imperial commissary failed to meet General Benavides, and hostilites were once more resumed, the imperial commissary then alleging that he was not satisfied that the news was exact, and that he needed further confirmation of the facts.

Affairs remained then in this position until the 1st of June, when, after repeated *solicitations* on the part of the commissary to the United States and British consuls for further interviews, these gentlemen, being urgently pressed by the commissary, again visited him. This time he declared that he would accept the propositions of General Benavides, which the consuls had brought back from him in writing, and they were requested to visit General Benavides to notify him of the acceptance of his proffered terms, and of the desire of the imperialist to surrender Vera Cruz, its castle and fortifications. At this time the consuls detected an apprehension lurking in the mind of the imperialist that he had deferred his surrender too long, that the foreign mercenaries and troops had become discontented, and that fears of a revolution, and consequently that pillage, riot, arson, and robbery and murder, would ensue. Nevertheless he assured the consuls that he yet retained sufficient authority to render a peaceful surrender possible.

Accordingly, these consuls left the English ship-of-war Jason on the morning of the 2d of June with full instructions to arrange for surrender. These gentlemen landed in a boat from the Jason, doubtful now if the generous terms offered by General Benavides would be ratified, inasmuch as it was the *third* time that their good offices had been solicited by the imperialist, and at the last moment evaded by him, after having accomplished his wishes. The fears, well grounded, also, of a general insurrection in the city, and of scenes of horror resulting from it, impelled us all to accede once more and render such good offices as both parties, and the interests of humanity and of our citizens, might ardently demand.

The consuls returned to the Jason about 2 o'clock p. m (June 2d) with a complete ratification by General Benavides of the original terms proposed by him, and now solicited by the commissary. The two consuls proceeded at once to Vera Cruz, there to report their success to the commissary and await developments. In the mean time General Benavides ceased firing from his batteries, though at sunset the city forts opened upon the besiegers with more than usual cativity.

The terms brought by the two consuls from the liberal camp were accepted by the commissary, who informed the consuls that he would require a little time to win over his officers to his wishes. In the mean time the steamship Virginia arrived, bringing Santa Anna, who forthwith proceeded to the castle of San Juan, then commanded by one of Santa Anna's friends. The following day this commander was removed, and Santa Anna was placed again on board the Virginia, and the commissary notified the two consuls that he would be sent back out of the country in the Virginia. It was said that Santa Anna declared that he brought letters from President Johnson and the United States government authorizing him to assume the charge of affairs in Mexico. He stated also that a squadron of ships was ordered to sustain him, and troops were also on the way to Vera Cruz. This statement of course was not believed, and it was rejected by the consul of the United States. At this juncture my provisions were getting low, but I was most earnestly requested to remain, by the consuls, by the English naval captain, by General Benavides, and also by the commissary. The latter urged that in case of opposition by the foreign troops in Vera Cruz to his effecting a surrender, he would beg the English and United States ships-of-war to move up to support the mutual movement of both the imperialist and liberal commanders.

As above stated, on the 3d June, the steamship Virginia from New York arrived, bringing General Santa Anna and four or five persons, whom he called his staff. The ship anchored under the castle, and that same evening he landed at the castle, commanded by an adherent and friend of his. On the 4th the commander and a portion of the garrison were removed. On the 5th Santa Anna himself was removed and placed on board the Virginia. During the 6th conspiracies and plottings were afoot. Persons of Santa Anna's staff visited the shore, and great popular excitement ensued. The imperial commissary feigned sickness, but paid a visit, accompanied by his officers, to Santa Anna. On the 7th the commander of the French corvette Phlegeton came alongside, and manifested some interest in what was going on, and invited me to accompany him in his sail-boat to Vera Cruz. I did so, as such courtesies had been mutually interchanged between the English, French, and myself. On my arrival in Vera Cruz I found the United States consul at the British consulate with several persons, including Captain Aynsley, commanding her Britannic Majesty's ship Jason, senior naval commander here. I found there existed very great excitement

throughout the city. Certain military leaders were forcing the presence of Santa Anna upon the people, and the people were angrily opposed to them. While affairs were being discussed in the British consulate a letter was received and the announcement made to us that a revolution was on the eve of breaking out in favor and against Santa Anna, who represented himself as the emissary of the United States government, appointed to supersede Juarez and all others, and take charge as a chief appointed by the United States in their behalf. I was at this time presented with the accompanying official letter from the United States consul, a copy of which is enclosed, marked A. As affairs were imminent and pressing, and the day drawing to a close, and a boat from the Tacony could not be received under some hours, and as I had no means to send for one, I asked Captain Aynsley to grant me the use of his cutter, which was cheerfully acceded to. Accordingly, in company with Captain Aynsley, I proceeded alongside of the Virginia, with the United States and English colors both flying at the same flag-staff of the boat, and the boat itself placed at my disposition. I accordingly went alongside, removed Mr. Santa Anna from the Virginia, with his interpreter and body-servant, to the boat, and thence on board the Tacony for the night. It is proper here to say that after I arrived on board, and delivering to Santa Anna my cabin, the use of my servants, and my mess, he denied that he had publicly declared that he came in the name of President Johnson and the United States, and only was here as an independent citizen. I informed him that I had the official report of the United States consul, and vouched for by the British consul, that the name of my government had been publicly used and proclaimed ashore as his authority to supersede President Juarez, Maximilian, and everybody else in Mexico; that the United States consul had disavowed any such authority, and that I also could not recognize it, and therefore I had invited him to pass a quiet night on board the Tacony.

On the morning of the 8th the Virginia came down to Sacrificios, bringing the United States consul, and anchored under my port bow, when the consul reported to me that the ship was ready to proceed to sea, and ready to receive Santa Anna on board. I accordingly put him on board the Virginia, and she sailed for New York via Sisal and Havana about 11 o'clock a. m. At 2 p. m. I got under way, following her to sea, and proceeded to Pensacola, short of provisions.

I respectfully enclose a copy of translation of a letter from General Benavides, (marked B,) received on the morning of the 8th, in relation to this filibustering expedition of Santa Anna. It tells the whole story. Revolution was rife, and needed only the flame of this old fire-brand to produce wicked and terrible scenes in Vera Cruz. Moreover, the unblushing use made of the name of the United States government, and of President Johnson, and of their forces, arms, ships, troops, and authority, required me to keep this man quiet, and I therefore sent him out of the country whence he came, to go whither he chose.

The attitude then of Santa Anna was this: On board of an American ship, under the flag of the United States, declaring and fomenting war against a government with whom the United States are in friendly relations, under an assumed authority from the United States, and while he was under the protection and shield of their flag, he prevented the act of the surrender of Vera Cruz after the terms of that surrender had been fully ageed to and accepted by both parties, and this under the declaration that he was under the authority of the United States.

I will add that it was the intention of several of the imperial chiefs to take Santa Anna on shore (the night of the 7th;) that a pronunciamiento had been drawn up, by which the city, the forts, and the castle were to be surrendered to him; that the imperial commissary was to go away temporarily, and then return, fully restored to his remunerative office; that this Santa Anna was to create and set up an empire of his own in Mexico. The gaudy and decorated uniform of this dictator was exhibited in my cabin through the awkwardness of my steward, who was attending him while dressing. The morning of the 8th was to be ushered in with regal honors, and the initiation to power of this man Santa Anna. But in doing so murder and bloodshed, and revolution, in the sacred name of my government would also have been initiated. This profanation has been saved; and Santa Anna is safely, and I trust quietly and happily, at sea. I escorted the Virginia twenty miles to sea, then shaped my course for Pensacola, where I now respectfully report my arrival.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander, commanding.

Commodore J. A. Winslow,
Commanding Gulf Squadron, Pensacola, Florida.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 320.] Consulate General of the United States,
Havana, June 17, 1867.

Sir: The despatches from our consul at Vera Cruz, which are herewith transmitted, will no doubt furnish you the particulars relating to the visit of General Santa Anna, ex-President of Mexico, to that port, in the American steamer Virginia, and his subsequent departure in the same ship. On her arrival at Sisal, in Yucatan, at about 3.30 p. m. of the 11th instant, General Santa Anna sent some papers on shore. It is understood that those papers were of an insurrectionary character. Early the next morning the Virginia was surrounded by three Mexican armed schooners, with their guns pointed at her, and boarded by an officer and a file of soldiers, who forcibly took Santa Anna and his secretary, L. Vidal y Rivas, on shore, notwithstanding that both the master of the ship and Santa Anna protested against the act. The master, as he alleges, made known to the officer that General Santa Anna had been placed on board of his ship by Commander Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, to be conveyed to Havana, or any other port out of Mexico. His allegations were disregarded by the Mexican officials, who threatened to fire into the steamer if she attempted to leave the port with those persons on board. Other parties belonging to the general's suite, who had landed, were ordered to return to the Virginia.

The facts connected with the arrest of Santa Anna and his secretary appear in a protest made and sworn to before me by Captain Deaken, Mr. Austin, the purser, and Mr. Sloan, the first officer of the Virginia, as there was no consul of the United States or of any friendly nation at Sisal. A copy of the protest Captain Deaken takes with him to New York.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c., &c.,

THOS. SAVAGE,
Vice-Consul General.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 323.] Consulate General of the United States of America,
Havana, June 22, 1867.

Sir: In my despatch No. 320 I reported what occurred at Sisal respecting the forcible abduction of General Santa Anna from the American mail steamer Virginia. The general's son, Don José Lopez de Santa Anna, paid me a visit on the day before yesterday, and handed me the accompanying communication, with the request that I should lay it before the government of the United States. He manifested a great deal of anxiety and apprehension that his father might be put to death by his captors, or subjected to very harsh treatment. You will notice that the paper bears no date. I have kept a copy of it. Mr. Santa Anna has had the document published in the newspapers of this city.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. SAVAGE,
Vice-Consul General.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D C.

[Translation.]

To the Consul General of the United States of America at Havana:

The undersigned, a son of General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, has the honor of addressing himself to you to protest energetically against the outrages that have been recently committed in the harbor of Vera Cruz and in the port of Sisal against the person of his father.

It is known from documents that have been published in this city, from private correspondence, and the verbal statements of passengers, that General Santa Anna arrived at the port of Vera Cruz on the 3d instant, on board the steamer Virginia, a vessel under the North American flag; that while the decision of the authorities of that place was pending as to whether he should be permitted or not to disembark, he was carried by force from the Virginia as a prisoner to the war steamer of the United States, Tacony, whose commander not only made, personally, the arrest of General Santa Anna, but compelled him to re-embark upon the Virginia, to be conveyed to Havana or the United States. It is also known that, upon the Virginia touching at Sisal to take in freight, a flotilla of gunboats, said to be in the service of Mr. Juarez, came alongside of the said steamer, and their commander, Gomez, under the threat of firing in case of any resistance, sent fifteen infantrymen, who, with their arms, boarded the steamer, declared General Santa Anna their prisoner, and took him away with them.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned to qualify the act of the capture of his father, executed in sight of his native country by the commanding officer of the Tacony. It has been asserted that said officer sent to his government the explanation of his conduct; and however unjustifiable the same may appear, it will be well to know the foundation upon which he has based it, in order to form a proper judgment. But I cannot ignore the outrage committed off Sisal against the person of General Santa Anna. This gentleman not only, because travelling as he was upon a North American steamer, had the right to rely upon the protection of the flag of the United States, but also that, being obliged by force to transfer himself to the Virginia, he had to be considered as a prisoner of that republic until his freedom should be returned to him, and with that character to be conveyed safe and sound to a place in which there was right to ask of her explanations of her conduct, or, rather, to satisfy him for the abuse committed against him. But to allow General Santa Anna to be taken out of a vessel of the United States by his natural enemies, who will perhaps hasten to sacrifice him to their political hatred; to allow the flag of the stars to be insulted by a horde of pirates, are facts so incredible that, if a prompt and efficient reparation of such outrage is not obtained, the whole world will suspect that they have been permitted or premeditated from a policy hostile to his father.

The undersigned, absent from his country for upwards of eleven years, without having in the least participated in the convulsions that during that time have afflicted her, without affection or hatred to the parties that are disputing power there, does not apply to you, Mr. Consul, influenced by any political interest, but by the noble and legitimate feelings of his filial love of humanity and of justice. I trust, therefore, that you will be pleased to lay this protest before the government of the United States, and entreat that such measures as may be necessary be adopted for the security and rescue of the person of General Santa Anna.

JOSÉ L. DE SANTA ANNA.

HAVANA, *June*, 1867.

Mr. Naphegyi to Mr. Seward.

EBBITT HOUSE HOTEL,
Washington City, July 6, 1867.

SIR: The undersigned, attorney in fact and confidential agent in the United States of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, begs permission most respectfully to call the attention of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, to certain recent occurrences in the gulf of Mexico, by which the said Señor Santa Anna has been prevented from complying with the expressed wishes of his fellow-citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common country, and by which, almost immediately thereafter, he was deprived of his personal liberty, and his life itself placed in jeopardy. These grave consequences have resulted from an officious interference in the affairs of Señor Santa Anna and of Mexico, on the part of United States agents and officers in those waters, and at Vera Cruz; for such interference was officious inasmuch as it could not have been directed by the government at Washington; finds no justification in law or comity of nations; nor, as the undersigned is fully persuaded, can it possibly meet the sanction of that government or of the American people.

The affair referred to is one of public notoriety, but the undersigned begs leave to transmit herewith certain documents, a perusal of which will afford a history of the occurrences alluded to:

1. Statement and affidavit of the passengers of the Virginia, with regard to the entire transaction.
2. Protest of Captain John Deaken, commander of the Virginia, duly extended before the United States consul general at Havana, with regard to the forcible entry of his ship, and the taking therefrom of the persons of Señor Santa Anna, and of his secretary, Señor Vidal y Rivas, by an armed party of Mexicans, commanded by a Mexican officer and aided by armed vessels displaying the Mexican flag.
3. Affidavit of Captain Deaken, establishing the fact, that at the time of the invasion of his ship she was at anchor more than a marine league from Sisal, being thus upon the high seas, and the act complained of thus coming within the definition of piracy.
4. The proclamation of Señor Santa Anna, which refutes and explodes utterly the statement which has reached the ears, as the undersigned is informed and believes, of the honorable Secretary of State, to the effect that Señor Santa Anna pretended to have had the specific authority of the President of the United States for his procedure at Vera Cruz. That proclamation, be it fully noted, was put forth not until Señor Santa Anna was formally invited by those in command at Vera Cruz—being the imperialists—to restore the republic. Could the government of the United States, its agents and officers at Vera Cruz, or in those waters, object to that?

It will be observed that Señor Santa Anna, having been made a prisoner by the commander of the United States steamer Tacony, was still a prisoner to the United States, on board of a mail steamer of that nation, and was not in or near the port of Sisal with his own volition, nor had he gone or intended to go thither with any views of variance with the well known policy of the honorable Secretary of State towards Mexico. But, in any case, the undersigned respectfully submits that it will scarcely be maintained that Señor Santa Anna has not the right to sustain a policy of his own country. Be that as it may, at the time of his unlawful seizure he was under duress, and an unwilling passenger on board the Virginia, the commander of which vessel was ordered to land him at New York, and *not* to land him on Mexican soil. The invasion of the Virginia was the equivalent, and was in effect the boarding by violence of a ship constructively in commission by the United States, and as the offence was committed on the high seas, there can be no milder term for it than that already used, namely, piracy. Be the temporary character of the Virginia what it may have been, she was at all events a vessel sailing under the United States flag, belonging to citizens of the United States, and engaged in a lawful voyage. To borrow the text of Earl Russell in a recent memorable case, (the Trent,) "it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British [an American] vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British [the American] flag and a violation of international law." Señor Santa Anna was violating no law of the United States; was not compromising the neutrality of that government; his expedition (if it may be so termed) was one of peace and good will, and deserved the applause and support of all honorable men. The port of Sisal (so-called) is an open roadstead not embraced by any headlands, and vessels anchor at from two to seven miles from the shore according to their draught of water. A ship of the class of the Virginia would cast anchor at from three and a half to four and a half miles distant from the guns of the fort and beyond their reach, which is rendered patent by the fact that it was necessary to make a *naval* attack upon her. She was, therefore, unquestionably upon the high seas, although the undersigned is aware some Mexicans believe, or affect to believe, the gulf of Mexico to be a Mexican lake—the expression *Seno Mexicano* (Mexican bosom) contributing to that unwholesome delusion.

It may not be out of place, or in bad taste, to refer to certain large pecuniary interests which citizens of the United States have in the safety of Señor Santa Anna—being loyal parties, his creditors, who have advanced the funds necessary to meet his heavy expenses during a somewhat protracted residence in this country. This consideration should, however, weigh as nought in comparison with the serious international wrong resulting from, to use a mild expression, the violation of the safe-conduct of the United States.

The liberal government (so-called) of Mexico, elevated by recent temporary successes, and drunk with the gore of distinguished victims, are capable at any moment of sacrificing Señor Santa Anna to their blind fury—the more especially as he has been placed in their power by a government to which the said liberal government owes its continued existence. His age, his infirmities, his distinguished services to the republic, the fact that his recent mission had for its object the restoration of the republican form of government which *he* established near half a century ago, would be of no avail in pleading for justice and humanity. And it may here be added that, but for the intermeddling of the United States consul at Vera Cruz, and of the commander of the Tacony, the life of the ill-starred Prince Maximilian might have been saved!

In conclusion, the undersigned appeals, in the sacred names of honor, justice, and the rights of hospitality, for the immediate interposition of the government of the United States in behalf of Señor Santa Anna, and of his kinsman and

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

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HAVANA, *June*, 1867.

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It may not be out of place, or in bad taste, to refer to certain large pecuniary interests which citizens of the United States have in the safety of Señor Santa Anna—being loyal parties, his creditors, who have advanced the funds necessary to meet his heavy expenses during a somewhat protracted residence in this country. This consideration should, however, weigh as nought in comparison with the serious international wrong resulting from, to use a mild expression, the violation of the safe-conduct of the United States.

The liberal government (so-called) of Mexico, elevated by recent temporary successes, and drunk with the gore of distinguished victims, are capable at any moment of sacrificing Señor Santa Anna to their blind fury—the more especially as he has been placed in their power by a government to which the said liberal government owes its continued existence. His age, his infirmities, his distinguished services to the republic, the fact that his recent mission had for its object the restoration of the republican form of government which *he* established near half a century ago, would be of no avail in pleading for justice and humanity. And it may here be added that, but for the intermeddling of the United States consul at Vera Cruz, and of the commander of the Tacony, the life of the ill-starred Prince Maximilian might have been saved!

In conclusion, the undersigned appeals, in the sacred names of honor, justice, and the rights of hospitality, for the immediate interposition of the government of the United States in behalf of Señor Santa Anna, and of his kinsman and

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

secretary, Señor Vidal y Rivas, and their safe delivery within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to assure the honorable Secretary of State of his most distinguished consideration.

G. NAPHEGYI.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *County of Richmond, Village of New Brighton, ss:*

Hans Casper Baron Von Nostitz, being duly sworn, says that on the 22d day of May, 1867, he left the port of New York as a passenger on board the United States mail steamship Virginia for Vera Cruz, Mexico; that General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was also a passenger on board of the same steamship; that on the 3d day of June, instant, said steamship arrived in the harbor of Vera Cruz; that immediately after the pilot left the steamer, the captain of the port, accompanied by the mayor of the city of Vera Cruz and another gentleman, visited the steamer and requested to see General Santa Anna, and remained on board in conversation with him about a quarter of an hour. After their departure, the commissary of the emperor, Don Domingo Burean, the commanding general of Vera Cruz, Toboada, and the captain of the port, each accompanied with their staff officers, visited said steamer to congratulate General Santa Anna, and invited him to come to the city and take command of the same.

Shortly after this, and while the persons above mentioned were on board, General Perez Gomez, commander of the castle San Juan de Ulloa, came on board and invited General Santa Anna to accompany him to the castle, and remain with him until proper arrangements should be made in the city for a grand reception of the general. It was then agreed upon by all the parties that the general should accompany General Perez Gomez, and they all left the vessel. General Santa Anna, with his private servant, and his secretary, Colonel L. Vidal, went with General Perez Gomez to the castle, and the other parties went to the city of Vera Cruz.

On the arrival of General Santa Anna at the castle, the band were playing a march of welcome, and the whole garrison shouting "Viva el General Santa Anna!" As soon as it was known that General Santa Anna was on board the steamer Virginia, the people at Vera Cruz thronged the piers, anxious to receive and welcome him, and all the boats available came off to the Virginia, filled with people to welcome him, and the excitement was so great that guards were placed on the pier to prevent the rush of people.

General Santa Anna remained in the castle one day and a half, and while there the city authorities were invited by the commanding general to visit the castle and dine with General Santa Anna.

In the mean time, while General Santa Anna was at the castle, a meeting was called by the imperial commission in the palace of Vera Cruz to consider as to the manner for the reception of General Santa Anna. A great debate took place in regard to the matter, as the general had on board of the Virginia assured them he was only in favor of a republic in Mexico, and the city then being in the possession of the imperialists, they finally came to the conclusion to proclaim the general the commander of the garrison of Vera Cruz, and only proclaim the republic when they were satisfied that Maximilian was captured, and the empire at an end. When the vote was taken only General Cuevas, a staunch imperialist, was opposed on account of his being a close adherent to Maximilian, yet he was overruled and the act signed, and the programme prepared as to the manner of receiving the general, which was to take place on the 7th instant.

The programme for the reception was that the general should be escorted to the city on the 7th instant, one hundred and one guns to be fired from the castle Ulloa, and workmen had already begun to build arches and decorate the city.

In the mean time the American consul, Mr. Solnier, and the English consul, Mr. Ledward, who publicly announced that they were in secret treaty with the liberals for the surrender of the city, fearing the general's arrival and reception would frustrate their plans, reported that the general had gone to the castle Ulloa with the intention of bombarding the city. This report having reached the castle, the general, to contradict it, immediately left and repaired to the steamer.

On his arrival on the steamer General Cuevas, who had heretofore opposed the reception of the general, visited the steamer with General Heran, and after a long conversation with the general, offered him his support in favor of the republic.

About an hour after their departure from the steamer, the American and English consuls came on board, and were introduced by Captain Deaken to the general, and while at the table the topic of conversation was the policy to be pursued by General Santa Anna when in the city, and the American consul, more so than the English consul, professed to the general his sincere support, saying that at first, not having known the general's views, he was opposed to his being received; but now, on learning them from the general in person, he would do all in his power to favor him. They remained on the steamer with the general from twelve until three o'clock, and then left in the most friendly manner.

About 10 o'clock at night of the 6th of June, the captain of the port brought on board the Virginia despatches from the imperial commissioner, enclosing the "acta," duly signed by all the authorities at Vera Cruz, in which they invited the general to come on shore, and that they were ready to declare for the republic.

On the 7th instant, in the morning, the imperial commissioner, with the city authorities, came on board and informed the general that all was ready for his reception in the city, which would take place in the afternoon; they remained on board about four hours.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, a boat pulled toward the Virginia. This boat belonged to the English man-of-war Jason, and carried the American and English flags on the same standard, they being sewed together, so that one side represented the English, and the opposite side the American flag, which latter was taken, as deponent was informed, from the American consul at Vera Cruz, and sewed to the English flag, before they left the city.

This boat was manned by about twelve sailors belonging to the English man-of-war Jason. They arrived alongside, and Commander Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, and Commander Murray Ainslie, of the English steamer Jason, boarded the Virginia and inquired of an officer of the Virginia for the captain; hereupon Captain Deaken, hearing the inquiry, stepped up and said, "I am that person." Commander Roe then said to him, "I want to see Mr. Santa Anna." Captain Deaken replied, "There is a gentleman on board whom they call General Santa Anna." Commander Roe then asked for an interpreter from one of the officers of the Virginia, and Mr. Ed. Austin, the purser, was introduced to him. Commander Roe then said to him, "Tell Mr. Santa Anna that I invite him to accompany me on board the steamer Tacony." On this being told the general, he wished to know why this was done, when Commander Roe said he had no reasons to give, and Mr. Santa Anna must come with him or he would take him by force, at the same time calling the English sailors, who had also boarded the Virginia. The general wished to know if he was to be a prisoner of war to the American and English men-of-war, when Commander Roe replied "he might consider it as he pleased, but he must go willingly, or he would force him," and advanced, together with the English sailors, towards him, and roughly laid his hands on his arm. Deponent then spoke to Commander Roe and asked him not to treat the general so roughly, and told him the general was a cripple and had only one leg. He replied he "would take him if he had to break the other leg of the damned old scoundrel." Deponent then walked up to the general, pushing back the English sailors, and offered him his arm and led him to the side of the Virginia. Commander Roe then ordered Captain Deaken to be with the steamer Virginia alongside of the Tacony the next morning at twelve o'clock, at Sacrificios.

The general then got into the Jason's boat, accompanied by his servant and his interpreter; they were then taken to the United States steamer Tacony.

Shortly after this deponent went ashore at Vera Cruz and found crowds of people awaiting the arrival of General Santa Anna. Deponent went immediately to the imperial commissioner, and found with him several generals and other persons; and on relating to them what had happened they were very indignant at the interference on the part of the American and English commanders.

Deponent went to Mr. Vidal, the private secretary of General Santa Anna, and informed him of what had happened, and he immediately went to the office of the American consul and desired to make a legal protest, when the American consul pretended to know nothing about the matter and refused to receive any protest, but said General Santa Anna would on the next day by twelve o'clock be again placed on board the Virginia. From here the secretary of the general, Mr. Vidal, went to the Spanish consul and made a legal protest, which was accepted and received.

Next day the Virginia sailed from Vera Cruz and stopped at Sacrificios, when General Santa Anna was sent on board by a boat from the Tacony. At the same time a boat from the Tacony, with an officer and some thirty sailors, was made fast to the Virginia as a guard, and a small boat from Vera Cruz, containing a daughter of General Santa Anna, came up to the Virginia, but the officer in the boat of the Tacony refused to allow her to go on board the Virginia, sending her to the Tacony to obtain permission to see her father; and the officer in charge refused it, and she was compelled to return to Vera Cruz.

The Virginia then proceeded to sea, with the boat of the Tacony, with the officers and sailors on board, towing behind; and the Tacony also followed us some twenty miles. On the pilot leaving the Virginia he went into his own pilot-boat, and she was boarded by the Tacony's boat which we had towed behind, and the pilot was searched from head to foot, even having to take off his boots, to search if any papers were on his person.

The Virginia then proceeded on her voyage to New York. On the eleventh day of June we arrived at Sisal, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On the 12th of June the commander of the liberal forces at Sisal came on board the Virginia and said he had orders from General Pereza to take General Santa Anna on shore. The captain of the Virginia refused to deliver him up, stating that he was a passenger in transit and a prisoner to the United States, and should be delivered at the city of New York.

The Mexican gunboats had in the mean time surrounded the Virginia. The commandant then went on board one of these gunboats, when all three of them anchored and brought their guns to bear on the Virginia.

Don Louis Gomez, the commander of the fleet, then came with his boat to the Virginia, boarded her, and demanded the surrender of the general, which the captain of the Virginia again refused. The boat then returned to the gunboat.

Shortly after this a boat with twelve armed soldiers, commanded by Manuel Romero, boarded the Virginia. Three of the soldiers came on board with said officer, when the general, with Colonel Vidal Luttwitz and deponent, got into the boat and were taken on shore.

The general was conveyed away from us with Colonel Vidal as prisoners, and

Luttwitz and deponent, after a consultation between the generals, released and sent back to the steamer Virginia.

HANS VON NOSTITZ.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of June, 1867.

THEODORE C. VERMILYE,
Police Justice of the village of New Brighton.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *County of Richmond, village of New Brighton, ss:*

Louis Luttwitz, being duly sworn, says that he was a passenger on board the steamer Virginia, on her voyage from New York to Vera Cruz, and back to New York. That he has read the foregoing affidavit of Hans Casper Von Nositz, and as to the facts therein stated, (but not as to conversations, as deponent does not speak or understand the Spanish language,) he knows the same to be true, and he was present when the transactions therein referred to took place.

LEWIS LUTTWITZ.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of June, 1867.

THEODORE C. VERMILYE,
Police Justice of the village of New Brighton.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *County of Richmond, village of New Brighton, ss:*

Edward Gottlieb, being duly sworn, says he was a passenger on board the steamer Virginia, with General Santa Anna, and accompanied him as his interpreter. That he has read the foregoing affidavit of Hans C. Von Nostitz, and knows the contents thereof, and that the whole thereof is true; and deponent was present at all the transactions and conversations therein set forth.

EDWARD GOTTLIEB.

Sworn before me this 24th day of June, 1867.

THEODORE C. VERMILYE,
Police Justice of the village of New Brighton.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington:*

I, John H. McCutchen, a notary public in and for the county and district aforesaid, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original, and that the same is a true copy thereof.

In testimony, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this [SEAL.] 3d day of July, 1867.

JOHN H. McCUTCHEN,
Notary Public.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Havana, Cuba:*

By this public instrument of declaration or protest, be it known and made manifest unto all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof, before me, Thomas Savage, vice-consul general, in charge of the consulate general of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, personally came and appeared John Deaken, master of the steamship Virginia, of New York, of the burden of 521 tons or thereabouts, now lying in the port of Havana, having arrived this very day from Vera Cruz, via Sisal, Mexico, and bound to New York; and together with the said John Deaken also came Edward Austin, purser, and George Sloan, first mate of the steamer aforesaid; all of whom being by me sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did severally, voluntarily, freely, and solemnly declare as follows, to wit: That they, with the said steamship Virginia, sailed from the port of Vera Cruz on the eighth day of June, and having on board several passengers, among them Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, ex-president of Mexico, Don L. Vidal y Rivas, also of Mexico, and other persons belonging to the suite of the said Santa Anna. That the said ex-President Santa Anna was placed on board the steamer Virginia by Commander Roe, of the United States ship Tacony, at Vera Cruz, and the said John Deaken was directed to take him (Santa Anna) anywhere he pleased to go to, not in Mexico; that with this understanding they went to sea, and, as usual, touched at Sisal on the eleventh day of this month, at about 3.30 p. m. On the twelfth, before 6 a. m., a Mexican officer, named Mariano Robledo Romero, accompanied by a file of soldiers, boarded the Virginia, forcibly took therefrom the persons of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and L. Vidal y Rivas against their will, and notwithstanding the formal protest of the said master of the steamer, who had had the assurance of said Santa Anna of his intention to land and remain at Havana, in the island of Cuba. That this unjustifiable act was preceded by a show and exhibition of force and threats on the part of the Mexican officer above named, and others, to fire into the Virginia if she attempted to leave the port with said Santa Anna and Rivas; the steamer was surrounded by three armed Mexican schooners, with their guns pointed at her; all the reasonings, explanations, and protests on the part of the master were entirely useless, and the said Santa Anna and Vidal y Rivas were taken on shore, which they, the said appearers, consider a violation of the flag of the United States, and an act of an entirely unjustifiable character. Therefore the said master did declare to protest, as by these (protest) presents he doth solemnly protest, against the action of said Mariano Robledo Romero, and declare the said Romero and his superiors responsible for all damages or injuries that have already occurred or may or shall hereafter occur to the said Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and L. Vidal y Rivas, and also to the steamer Virginia aforesaid.

Thus done, protested, and subscribed before me, the said consular officer, by the said John Deaken, master, and witnessed by the said purser and first mate, [SEAL.] this fifteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN DEAKEN, *Master.*
EDWARD AUSTIN, *Purser.*
GEORGE SLOAN, *First Mate.*

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of my office at Havana, on the day and year above written.

THOMAS SAVAGE,
United States Vice-Consul General.

On the day and date hereof, before me, the undersigned, vice-consul general in charge of the consulate general of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, personally appeared John Deaken and Edward Austin, and being by me sworn according to law, solemnly declared that there was no consul or other agents of the United States of America, or of any friendly nation, at Sisal at the time of the last visit of the steamer Virginia, with the said appearers on board, to that port, on the 11th and 12th of June instant, for which reason he (said Deaken) could not make a written protest in due form at that place against the proceedings of the officials there towards his ship in forcibly taking passengers out of her.

JOHN DEAKEN, *Master.*
EDWARD AUSTIN, *Purser.*

In testimony whereof, said appearers have hereunto signed their names, and I, the said consul general, have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Havana, the [SEAL.] 15th day of June, 1867.

THOMAS SAVAGE,
United States Consul General.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Havana, Cuba:*

I, the undersigned, vice consul general of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing copy of a protest and affidavit to be a true copy of the originals on file in the office of this consulate general.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Havana, this 17th day of June, [SEAL.] A. D. 1867.

THOMAS SAVAGE,
United States Vice-Consul General.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, *District of Columbia, ss:*

I hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing paper with the original, and find it to be a true and faithful copy thereof.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 6th day of July, A. D. 1867.
[SEAL.]
N. CALLAN,
Notary Public for the County of Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York:*

John Deaken, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he was the captain of the United States mail steamer Virginia on her last voyage from New York to Sisal and Vera Cruz, and back to New York. That on the morning of the twelfth day of June, 1867, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was taken from said steamer Virginia while lying off the port of Sisal, and that said General Santa Anna was taken by force, by the authorities, while said steamer Virginia was anchored more than three marine leagues from the port of Sisal, State of Yucatan.

JOHN DEAKEN.

Sworn before me, the 5th day of July, 1867.

M. W. VIDELL,
Notary Public of City and County of New York.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, *District of Columbia, ss:*

This is to certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing paper and find it to be a true and faithful copy of the original.

Given under my hand and seal of office this sixth day of July, A. D. 1867.
[SEAL.]
N. CALLAN,
Notary Public for the County of Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, general of division of the national armies, well deserving of his country, &c., to his fellow-citizens :

Mexicans : Once more in my native land, I greet you with the deepest emotions of my soul. You certainly remember the old veteran of independence ; you know the voice that was heard proclaiming "liberty or death," in the midst of combats.

Listen to me now, as you did then.

I come from the United States of the North, where patriotic purposes had led me, to seek aid for those who were gallantly contending against an invading foe, that longed for the subjection of the country at every risk, and whose pertinacious conduct plainly showed he would not willingly relinquish his designs. Unexpected obstacles opposed my progress, and though I overcame them, affairs assumed new phases.

The French vanished. But, ah ! fatality seems to follow this unfortunate people. A sanguinary contest between brothers has begun ; the dispute is about the form of government under which we must live in future ; blood flows freely, and the agony is prolonged. I cannot remain an unmoved spectator amid such calamities ; and therefore I present myself before you, to embrace you cordially, and offer you my feeble services.

My mission is one of entire peace, as pacificator in a distracted family, whose members are destroying each other, and will not become reconciled. I trust your patriotism will not repel my good intentions.

Citizens of Vera Cruz : In better days your district was the arena of our national glories. Your battlements recall the eventful day of the 27th of October, 1821, when, with my own hands, I raised the Trigarant flag upon them. Here also, on the second of December, 1822, I planted the tree of liberty, and on the fifth of December, 1838, as I drove back the foreign invader, my body was mutilated, and I watered that tree with my blood. These are notable facts in our history, and they give me the right to confide in your benevolence.

Fellow-countrymen : The clangor of arms is heard no more, and we have leisure to debate in reason. Let us appeal to the decision of a national congress, elected freely by the people, and respect that sovereign will of the nation, be what it may. Thus order may be permanently restored among us, and peace will once more flourish—a peace that is needed to repair our many misfortunes. Reconciliation in the Mexican family, to which I belong, was never more needed ; let enmity and persecution cease ; let oblivion conceal the past, and the sacred mantle of patriotism cover our errors.

Friends : To preserve our nationality, let us live in union. United we stand, divided we fall. We have a sad lesson of this truth. Listen to the counsels of experience from an old friend, your ancient chieftain. On the verges of the tomb, what ambition can I have ? Before closing my eyes forever, I wish to see you tranquil and prosperous, respected and happy, with entire control over the vast and envied resources embraced by our favored country.

Heroic city of VERA CRUZ, *June* 4, 1867.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, *District of Columbia, ss :*

This is to certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing paper, and that I find it to be a true and faithful copy of the original.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this sixth day of July, A. D. 1867.

N. CALLAN,

[SEAL.] *Notary Public for the County of Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 8, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith, and to request that you will return the same after perusal, despatch No. 105, dated the 3d instant, from Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, enclosing copies of reports numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 from Commander Roe, relative to affairs at Vera Cruz.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 105.]

FLAGSHIP SUSQUEHANNA,
Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., July 3, 1867.

SIR : I enclose a number of communications marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, from Commander Roe, addressed to Commodore Winslow, which I found upon my arrival on board the Susquehanna this morning, sent me by way of Havana. As they convey some news to me of what has been going on at Vera Cruz, they may be interesting to the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. PALMER,
Rear-Admiral, Comd'g North Atlantic Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY,
Off Sacrificios, Mexico, May 10, 1867.

SIR : While I was at the headquarters of General Benavides, (liberal camp,) I was informed by him that he was ignorant of the communication addressed to the United States government by the Austrian minister in relation to the Prince Maximilian, and also the reply of Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State. I therefore deemed it proper to address the enclosed letter to President Juarez, informing him of the correspondence, believing that the despatch of Mr. Seward would, in all probability, fail to reach the chief of the government of Mexico.

I respectfully enclose a copy of this letter, marked D.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander, Commanding.

Commodore J. A. WINSLOW,
Commanding Gulf Squadron, Pensacola, Fla.

D.

CAMP CASA MARTA, MEXICO, *May* 3, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that by the last mail received from the United States, I have intelligence that the minister of foreign affairs of my government has directed a courier to be sent to you to beg, upon the part of my government, that in the event of the capture as a "prisoner of war" of the Prince Maximilian of Austria, his excellency the President of Mexico may be pleased, through a spirit of clemency, and also of friendship for the United

States, that the Prince Maximilian may be spared his life, should it be in danger.

I thus address you because it is my duty to my government, knowing that its courier may not reach you, on account of the uncertainties of the condition of a state of war.

With profound respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander U. S. Navy.

His Excellency President JUAREZ,
Republic of Mexico.

No. 2.] UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, (3d rate,)
Sacrificios, Mexico, May 10, 1867.

SIR: I respectfully continue my report from its last date of 30th April.

The imperial commissary, commanding at Vera Cruz, having manifested a desire to hold a conference on board the Tacony with the liberal commanding general, all the preliminaries were arranged.

The imperialist then verbally declined to carry out his own proposition. I was then requested to visit General Benavides, (liberal,) to ascertain what would be the general basis of terms granted, if the city should be turned over to him; and, also, to ask if he would consent to hold a conference. To all this I found him willing and ready to meet at any time we should appoint. Then the British and United States consuls addressed themselves to the imperialist, who replied in writing, a copy of which is enclosed (marked A,) that he would meet on the 6th of May. General Benavides being again notified to hold himself ready, the morning of the 6th came in with a heavy norther and no communication even with Vera Cruz itself could be had. On the 8th, and so soon as the weather allowed us to communicate, the English commanding naval officer visited the United States and British consuls at Vera Cruz, to arrange and appoint a new and near date for the proposed conference. The 9th of May was designated by the consuls to the imperial commissary as the most convenient day, and upon applying to him for his opinion and wish, he again peremptorily refused to hold any conference or meeting whatever, except it might be upon the basis of the removal of the liberal forces three days' march from Vera Cruz, and of course the abandonment of their batteries and investing lines. That declaration was more than tantamount to a refusal to carry out his own desire, although it had caused the English commander and myself a great deal of trouble. I, therefore, in behalf of the English captain and my own, addressed a copy of the enclosed letter (marked B) to General Benavides, together with a copy of a letter to imperial commissary, to the effect that all mediation was at an end with a man who had twice sought it, and who had twice failed to meet it when the time arrived.

I enclose a copy of his reply translated, (marked C.) The "situation," therefore, is *in statu quo;* but General Benavides yesterday sent me word that, in a day or two, he would have heavy batteries and heavy guns planted, and that within eight days the city would be bombarded and in his possession. Warnings and requests have already been given and made to the imperial authorities that serious operations would commence, and an earnest and passionate request preferred to the imperial commander that Mexican families, all women and children, might be permitted to leave the city. The imperial commander refuses to let them go. He has only offered the castle for refuge, where people are already dying like sheep.

This imperialist has verbally declared to the United States and British consuls that he recognizes the imperial authority and government at an end; but that to prevent anarchy, riot, and bloodshed he will not relinquish his position; "some one can come and relieve him of his command!" In one word, this simply means that the revenues of the city and custom-house are passing into his purse, that he is to hold on to his position until force drives him from it, and that, under the fact of having ships at hand under the castle to take himself and officers and their plunder away at any hour they choose to go, it is a safe and money-making business. There is no nationality here at all. The imperial flag is carried, it is true, but the irresponsible authorities acting now in Vera Cruz are precisely in the light and position of brigands and pirates, who hold the place only *at their own caprice.*

It seems to me clear, sir, that there never was a position or a case where forcible interference by all nationalities could and *should* interfere in behalf of duty and right as here. Imperial orders for custom-house money and revenues are dishonored by imperial authorities here. The English minister has declared to his consul that the imperial government is at an end. The imperial authorities here disavow and ignore the imperial sovereign and orders. All classes wish for this state of things to end.

In the mean time, foreigners of all kinds, and Mexicans and citizens, are at the mercy of an armed brigand, who acknowledges no authority and no government, and who is putting the revenues of the city of Vera Cruz into his purse, and who keeps ships at hand to carry him away at any hour he may be seriously threatened.

I am in good accord with English and French commanders here. We all agree, and yet there is no authority or power for us to do that which humanity and the interests of the world hourly and daily appeal to us to do. It is my belief that if a simple authoritative demand to this imperial brigand, who now acknowledges himself without a master, to surrender his command, were made, it would be done.

Such, sir, is the political and military situation at Vera Cruz.

Queretaro is still besieged. The city of Mexico is also besieged, and there can be no hopes of final success or relief for either of the imperial commanders.

In the mean time I am receiving on board of my ship families of United States citizens who are fleeing the country, and putting them on board of vessels sailing away. I am often embarrassed by the presence of families of women and children night and day, but I afford them that protection and assistance which they claim at my hands.

My bread will not last longer than the first of June, and I shall be compelled to buy bread for ten days to hold out with the other portions of rations.

I shall be obliged to leave Vera Cruz by the first of June if I am not relieved, or if I do not receive rations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander, Commanding.

Commodore JOHN A. WINSLOW,
Commanding Gulf Squadron, Pensacola, Florida.

A.

[Translation.]

VERA CRUZ, *May* 4, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your esteemed note of this date, I beg leave to state to you that on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will proceed on board the United States steamer Tacony, with the object of having the conference mentioned in your aforesaid communication.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

D. BUREAU.

FREDERICK LEDWARD AND E. H. SAULNIER,
&c., &c., &c., Vera Cruz.

States, that the Prince Maximilian may be spared his life, should it be in danger.

I thus address you because it is my duty to my government, knowing that its courier may not reach you, on account of the uncertainties of the condition of a state of war.

With profound respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander U. S. Navy.

His Excellency President JUAREZ,
Republic of Mexico.

No. 2.] UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, (3d rate,)
Sacrificios, Mexico, May 10, 1867.

SIR: I respectfully continue my report from its last date of 30th April.

The imperial commissary, commanding at Vera Cruz, having manifested a desire to hold a conference on board the Tacony with the liberal commanding general, all the preliminaries were arranged.

The imperialist then verbally declined to carry out his own proposition. I was then requested to visit General Benavides, (liberal,) to ascertain what would be the general basis of terms granted, if the city should be turned over to him; and, also, to ask if he would consent to hold a conference. To all this I found him willing and ready to meet at any time we should appoint. Then the British and United States consuls addressed themselves to the imperialist, who replied in writing, a copy of which is enclosed (marked A,) that he would meet on the 6th of May. General Benavides being again notified to hold himself ready, the morning of the 6th came in with a heavy norther and no communication even with Vera Cruz itself could be had. On the 8th, and so soon as the weather allowed us to communicate, the English commanding naval officer visited the United States and British consuls at Vera Cruz, to arrange and appoint a new and near date for the proposed conference. The 9th of May was designated by the consuls to the imperial commissary as the most convenient day, and upon applying to him for his opinion and wish, he again peremptorily refused to hold any conference or meeting whatever, except it might be upon the basis of the removal of the liberal forces three days' march from Vera Cruz, and of course the abandonment of their batteries and investing lines. That declaration was more than tantamount to a refusal to carry out his own desire, although it had caused the English commander and myself a great deal of trouble. I, therefore, in behalf of the English captain and my own, addressed a copy of the enclosed letter (marked B) to General Benavides, together with a copy of a letter to imperial commissary, to the effect that all mediation was at an end with a man who had twice sought it, and who had twice failed to meet it when the time arrived.

I enclose a copy of his reply translated, (marked C.) The "situation," therefore, is *in statu quo;* but General Benavides yesterday sent me word that, in a day or two, he would have heavy batteries and heavy guns planted, and that within eight days the city would be bombarded and in his possession. Warnings and requests have already been given and made to the imperial authorities that serious operations would commence, and an earnest and passionate request preferred to the imperial commander that Mexican families, all women and children, might be permitted to leave the city. The imperial commander refuses to let them go. He has only offered the castle for refuge, where people are already dying like sheep.

This imperialist has verbally declared to the United States and British consuls that he recognizes the imperial authority and government at an end; but that to prevent anarchy, riot, and bloodshed he will not relinquish his position; "some one can come and relieve him of his command!" In one word, this simply means that the revenues of the city and custom-house are passing into his purse, that he is to hold on to his position until force drives him from it, and that, under the fact of having ships at hand under the castle to take himself and officers and their plunder away at any hour they choose to go, it is a safe and money-making business. There is no nationality here at all. The imperial flag is carried, it is true, but the irresponsible authorities acting now in Vera Cruz are precisely in the light and position of brigands and pirates, who hold the place only *at their own caprice.*

It seems to me clear, sir, that there never was a position or a case where forcible interference by all nationalities could and *should* interfere in behalf of duty and right as here. Imperial orders for custom-house money and revenues are dishonored by imperial authorities here. The English minister has declared to his consul that the imperial government is at an end. The imperial authorities here disavow and ignore the imperial sovereign and orders. All classes wish for this state of things to end.

In the mean time, foreigners of all kinds, and Mexicans and citizens, are at the mercy of an armed brigand, who acknowledges no authority and no government, and who is putting the revenues of the city of Vera Cruz into his purse, and who keeps ships at hand to carry him away at any hour he may be seriously threatened.

I am in good accord with English and French commanders here. We all agree, and yet there is no authority or power for us to do that which humanity and the interests of the world hourly and daily appeal to us to do. It is my belief that if a simple authoritative demand to this imperial brigand, who now acknowledges himself without a master, to surrender his command, were made, it would be done.

Such, sir, is the political and military situation at Vera Cruz.

Queretaro is still besieged. The city of Mexico is also besieged, and there can be no hopes of final success or relief for either of the imperial commanders.

In the mean time I am receiving on board of my ship families of United States citizens who are fleeing the country, and putting them on board of vessels sailing away. I am often embarrassed by the presence of families of women and children night and day, but I afford them that protection and assistance which they claim at my hands.

My bread will not last longer than the first of June, and I shall be compelled to buy bread for ten days to hold out with the other portions of rations.

I shall be obliged to leave Vera Cruz by the first of June if I am not relieved, or if I do not receive rations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander, Commanding.

Commodore JOHN A. WINSLOW,
Commanding Gulf Squadron, Pensacola, Florida.

A.

[Translation.]

VERA CRUZ, *May* 4, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your esteemed note of this date, I beg leave to state to you that on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will proceed on board the United States steamer Tacony, with the object of having the conference mentioned in your aforesaid communication.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

D. BUREAU.

FREDERICK LEDWARD AND E. H. SAULNIER,
&c., &c., &c., Vera Cruz.

B.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY,
Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 8, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to make to you the following statement: That, when I sought you to request an interview on board the Tacony, in presence of the British civil and naval commanders, in conjunction with the United States consul and myself, it was in consequence of a verbal request preferred by the imperial commissary commanding at Vera Cruz, and subsequently from a written one, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

I feel it incumbent upon me, and am requested by the British naval commander, also, to apologize to you for the trouble caused by the false hopes indulged in by us, of a pacific solution of affairs in Vera Cruz, and which attempts are all rendered abortive by the extraordinary attitude assumed by the imperial commissary. In making these offers of mediation with this commissary, we have acted upon his own personal request, and supposed, most naturally, he was in good earnest. It appears that he was not. In all this matter the British and United States powers here have acted in good faith and in an earnest desire to save loss, and perhaps bloodshed, and to facilitate the ardent desires of both parties.

We consider that bad faith has been displayed by the commissary, and we now leave matters to their own natural solution and to the course of war.

I am advised to address you this communication by the British authorities, and also by the United States consul, and moreover by my own sense of duty.

There is nothing more to expect in the way of a pacific solution of the question by way of mediation or of friendly offers of service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander U. S. Navy.

General R. BENAVIDES,
Commanding Investing Forces of Vera Cruz, Army of Mexico.

[Translation.]

CAMP CASA MARTA, *May* 9, 1867.

SIR: The undersigned, general in chief of the troops operating against the rebels who occupy Vera Cruz, has the honor to receive the note of Mr. F. A. Roe, commander of the United States gunboat Tacony, and has considered its contents, and at the same time he has conveyed it to the knowledge of his government.

The undersigned abandoned to the authority of the worthy officers of the ships-of-war of North America and England the conduct of the agent of the Archduke Maximilian, who maintains an armed resistance in Vera Cruz. Also he congratulates himself upon the elevated sentiments of such naval gentlemen, who officiously, and with the most laudable will, sought to draw into a reasonable path those rebels, endeavoring to avoid the consequences of a decisive operation.

He has also received the document accompanying the note.

The undersigned assures to Commander Roe his distinguished consideration.

R. BENAVIDES,
General in Chief.

Mr. F. A. ROE,
Commanding the U. S. Gunboat Tacony, Sacrificios.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, (3d rate,)
Sacrificios, Mexico, May 13, 1867.

SIR: The commander of the Austrian corvette Elizabeth called upon me yesterday, from Green island, to ask me for news in regard to the despatch of honorable Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, to President Juarez, in behalf of Prince Maximilian; and also to ask me to request General Benavides to permit him to send a courier to the city of Mexico, to ascertain news of his prince.

I gave to the Austrian commander a copy of my letter to President Juarez, of which a copy is also transmitted herewith.

I have been shown, by the commanding officer of the English squadron here, an official despatch from the English minister at Mexico, instructing British authorities here that all diplomatic relations had ceased in the city of Mexico between the imperial authorities here and all the representatives of foreign powers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE, *Commander.*

Commodore J. A. WINSLOW,
Commanding Gulf Squadron, Pensacola.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, (3d rate,)
Off Sacrificios, Mexico, May 17, 1867.

SIR: I respectfully enclose, herewith, a copy of a correspondence between Mr. E. H. Saulnier, United States consul at Vera Cruz, and myself, in relation to a schooner chartered by the authorities of Vera Cruz; and also in relation to a forced loan proposed to be executed by the imperial commissioner at Vera Cruz upon foreign citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE, *Commander.*

Commodore JOHN A. WINSLOW,
Commanding Gulf Squadron, Pensacola, Florida.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, May 15, 1867.

SIR: On Sunday last, 12th instant, the American schooner Annie E. Marten, Hugh H. Nicholson, master, left this port for Sisal, under charter with a Spaniard here, to proceed to Sisal for cattle and provisions for this city. Said Spaniard, Antonio Gomez de la Serna, the same that is contractor for the English ship of war, sold his charter to the authorities of this city. Said authorities, I understood, have shipped on said schooner some twenty-one boxes of muskets for Sisal, unknown to me, and perhaps to the master of said schooner. On Monday, the 13th instant, the Spanish steamer from Havana and Sisal arrived here with the intelligence of the capture of Sisal by the forces of the republican government of Mexico. In consequence of said intelligence, the French steamer Sonora was forthwith chartered by the authorities here to go in search of said schooner and bring her back to this port, chartered at the rate of $20 per hour.

Now, what I have to suggest for your consideration is, that in consequence of this flagrant abuse of our flag, and the deception perpetrated by the authorities

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of this city, whether you do not consider it your duty to take charge of said schooner, should she return for this port, and place her under your guns at Sacrificios until ample satisfaction can be given by the authorities, or time givne us to determine as to the disposition to be made of said vessel.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Commander F. A. Roe,
Commanding the U. S. Steamer Tacony, Sacrificios.

United States Steamer Tacony, (3d rate,)
Sacrificios, May 16, 1867.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th, in relation to the schooner Annie E. Marten, is received, and attentively considered.

When I consider the state of war existing here, and the necessities which are the products of it, and as the master of the schooner chartered his vessel, or sold her services to the authorities of Vera Cruz, I do not see that any one is to blame but himself; certainly it is no worse to carry muskets to an enemy than it would be to carry him cattle or bread and meat, especially if he were undergoing a siege, one of the hardest operations of war.

Moreover, the master, I think, can hardly exonerate himself (if there is blame) by declaring his ignorance of the cargo.

I cannot think it would be proper for me in anywise to interfere with the Marten. Last evening I spoke the Sonora, who reported that she was coming back to Vera Cruz, which one may very easily doubt.

Very truly, yours,

F. A. ROE, *Commander.*

E. H. Saulnier, Esq.,
United States Consul, Vera Cruz.

Consulate of the United States of America,
Vera Cruz, May 15, 1867.

Sir: The authorities of this city being about to imitate the example of the notorious General Marquez, the representative of the emperor, or self-styled emperor of Mexico, by levying war taxes on and compelling foreigners by armed force to satisfy their demands for money, I wish to bring to your mind the fact that the authorities in this city, the representatives of a government disowned by the entire diplomatic corps in the city of Mexico, are usurping illegal power in the spoliations being committed by them, and for your re-consideration whether some immediate action in connection with the English commander may not be of great benefit to the interest of our commerce with this city at this present moment.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Commander F. A. Roe,
United States Ship Tacony, off Sacrificios.

United States Ship Tacony, (3d rate,)
Sacrificios, May 16, 1867.

Sir: Although the official interview yesterday at the consulate of France, of the French, English, and United States naval commanders, together with the consular representatives of their respective governments, in the presence of Mr. Bureau, the imperial commissioner commanding Vera Cruz, resulted in a favorable declaration to us, as representatives of foreign powers, and as his promise that no war tax or forced loan should be levied upon foreigners does away with fears for the future, and the question is forever settled, yet I would respectfully advise, that should any attempt be made to levy a war tax, forced loan, or extra duties on goods that have already cleared the custom-house, you should at once protest and refuse to pay such illegal amounts, at the same time informing Mr. Bureau that should force be used, it will be at his own risk and peril, and that I will hold him responsible for the very grave consequences that must follow. However, should it be required that the goods in the custom-house be cleared at once, I am of opinion, that, as there is no bonding in Vera Cruz, the revocation of a privilege granted (as I understand) by the French, during their military occupation of Vera Cruz, cannot be looked upon as an illegal act, and still less in the case of parties who have accepted the 25 per cent. deduction on duties, and the more especially if on the part of the same cargo, order, or commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. ROE,
Commander United States Navy.

E. H. Saulnier, Esq.,
United States Consul, Vera Cruz.

Mr. Naphegyi to Mr. F. W. Seward.

Ebbitt House, *July* 10, 1867.

Mr. G. Naphegyi presents his compliments to the Hon. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, and requests the honor of a brief interview with him.

Mr. Naphegyi would say, that the interview sought has reference to matters other than that upon which he addressed the honorable Secretary of State on the 6th instant.

He feels no uneasiness with regard to the subject of that note; indeed he is satisfied the government had, on its account and motion, anticipated his request by many days, although he had no right to assume as much in an official note.

The interview now sought has reference to matters of such grave importance that Mr. Naphegyi does not feel at liberty to reduce the subject to writing, nor to the verbal explanation of a third party. What he proposes to submit shall, therefore, be of the most confidential nature.

[Memorandum.]

Department of State,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

On the 6th of July, instant, a paper was presented to the Secretary of State, which bears the signature of G. Naphegyi. Mr. Naphegyi describes himself as attorney in fact and confidential agent in the United States of Señor Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and in that character invites the attention of this department to certain transactions which recently occurred in the gulf of Mexico, "by which," as Mr. Naphegyi says, "the said Señor Santa Anna has been prevented from complying with the expressed wishes of his fellow-citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common country, (meaning Mexico,) and by which, almost immediately thereafter, he was deprived of his personal liberty, and his life itself placed in jeopardy."

The paper, in the first place, implies a necessity for visiting some censur upon the consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, and upon Commander F. A Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, stationed in that port; and, in the second place, suggests proceedings against the government of Mexico, to procure the restoration of Señor Santa Anna and his secretary, Señor Vidal y Rivas, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Two distinct grievances seem to be complained of on behalf of Señor Santa Ana, one of which is represented to have been suffered about the 7th of June last at the port of Vera Cruz, and the other about the 12th of the same month at the port of Sisal, both of which places are in Mexico.

I shall examine first the proceedings which are alleged to have taken place at Vera Cruz, and afterwards the proceedings which are represented to have occurred at Sisal.

We are to ascertain the facts upon which the complaints are based from certain documents which accompany Mr. Naphegyi's communication, from official reports of the United States consul and the naval commander at Vera Cruz, and from documents which have been submitted by the minister of the republic of Mexico, all of which papers were gathered into the department in a somewhat hurried manner. The tenor of Mr. Naphegyi's papers in relation to the transaction at Vera Cruz is, that the Virginia is a United States mail steamship; that she sailed from New York under command of Captain Deaken on the 22d of May last for Vera Cruz, having as passengers Señor Santa Anna; his secretary, Señor Vidal y Rivas; Mr. Hans Baron Caspar Von Nostitz, his interpreter; Mr. Louis Ludwitz, and Mr. Edward Gottlieb, all of whom are described as belonging to the suite of Señor Santa Anna. It is complained that on the 6th of June Mr. Saulnier, the United States consul, went on board the Virginia, together with her Britannic Majesty's consul, Mr. Medford, where they were introduced by Captain Deaken to Señor Santa Anna. That a conversation was had by the consuls with Señor Santa Anna upon the policy which was intended to be pursued by him while in Vera Cruz. That the American consul professed to Señor Santa Anna his sincere support, saying that at first, not having known his views, the consul was opposed to Señor Santa Anna being received there; but now, having heard them from the Señor in person, the consul would do all in his power to favor them. That after an interview of three hours, the consul left the steamer in the most friendly manner. That afterwards, on the seventh of June, Commander F. A. Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, and Commander Murray Ainsley, of the British steamer Jason, boarded the Virginia from a launch which carried the United States and British flags. That Commander Roe asked and obtained an interview with Señor Santa Anna and invited him to accompany the commander on board the Tacony. That Señor Santa Anna asked a reason. That the commander replied that he had no reasons to give; that Señor Santa Anna must go with him, or the consul would take Señor Santa Anna by force, at the same time calling the British sailors who were on board the Virginia. That Señor Santa Anna asked if he was a prisoner of war to the American and British men-of-war. Commander Roe replied he might consider it as he pleased; he must go willingly or the commander would force him, and roughly laid his hand on the arm of Señor Santa Anna. When some one represented to Commander Roe that Señor Santa Anna was a cripple and had only one leg, the commander replied, in a profane and offensive manner, that he would take Señor Santa Anna if he had to break his other leg. That Señor Santa Anna then yielded to the persuasion of one of his suite and went with Commander Roe on board the Tacony, and the commander directed the Virginia to come alongside the Tacony the next morning at 12 o'clock, at Sacrificios. That Señor Vidal y Rivas, on learning these proceedings, visited the American consul, who pretended entire ignorance of the transaction, and refusing to receive any protest, said that Señor Santa Anna, on the next day by 12 o'clock, would again be placed on board of the Virginia. That on that next day, the 8th, Señor Santa Anna was sent on board the Virginia by a boat from the Tacony. That the Virginia then proceeded to sea and was attended by a boat from the Tacony twenty miles, when her pilot was discharged, but not without a close personal search made by an officer of the Tacony; and Commander Roe thereupon directed Captain Deaken to take Señor Santa Anna anywhere he pleased to go, not in Mexico.

The object and purposes of Señor Santa Anna in visiting Vera Cruz are represented by Mr. Naphegyi to have been entirely peaceful and innocent, and in perfect harmony with the policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. Mr. Naphegyi denounces the proceedings of the consul and of Commander Roe as officious and in violation of the law and comity of nations.

The tenor of the documents submitted by Mr. Naphegyi in regard to the occurrence at Sisal is as follows: The Virginia having been left at sea by Commander Roe, proceeded on her return voyage towards New York, and touched at Sisal on the eleventh of June, at three o'clock in the afternoon. That on the twelfth of June the commander of the liberal forces of Mexico at Sisal went on board the Virginia, and said he had orders from General Pereza to take Señor Santa Anna on shore. The captain of the Virginia refused to deliver him up, stating that he was a passenger in transit, and a prisoner to the United States, and should be delivered at the city of New York. Mexican gunboats surrounded the Virginia. The commandant of the port then went on board one of these boats, when all of them anchored and brought their guns to bear on the Virginia. Don Louis Gomez, commander of the Mexican liberal fleet, then went on board the Virginia and demanded the surrender of Señor Santa Ana, which the captain of the Virginia again refused. Don Gomez then left the Virginia. Soon after this, a boat with twelve armed soldiers, commanded by Manuel Romero, boarded the Virginia, three soldiers coming on board with that officer, when Señor Santa Anna, with Señor Vidal y Rivas and Mr. Von Nostitz, got into the boat and were taken on shore. That Señor Santa Anna and Señor Vidal y Rivas were conveyed away as prisoners, and the other persons were released and sent back to the steamer Virginia, which afterwards proceeded to New York.

Mr. Naphegyi appeals to this government for its interposition, among other reasons, upon the distinct ground that creditors of Señor Santa Anna in the United States have large pecuniary interests in the safety of that person.

The Mexican government has presented to this government no complaint in relation to these transactions, either on behalf of Señor Santa Anna, his creditors, or otherwise. It would not be unreasonable to delay an examination of the proceedings until some complaint shall be presented by the Mexican government, or by Señor Santa Anna personally, or by his creditors, or by some person shown to be specially authorized and empowered by him or them to institute a complaint. This objection, however, will not be insisted upon, because, first, it is represented that Señor Santa Anna has been put under duress through improper proceedings of the United States consul and naval commander; and because, secondly, it is quite well known in this country that Mr. Naphegyi has been what he represents himself to be, an intimate and confidential friend or associate of Señor Santa Anna.

In order to a proper understanding of the case, it is well to remember that Mexico has been for several years, and at the time of these transactions still remained, a theatre of intestine civil war, aggravated by the most intolerable of all political evils, foreign armed intervention. That Señor Santa Anna came voluntarily to the United States, and took up his residence here some time in the year 1866. That on more than one occasion during that residence, he made application to the President of the United States for confidence, sanction, material aid and assistance, to enable him to carry on belligerent operations of some sort in Mexico. That during the civil war two parties have claimed sovereign power in Mexico: the first, the republican government, of which Don Benito Juarez is President; the second, that of the late Prince Maximilian, who proclaimed and sustained himself, by armed force and foreign intervention, as emperor of Mexico; that the United States have constantly disallowed the pretended imperial government of Maximilian and constantly adhered to the republican government of Mexico, even to the extent of insisting upon the discontinuance of the military intervention by the Emperor of the French. That when Señor Santa Anna applied to this government for protection, aid or favor, inquiries were made by the United States, which resulted in declarations by the republican government of Mexico that Señor Santa Anna was an enemy of the republic. The government of the United States therefore persistently refused to hold any correspondence or communication, personal or otherwise, with Señor Santa Anna or his agents, and has constantly enjoined upon its civil and military agents vigilant and energetic proceedings to prevent any unlawful expedition by Señor Santa Anna from the United States against Mexico. Such were Señor Santa Anna's relations to the republic of Mexico and to the United States, when he, without the knowledge of either this government or that of Mexico, or of any of their agents, left the United States on board the Virginia, and presented himself at the harbor of Vera Cruz at a moment when, under the remonstrances of this government, the French intervention had been terminated; when the so-called emperor Maximilian had been captured with an army and was held a prisoner at Queretaro, and the republican government of President Juarez had so far reduced the country to a condition of peace that the military forces of the Prince Maximilian occupied only the two towns of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and both of these were closely besieged by the republican military forces, with an expectation of their conquest and submission, which expectation, notwithstanding the attempted intervention of Señor Santa Anna, has since been fully realized.

Although the Virginia is a registered merchant vessel of the United States, and although she may obtain mails at the post office like other vessels, she is in no proper or just sense employed in the service of the navy or the post office, or the treasury, or any other executive department. She is entitled to the protection of the United States flag only when she is lawfully engaged in trade, and not when she becomes a belligerent against nations with whom the United States are at peace. The communication of Mr. Naphegyi gives no evidence that the Virginia was employed in the regular course of trade or passage, as a merchant vessel, but, on the contrary, fully implies what distinctly appears from other sources, that the vessel was employed exclusively by Señor Santa Anna, and was under his absolute control, in a military, or, at least, a political expedition of his own in violation of the laws of the United States.

It is not pretended that she had commercial ventures either at Vera Cruz or at Sisal, or elsewhere. The papers which were submitted in behalf of Señor Santa Anna further represent that Señor Santa Anna was visited by the captain of the port, the mayor of the city of Vera Cruz, and another gentleman whose name is not given, all of whom belonged to the Maximilian or so-called imperial party, which was then in possession of the castle of San Juan and of the city of Vera Cruz. Later she was visited by the commissary of Prince Maximilian, Don Domingo Bureau, and by General Taboada, the commanding general of Prince Maximilian's forces at Vera Cruz, and also the captain of the port, each with a military staff, who thereupon congratulated Señor Santa Anna upon his arrival and invited him to go to the city to take command of the same. Soon afterwards, General Perez Gomez, commander of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, went on board the Virginia and invited Señor Santa Anna to accompany him to that castle, and remain with him until proper arrangements could be made in the city for a grand reception. Señor Santa Anna

accepted this invitation and repaired to the castle, where a military band played a march of welcome, and the whole garrison shouted "*Viva el General Santa Anna!*" Imposing popular demonstrations followed.

It is further stated that Señor Santa Anna remained in the castle a day and a half, during which time the city authorities were invited by the commanding general of Maximilian to visit the castle and dine with Señor Santa Anna. During the same time, a meeting was convened by the so-called imperial commissioner, in the palace of Vera Cruz, to consider the manner of the reception of Señor Santa Anna, which meeting finally came to the conclusion to proclaim Señor Santa Anna to be commander of the garrison of Vera Cruz. It was then arranged that Señor Santa Anna should be escorted to the city of Vera Cruz on the 7th of June. One hundred and one guns were to be fired from the castle, and workmen had already begun to build arches and decorate the city. In conformity with these arrangements, Señor Santa Anna issued and published a manifesto to the citizens of Vera Cruz, which in effect was an open defiance of the republican government of Mexico.

These dispositions thus made by the so-called imperialist insurgents in the city of Vera Cruz, in combination with the Señor Santa Anna, are understood to be what is meant by Mr. Naphegyi "as the expressed wishes of Señor Santa Anna's fellow-citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common country."

The United States consul at Vera Cruz gives his own account of the proceedings which took place at that port. In a despatch of the 8th of June, he reports that Señor Santa Anna came to Vera Cruz on the 3d of June, with his staff, on the Virginia, as passengers; that the staff consisted of his father-in-law, Colonel Vidal y Rivas, two Prussian officers, and an American interpreter; that Señor Santa Anna passed from the ship to the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, then in possession of the imperialists, and remained there until the next day; that on the morning of the 5th Señor Santa Anna was taken from the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and placed again on board the Virginia, after the force that was in the castle had been changed; that on the 7th of June the commanders of the British frigate Jason and the United States steamer Tacony went alongside and on board the Virginia, and took Señor Santa Anna from the Virginia and placed him on board the Tacony, then off Sacrificios, with orders that the captain of the Virginia should pass that island and receive Señor Santa Anna again on board the Virginia at that place; that the object of this proceeding on the part of the commander was to avoid a conflict among the armed forces in the city, it being understood that it was the intention of a part of the garrison to make an attempt to have Santa Anna landed there that night.

On the 12th of June Mr. Saulnier reported that the history of Santa Anna's reception was as follows: That he arrived on the 3d, on the steamship Virginia, from New York; that he landed the same day in the castle of San Juan d'Uloa, and remained there throughout the next day; that on the 5th, in the morning, he was sent back on board the Virginia. On the 6th the consul received an invitation from Santa Anna to visit him on board the Virginia, which invitation was accepted; that he entertained the consul for one hour, representing to him that at the solicitation of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State he had come there with an agreement that he would be supported in men and money, and recognized in preference to President Juarez. The consul reported this intervew to Commander Roe, of the United States ship Tacony. The consul adds that it was made known to him on the 7th of June, through a reliable source, that a serious effort would be made to have Santa Anna landed that night; that it was resolved by Commander Roe that Señor Santa Anna should be forthwith invited to pass the night on board the United States ship Tacony, which resolution was immediately acted upon.

The consul further reports that on the 8th of June the Virginia left the harbor, passed by Sacrificios, received Señor Santa Anna on board that ship, and proceeded immediately after to sea.

The consul at the same time transmitted to this department an account of the proceedings of a council of war of the imperial insurgent military officers, which was held, upon the proposals of Señor Santa Anna, at Vera Cruz, on the 3d of June, which report of proceedings is certified by those officers themselves. In that meeting the so-called imperial commissary said that the idea put forth by General Santa Anna was to set up a republic in place of the empire; a republic distinct from, and in opposition to, the organized republic was implied. General Taboada, who commanded the forces of Maximilian at Vera Cruz, said that the arrival of Señor Santa Anna in that harbor, bringing with him the necessary means, foreign soldiers, and coming under American protection, as he (Señor Santa Anna) states, had aggravated the situation. The question to be propounded was, whether the garrison would adhere to General Santa Anna's proposals. Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Soudriez said that as soon as Señor Santa Anna should land at the head of American soldiers, his command would be at an end. Don Jorge Murcia, lieutenant colonel, could not agree to Señor Santa Anna's bringing American soldiers there. Don Edwardo Figararo, colonel of cavalry, stated that he highly esteemed General Santa Anna, but rejected the idea that he should fight against the empire with soldiers brought from the United States. Don Santiago Cuevas said that Señor Santa Anna should not be allowed to enter the place, since he was backed by American soldiers and sustained by the American government; that Mexico had already felt one foreign intervention, and it should be spared any more. General Marin, who commanded the naval division, was totally disgusted with Señor Santa Anna, but he would rather fall into his hands than into those of demagogues, although he distrusted his good faith on account of the protection given him by the American government.

The consul states the conversation which he held with Señor Santa Anna as follows: That Señor Santa Anna entertained him with a long discourse as to his plans, and said that after interviews with President Johnson and Secretary Seward, at their solicitation, he had come to Vera Cruz; that they had offered him men and money to sustain him; that Maximilian had offered to deliver the situation of the country to him, (Santa Anna,) &c., &c.

The consul further stated that he had had an interview with the so-called imperial commissary. He had declared that Señor Santa Anna should not land at Vera Cruz.

Commander Roe gives this account of the transaction: "On the 20th of May the United States and English consuls came to Sacrificios and reported to the English captain and myself that the imperial commissary at Vera Cruz had submitted certain terms for the surrender of that place to General Benavides, commanding the liberal forces, and that he (the commissary) had requested the two consuls to proceed to the liberal camp to propose them. He moreover requested that the British captain and myself should accompany them. On that day we accordingly visited General Benavides at his headquarters, and the propositions of the imperial commissary were in substance accepted. This was after the reception of the news of the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian. A truce of some some three days was agreed upon, and hostilities suspended. At the end of this period, however, the (so-called) imperial commissary failed to meet General Benavides, and hostilities were once more resumed. * * * Affairs remained then in this position until the 1st of June, when, after repeated *solicitations* on the part of the Maximilian commissary to the United States and British consuls, those gentlemen again visited him. This time he declared that he would accept the propositions of General Benavides which the consuls had brought back from him in writing. They were requested to visit General Benavides to notify him of the acceptance of his proffered terms, and of the desire of the imperialist to surrender Vera Cruz, its castle and fortifications. * * The consuls left the English ship of war Jason on the morning of the 2d of June, with full instructions to arrange for surrender." Well-grounded fears were then entertained of a general insurrection in the city and of scenes of horror to follow it. The consuls returned from General Benavides at two o'clock in the afternoon of the second of June with a complete ratification of the original terms proposed by the imperialist commissary. The two consuls proceeded at once to Vera Cruz, there to report their success to the commissary and await developments. General Benavides suspended firing from his batteries. The so-called imperial commissary acceded at once to those terms, saying that he would require a little time to win over his officers to his wishes. It was at this juncture that the steamship Virginia arrived bringing Señor Santa Anna. The imperial commissary informed the consuls that Santa Anna declared that he brought letters from President Johnson and the United States government, authorizing him to assume the charge of affairs in Mexico; that he also stated that a squadron of ships was ordered to sustain him, and troops were also on the way to Vera Cruz. A letter was received by Commander Roe from the shore, which stated that a revolutionary conflict was on the eve of breaking out in favor of and against Señor Santa Anna, who represented himself as an emissary of the United States government, and appointed to supersede Juarez and all others, and take charge as the chief in behalf of the United States.

It was under these circumstances and upon the application of the United States consul that Commander Roe required Señor Santa Anna, with his interpreter and body servant, to go on board the Tacony for the night, and he was the next day put on board the Virginia, and so required to leave Vera Cruz.

Mr. Naphegyi denies that Señor Santa Anna pretended to have had the specific authority of the President of the United States for his proceedings at Vera Cruz. Commander Roe in his report states that Señor Santa Anna, when on board the Tacony, denied that he had publicly declared that he came in the name of President Johnson and the United States. This denial of course cannot be expected to outweigh the distinct statements of the United States consul, the explanation of the policy of Señor Santa Anna given in the imperialist council of war at Vera Cruz, and other corroborating evidence.

Among certain papers which were found in the possession of Señor Santa Anna and his secretary, is the report of a conversation which occurred between that person and Commander Roe on board of the Virginia. In this report, made by Señor Santa Anna's interpreter under his own direction, it appears that his denial was in these words: "It is not true that I said I was sent, for the government at Washington could not employ me, nor would I obey the commands of a government not my own. I heard that the American consul prevaricated for the purpose of preventing me from landing, and I thought proper to satisfy him, and dispose him to a neutrality he ought to have observed. For that purpose I said to him, substantially, that my mission was one of entire peace, and that his President was not ignorant of my journey or of my intentions."

In the opinion of the President, Commander Roe has truly stated the character of the transaction which occurred in Vera Cruz in these words:

"The attitude, then, of Santa Anna was this: He was on board of an American ship under the flag of the United States, in a city besieged by the government of Mexico, declaring and fomenting the civil war against that government, with which the United States are in friendly relations, under an assumed authority from the United States; and while he claimed to be under the protection and shield of their flag, he prevented the act of the surrender of Vera Cruz, after the terms of that surrender had been agreed to and accepted by both parties; and this under the declaration that he was acting under the authority of the United States." In this view of the subject, this department not only does not disallow nor censure, but it approves the proceedings of the United States consul, and of Commander Roe, at Vera Cruz.

I proceed to consider the transactions which occurred at Sisal. While Mr. Naphegyi gives no reason why the Virginia stopped at Sisal, he leaves us to infer that she was in fact returning directly to New York. The suggestion that the United States should institute proceedings against Mexico to procure the restitution of Señor Santa Anna to his liberty within the jurisdiction of the United States is based upon the following assumptions, namely: that Commander Roe had, in behalf of the government of the United States, captured Señor Santa Anna, at Vera Cruz, and placed him on board the Virginia, and held him there in custody, as a prisoner of war, or at least under duress, as an unwilling passenger; that the Virginia was thus constructively put into commission as a public vessel of the United States navy, and remained so while on her voyage to, and after her arrival at, the port of Sisal, in Mexico; and that the vessel was violently boarded off the port of Sisal, when at a distance of more than one marine league from the coast of Mexico—that is to say, upon the high seas—and that her detention and the arrest of Señor Santa Anna were therefore acts of piracy. It is contended by Mr. Naphegyi that, at least, the Virginia was a merchant vessel, lawfully sailing and remaining at or near Sisal, under the flag of the United States; that Señor Santa Anna, being a passenger, was forcibly and violently taken from the Virginia, and conveyed away by agents of the Mexican government.

There is not the least ground for the pretence that the Virginia was in naval commission, or that Señor Santa Anna was a prisoner of war to the United States at Sisal. The new allegation that the Virginia lay outside of Mexican jurisdiction while at Sisal, will be made the subject of careful inquiry.

Reserving that question for the present, I proceed to state the transaction at Sisal, as it appears from explanatory documents. As soon as the Virginia was left free from the convoy of the Tacony, by Señor Santa Anna's choice, and under his own direction, she made her way, not to New York, but to the port of Sisal. Arriving there, coming to anchor on the 11th of June, Señor Santa Anna despatched from the steamer Virginia to General Martin Peraza, governor of Yucatan, at Merida, the capital of that State, a letter by the hands of a Mexican colonel, Hilario Mendez, in which letter Señor Santa Anna declared that Colonel Mendez knew what had happened to him in front of Vera Cruz, and would tell the governor all about it. Together with the same letter he transmitted written reports of those proceedings, containing an indignant complaint against Commander Roe. Señor Santa Anna proceeded to say, in the same letter: "If I do not get back to Vera Cruz soon in a war steamer or merchant vessel, I shall remain some time in Havana; and whether I am in that city or Vera Cruz, I shall be at your service."

With this letter Señor Santa Anna also transmitted a copy of a revolutionary address to the people of the State of Yucatan, which, on his way to Vera Cruz, he had sent ashore to be circulated there, and he now invited the governor to give publicity to that paper. This proclamation, like the one issued at Vera Cruz, was hostile to, and subversive of, the republican government of Mexico. On the 11th of June, Señor Vidal, the secretary of Señor Santa Anna, wrote, on board of the Virginia, "in front of Sisal," a letter to General Taboada, before named, of the Maximilian or so-called imperial army, at Vera Cruz. In this letter, Senor Vidal said that the passengers who embarked in that vessel (which passengers are supposed to be disloyal Mexicans) had expressed to Senor Santa Ana the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, then in the possession of the Maximilian party, and that he himself, on quitting the wharf there, was grieved to see tears shed by old soldiers, assumed to be Maximilian's soldiers, annoyed at the flagrant disrespect shown to Senor Santa Ana. That the garrison, as well as the inhabitants of that city, must be in despair, easy to understand to those who had witnessed the spontaneous manifestation of enthusiasm and sympathy. Senor Vidal proceeded in the letter to say that, while he reflected upon the decided intention of General Taboada and that of other friends whom Senor Santa Anna had in Vera Cruz, and while he reflected that the affairs of Mexico could have no other favorable solution than that which Senor Santa Anna had proposed to give, by means of himself as their leader, with the influence of his name and his gift of command, he (Senor Vidal) was persuaded to write to General Taboada to ask him to tell Senor Santa Anna frankly, without the loss of a moment, if the situation at Vera Cruz could be commanded till Santa Anna's return; and if that could be done, whether Senor Santa Anna might expect better success in the realization of his undertaking. Senor Vidal proceeded to say that he thought it indispensable to remind General Taboada and his party that they ought not to permit the Maximilian military forces to be delivered up to their enemies, (meaning the republican besieging army,) bearing in mind that those enemies do not know how to pardon nor to keep their promises; and that the besieged forces would surely be sacrificed as soon as they should be disarmed. That the safest way, in fact the only way, was that which had been pointed out to General Taboada by Senor Santa Anna. That it was Senor Santa Anna's intention to return to Vera Cruz without delay in a war steamer or merchant steamer. He advised General Taboada to let this notice serve as a guide to him in the management of affairs. Senor Vidal proceeded further to ask why Senor Santa Anna was not assisted by General Taboada on the night of the 8th and 9th, as he expected to have been.

Señor Vidal wrote on the same 11th of June, on board the Virginia, at Sisal, a letter which was addressed to Charles Rayman, Spanish consul in Vera Cruz, but which by its tenor seems to be intended for General Taboada. In this letter Señor Vidal stated that it was the intention of Senor Santa Anna to proceed from Sisal to Havana, to see what kind of aid, direct or moral, the captain general of Cuba would furnish him. With this letter Senor Vidal transmitted a card to be delivered to General Manzano, the captain general at Havana. Senor Vidal proceeded to say that the chief object of his present writing was to ask the Spanish consul to deliver an enclosed card to General Manzano, and request him to ascertain the dispositions of those who were capable of aiding him. If they were ready and could do any good, then Senor Santa Anna would soon return to the front of Vera Cruz. Senor Vidal went on to say that all must have known that Senor Santa Anna's arrival at Vera Cruz was not only opportune and efficacious, but necessary and was indispensable. He proceeded to say: "I may obtain permission for Senor Santa Anna to remain in Cuba for a month." If not, he would be obliged to go back to St. Thomas. At all events, the Spanish consul was to understand, there, that Senor Santa Anna was ready to save Vera Cruz, and raise the siege by gaining Benavides over to his party, "and thus prevent much bloodshed in the city, and then go to the aid of the brave men (meaning the Maximilian army) who were struggling for their lives in the capital of Mexico. Alas for Vera Cruz, woe to Mexico, if unfortunately Senor Santa Anna should not be understood." Senor Vidal went on to say: "Our present fears are that the vessel we are expecting from the United States to Vera Cruz, not finding Senor Santa Anna's party there, might fall into the hands of some United States agents, and suffer all the indignities which that nation, the United States, is heaping upon Senor Santa Anna and his party." That that party were taking all precautions at Sisal and were cruising about; but as there had been two stormy nights, the vessels might have passed each other without discovery. That in such an event, if the expected vessel should have arrived, and the troops on board of it should wish to land, then the Spanish consul would put the Irish battalion in the castle of San Juan, and the riflemen in the city, till the return of Senor Santa Anna, when he could march them into the country to shun the maladies peculiar to the Mexican coast. Senor Vidal went on to say that in the failure of that expedition they would not only lose the cost of the expected vessel, which was over $200,000, but the opportunity of aid, without reckoning the difficulties that they had already had to overcome in organizing that expedition. Senor Vidal went on to say that on the nights of the 8th and 9th, the Virginia was for more than two hours behind the castle of San Juan, from midnight till after two o'clock, with the lights and signals which had been agreed upon the Galleguilla shoals. That the noise made by blowing off steam and other movements must have been heard at the castle; that the sea was calm and the weather cloudy. "Why, then," he asked, "did you not come to the place agreed on? We did everything we could. After two o'clock we put to sea."

He closed with saying that it (the letter) was not to be suffered to go out of the correspondent's possession, though his name was not put upon it for fear of risking the loss of his situation.

On the 12th of June, being the same day on which it is alleged by Mr. Naphegyi that the Virginia was boarded and Senor Santa Anna forcibly removed from that vessel at Sisal, Senor Santa Anna wrote a letter on board of the Virginia, which he addressed to General Mathias Peraza, governor of the State of Yucatan, at Merida. In this second letter to General Peraza, Senor Santa Anna referred to his first letter forwarded by Colonel Mendez, and presumed that it was then in the hands of his correspondent, General Peraza, together with the documents it contained. Senor Santa Anna then proceeded to say: "I was awaiting your answer, when Colonel Medina, the military commander at this port, presented himself to me on board, and informed me that you invited me to land. I immediately began to get ready to accept your invitation, and commenced by shaving myself. The captain of the vessel (Captain Deaken) informed me that I could not land, as his orders from the commander of the American war steamer (Commander Roe) were, that I might land on neutral ground, but could have no pretext to set foot on Mexican territory. This caused an altercation between Colonel Medina and the captain of the Virginia. * * Finally, the captain yielded, and I was allowed to disembark, not, however, without protest," (by Captain Deaken.)

Senor Santa Anna proceeds in his letter to General Peraza: "Now, I am at your disposal, and I hope I shall soon see you, as this commander" (meaning Medina) "has promised me I could. I wish my good intentions may give a happy result; and I do not think Mr. Salazar Illarequi will be so timid as to reject my generous mediation for the complete establishment of peace in this State of Yucatan. But if he persists in an obstinate resistance, an old veteran places himself under your orders to be sent wherever you think he can be of the greatest service to the nation."

There seems no reason to question the authenticity of these letters. If authentic, they prove that at the port of Sisal, whether exactly within the Mexican jurisdiction or just beyond it, General Santa Anna was in command of the same military armed expedition against the republic of Mexico, which he had prepared within and conducted from the shores of the United States to Vera Cruz, in violation of their neutrality laws, and in derogation of the relations of amity and friendship, and also—so far as the sphere of moral influences is concerned—within the relations of allies. They prove also that although Captain Deaken, perhaps in the interest of New York creditors, protested, Senor Santa Anna voluntarily disembarked at Sisal, and went into the camp of the defenders of the republic of Mexico. During a considerable part of the period in which Mexico has been the theatre of civil war, armed military and naval force has been maintained by the United States on the Rio Grande and in the waters around the ports of Mexico, among other purposes, to prevent and defeat invasions of that republic by any military and naval expeditions which might be set on foot in the United States. We are officially informed that Senor Santa Anna, after having landed at Sisal in conformity with his engagements, was sent forward by the military commandant at Sisal to the care of General Peraza, the governor of Yucatan, and is detained in custody, with a view to the safety of the republic of Mexico.

Upon this review of the facts, it seems proper that the government should wait for further and more definite information before entering upon communications in relation to the complaint of Mr. Naphegyi with the government of Mexico. That nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity, and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong, or offence would justify this government in suddenly assuming a hostile or even an unfriendly attitude toward the republic of Mexico.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 3.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. ROMERO ON RECENT EVENTS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *January* 5, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: Some time ago you desired me to inform you when the city of Zacatecas should be occupied by the national forces of the republic. It gives me pleasure to-day to be enabled to comply with your request, the information having been communicated to me by President Juarez in a letter dated Chihuahua, December 9, 1866, received yesterday, in which he writes as follows:

"On the 29th of November, Governor Don Miguel Auza took possession of the city of Zacatecas; I received last evening his official report of the fact."

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 26, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to send herewith to you, for the information of the government of the United States, various documents, which show what is the latest aspect which French intervention presents in Mexico, and the so-called empire of the ex-Archduke Maximilian. Among them I permit myself to call your attention to the letter dated at the city of Mexico the 8th of December last, and continued to the 26th of the same month, because it was written by a well-informed person. I hope the narative it contains may be read with interest by the government of the United States.

I avail of this opportunity, Mr. Secretary, to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

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[Translation.]

Index of documents which the Mexican legation sends, with note of this date, to the Department of State of the United States.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1866.	
1	Dec. 8	Letter written at the city of Mexico, relating what occurred between Maximilian and his so-called ministers and councillors on the 26th November and following days.
2	Dec. 8	Letter of Maximilian to D. T. Lares, explaining to him the reasons why he convoked his so-called congress to Orizaba.
3	Dec. 10	Issue of a circular from Lares, called minister of foreign relations of Maximilian, showing that the latter reckoned upon the French army continuing to sustain him.
4	Dec. 10	Extract from La Patria, ministerial newspaper of Maximilian, announcing that General Bazaine had given orders to deliver material of war to the troops Marquez was organizing in defence of that usurper.
5	Dec. 19	Circular of General Bazaine, inviting the French soldiers fighting under the banners of Maximilian to return to their country with the expeditionary corps.
6	Dec. 19	Publications of French agents, showing the disagreement which exists between them and the emperor, (so called,) in relation to the custom-house at Vera Cruz, which the French held in possession.
	1867.	
7	Jan. 8	Notice by the French legation in Mexico, inviting resident French who wish to return to their country to embark with the expeditionary corps.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *January* 26, 1867.

No. 1.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, *December* 8, 1866.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND:

* * * * * *

All intrigues have been useless; all the blood shed has been shed in vain; falsehood, perfidy, baseness, and flatteries, and threats, and the perspective of a military future capable of seducing him who in heart loves Mexico, all, all have been used with ability to upset the man who grasps the standard of independence, and the man remains at his post.

Three months ago the idea was to erase the name of Juarez from the flag of the independents, and to substitute therefor that of Gonzales Ortega. To this end, Bazaine called on several liberals, giving them carte blanche to conspire against the empire on condition of abandoning Juarez. All was useless; there are no Ortegaists; if there had been they were ashamed; but the capture of the general upset this last illusion. It is necessary to regard Juarez as re-established in the capital. If a treaty of peace has to be made between Mexico and France that treaty must bear the signature of Juarez. This is what the French have come to understand after four years of war, and is it not very natural they should trip and hesitate rather than fall? But all this that I am writing, you know, if not better, at least as well as I do. I am going to give you some news that by few channels could reach your knowledge. I will speak to you of the conferences at Orizaba between Maximilian and his council of state. Nothing has been published beyond the resolution of the grandduke to return to the capital.

On Saturday, 24th of last month, the councillors reached Orizaba to the number of sixteen, notwithstanding the counsel is composed of thirty and more members, and on Monday, 26th, they had their first session. Maximilian did not present himself to preside over it, as was to be expected. M. Lares, the soul of the imperial government, had authority to do so. He began by reading a letter from the archduke addressed to the council, which in substance said as follows: That he had an intimate conviction that he ought to retire from the country, returning to it through the medium of that body, the only one existing, all its liberty to frame in the manner it may judge most convenient its own constitution; that such conviction rested on reasons more or less incontestable, and which, in fact, made the empire an impossibility. Among these reasonings and facts you have here the principal ones. That the French agents had intimated that France had an understanding with the United States to end the question of Mexico on the basis of a republican government; that the condition of poverty in which the public chests were found was such that it was impossible to meet its most pressing and urgent obligations without recourse to violent exactions; that for the same reason there were no elements for raising an army sufficient to make head against the dissidents, who not only occupy important cities at a distance, but growing in boldness daily, come already to a very short distance from the capital; and, finally, that his personal misfortune, that is to say, the sickness of his wife, filling his heart with bitter grief, had completed the series of calamities. The letter ends by announcing his resolution to abdicate in the midst of the council of state.

The letter having been read, Lares thought proper to make some explanations, and said that the resolution of Maximilian was not definitive; that although French agents had, in effect, declared what the letter expressed, they had not done so officially, and added that he was authorized to receive General Castelnau, and would give assurance that he had no other mission than to ratify in words that which at various times lately Napoleon had written to Maximilian, to wit: That the present situation of Europe prevented him from continuing to lend him his aid in any way, and obliged him to withdraw his troops after a short time, which General Castelnau was authorized to fix. He said, lastly, that both Castelnau and Bazaine had offered him both artillery, arms, and ammunition in considerable quantity on condition that Maximilian would return to Mexico and continue at the head of the government.

This declaration surprised all, because it was generally believed that the French had refused to deliver armament.

A committee of the council was appointed, which on the following day should report their opinion. Fonseca, Vidaurri, and another whose name I do not recall, composed that committee. The report was presented and concluded, as might be expected, by requesting the archduke to return to Mexico and to continue to govern the empire.

Five of the council voted for the report, and, as I understand, the three ministers, who were present; against it, eleven councillors, of whom one, Cortez Esparza, did so absolutely; and ten, among them, Silicio, Victor Perez, Manuel Cordero, Linares, and Luiz Mendez, explained their vote by saying in substance that Maximilian ought, before abdicating, to guarantee, in I know not what manner, the interests created by the empire.

Larez, the interpreter on this occasion of the council, and of Maximilian, charged himself with giving account of this and of the result of the deliberations, and on the next day returned to preside over the sitting, and read a second letter from the archduke.

This new letter said that Maximilian, before taking a definitive resolution, and supposing the vote of his councillors, wished them to solve for him that day the following questions:

1. If the government could count upon such resources as to be able to face the situation without recourse to violence and arbitrary action?

2. If it was possible to arm a numerous army without recourse to levies to take from the dissidents the strong posts they had in possession, cause them to disappear, aid to the imperial rule through all the extent of the country?

3. If it was possible to enter upon a negotiation with the United States which should result in the recognition of the empire by that power?

The letter spoke, also, of national representation and of submitting to its vote various questions, upon the understanding, I suppose, that in the bosom of that Congress the two political parties would be represented.

The council declared it was not possible to resolve such questions that day, as was asked, because it had not necessary antecedents on each of them; but added that, in reasonable time, in another place, that is, in Mexico, and laying before it the divers intents and projects of finance, with all the explanations and suitable observations, by doing the same with all connected with the brands of war, and becoming informed, also, of all done to this time by the imperial government, directly or indirectly, to obtain the recognition of the United States, would be possible to express the opinions asked for.

It was to be believed, and all the world believed, that Maximilian had wished to present to his steadfast partisans, represented by the ministers and some of the councillors, all the difficulties of the situation, of such volume they had themselves acknowledged them and declared them insuperable. But Mr. Lares, who continued in his office of interpreter, to the general amazement, announced next day that, assuming the opinion of the council, and whatever was to be assumed, Maximilian had resolved definitely to return to Mexico and put himself at the head of the government. This resolution was communicated by telegraph to all the prefects, ordering them to celebrate the occasion with ringing of bells, music, and fireworks, a notice which was faithfully carried out. After that the "Patria" newspaper, which the government pays, sung the victory and announced to us that the time for pardon and magnanimity had gone by, very clearly expressed in the law of the 3d of October, and that thenceforth the empire, sustained by Miramon, Marquez, and Mejia, would regulate all affairs at the sword's point. But leaving this on one side, although those that we see obliged to remain here cannot forget it, and turning to the matter of the conferences at Orizaba, I will say to you that their results would be truly matter for joking if they had not happened to retard a solution which the entire country, without distinction of parties, (and even foreigners resident in it), has awaited with feverish anxiety during the last forty days.

The conferences of Orizaba and their results would be droll, I have said, and, in fact, are so; at least I have fancied hearing the conversation of two deaf men, who by their condition can't hear each other, and in consequence cannot understand each other. As the details I communicate to you are authentic, it cannot be doubted that the council disapproved the opinion that advised that Maximilian should remain; that is to say, that the council wished he would abdicate; and to this declaration the archduke replied that, regarding it as the wish of his council, he would remain.

You should notice the manifesto of the archduke to the nation. There is not one who gives it any importance, so far as to the purpose it ostensibly has, because there is no one who believes that the independents will lay down their arms to decide the question at the electoral urns. But yes; even his most decided partisans reprove such a manifesto, because they see that the sovereign places his title in doubt. Here it works with good result, because no liberal allows himself to be deceived.

* * * * * *

We are at the 20th of December, and as the New York steamer has not yet arrived, there has been no opportunity to send you this. It contains news which will already be forgotten by you; the fault, as you perceive, is not mine.

You know that when Bazaine married, Maximilian, who was sponsor, presented to the bride the old house of Mrs. Rulwellthen. In the deed of donation is a clause by which the archduke engaged to give 100,000 francs for such house, if Bazaine, at the time of leaving Mexico, should so desire. That he does so desire is unquestionable, but, you understand, the house being bought with public funds, the French army withdrawn, and the constitutional government re-established, the donation is a nullity. The interest is what now worries the imperialists. If you contribute, they say, to Bazaine to do away our prestige, the government will lack means to meet a personal promise with you.

Here you have one of the explanations given of the suspicious conduct of the French. I insist on it, the mischief comes chiefly from Paris.

Castelnau and Dano were at Puebla, where the archduke was. It was said the principal object was to have him abdicate, and it was even given out the abdication was made. I doubted this news, and believed they were treating of the convention of 30th of July, which Maximilian don't care to ratify. For this belief I rest upon the fact that the situation has lately grown more serious, because, by order of Maximilian, they are collecting in Mexico all the duties paid at Vera Cruz to the French, in virtue of such agreement. That is to say, that Maximilian ignores the treaty, as Juarez would do if he were now in Mexico.

Zacatecas was occupied on the 29th of last month, and Aguas Calientes a few days after; day before yesterday came news of the occupation of Guadalaxara, which General Gutierrez was to have defended until Miramon got there. Daily is announced the departure of Miramon, and daily is the news contradicted that Bazaine will give to the imperialists arms and ammunition in considerable quantity. Taking into account the interests which are connected with Bazaine, such news may end in a fact.

A levy on a large scale is what to-day fills the world with annoyance. The curiosity is, that the imperial government has thrown off the mask and officially authorizes this, as you will see by a circular from the department of government, published these four days.

Yours, affectionately,

—— ——.

WASHINGTON, *January* 26, 1867.

Correct.

IGNO. MARISCAL.

No. 2.

The *France* publishes the following letter from Maximilian to M. Lares, president of the council of ministers:

"MY DEAR SIR: The gravity of the present condition of our country has led us to call to our aid the councillors of the Crown, in order that, by their clear and prudent judgment, we may arrive by legal means at a solution of the existing difficulties. A weighty duty is now imposed upon us, but we have a thorough conviction that the welfare of the country demands its accomplishment. After reflection free from all party prejudice and passion, after a long and conscientious examination of the position, we have arrived at the conclusion that it might be our duty to restore to the Mexican nation the power which it had confided in us. The following are the reasons which confirm us in this opinion: first, the civil war still continues—with grief we state the fact; it stains the devastated territories with the blood of thousands of our countrymen, and is every day assuming vaster proportions; secondly, the hostility of the

United States toward the monarchical principle is daily becoming more marked; thirdly, our allies have declared it impossible for them, from political reasons, to continue their support, and it has even lately come to our knowledge that there have been negotiations between the French and the United States government with the object of coming to an agreement as to the means of putting an end to the civil war which has been so long ravaging our country. Considering the opinion of the great majority of the American people, it would not be possible, they say, to attain that end, except by founding, by the aid of these two powers, a new government of a republican form. Although it has pleased Providence to destroy the happiness of our domestic hearth, and although our courage and strength have consequently been unduly tried, we should not for one moment hesitate to make any sacrifices for the welfare of the nation if we had not well-founded reasons for believing that our person would prove an obstacle to the pacification of the country. These are the motives for calling round us the ministers—who have already given us so many proofs of their adhesion and fidelity—with the object of finding a solution for existing difficulties.

"MAXIMILIAN."

No. 3.

[Circular.—Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND MARINE,
Mexico, December 10, 1866.

* * * * * * *

His Majesty has received at this time the most explicit assurances from his excellency Marshal Bazaine, in conformity with the orders of his sovereign, that he is to aid in consolidating order and peace by furthering the measures of his Majesty's government during the continuance of the French troops in the national territory. All which I have the honor to communicate to your excellency by order of our august sovereign, that you may bring it to the knowledge of the government near which you are accredited, authorizing him to read this note to the minister for foreign affairs, and to leave copy with him if he request it.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in charge of the office,
JUAN NEPONUCEMO DE PEREDA.

ENVOY EXTAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the Empire at ——— ———.

No. 4.

[Translation.]

The Patria, semi-official paper published at the capital of the empire, says:

"By express order of his excellency General Bazaine, communicated to all the generals of the expeditionary army, all the Mexican troops and Austrian and Belgian legions are placed under the orders of his excellency General Marquez to dispose of them as may suit him for the military operations confided to him as chief of the army of the orient.

"This is already a fact, and the Mexican general is hurrying to organize and opportunely increase his force and commence operations.

"All the Mexican material of war which was in the power of the expeditionary army has been delivered, by express order from Marshal Bazaine, to the imperial government, as well that in the city as what is inland; this is also a fact. It proves, as does the former, the good understanding there is between the intervention and the empire, which we have ourselves averred at various times, differing in that from the assurances which have been given to the public."

No. 5.

Marshal Bazaine issued the following circular:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO.

The marshal commanding in chief has received a telegram from Paris, dated December 13, expressing the intention of the French government to have returned to France, not only the foreign legion, but all the soldiers of French nationality who were formerly authorized to enrol themselves in the service of the Mexican government, and who are actually serving in the general army corps of the Mexican army. However, if any of these soldiers having knowledge of this circular desire to remain in the service of Mexico, they are authorized to do so, and remain in the corps to which they actually belong. As to the French, whatever is their rank in the Mexican army, officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates, those manifesting a desire to discontinue serving in Mexico, but who are yet unattached to the French corps, will be transferred into the foreign legion, where they will have their former rank; as to others, they will be returned to their country at the expense of the French government. Consequently there will be made in each Mexican corps a nominal report of all Frenchmen serving in said corps, which report will be forwarded to the marshal commanding after each soldier has written opposite his name the action by him voluntarily taken, if he is determined or not to remain in the Mexican service. Soldiers taking the first determination will join themselves to the nearest French detachment on the first secure occasion which will offer itself.

BAZAINE, *Marshal Commanding.*

Copies of this circular were sent to General Mejia on December 19, to be enforced immediately.

No. 6.

[Translation—Communicated.]

The carrying into execution of the treaty of July 20 at the time fixed by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, (1st November,) according to the right conferred on him, and the taking possession of the custom-house of Vera Cruz by French agents, have called out on the part of the Mexican authorities an opposition and protests which have, with good cause, disturbed trade, by proving that the convention was made applicable without the consent of the Mexican government. The official publication of the convention which had been kept back till now, in hope of an understanding with this government, will suffice to edify us without further explanation on the rights of the French government, and the legality of the acts of its agents.

The French government, in taking control of the custom-house at Vera Cruz, retained all the employés appointed by the Mexican government. The collector and thirty agents withdrew, refusing their assent to the execution of this convention, and protesting against the deductions made in anticipation of duties to come in. The French authority would not allow to be idle in their hands the delegations; they made claim and had commission to recover, and appointed a French agent collector in conformity with the provisions of article three—the measures taken were necessary to secure the collection duty of the duties payable at the Vera Cruz custom-house; these duties, without exception, and with reserve only of previous delegations which had been admitted and duly paid, are allotted for payment of the delegation admitted for the benefit of France. This note is accompanied by the text of the convention, and the following notice:

"Merchants who shall have paid duties due at the Vera Cruz custom-house, conformably to the regulations of the empire, are permitted to withdraw their goods from the Mexican warehouse and to claim, if there is cause, the concurrence of the French authority.

"A. DE MAINTENANT,
"*Inspector General of Finances, Chief of the Financial Committee.*"

MEXICO AND THE FRENCH.

A letter from the city of Mexico says: "Everything at the capital portends an early evacuation by the French, and it is even said that Maximilian will be off at the same time; that he is now preparing himself for such a step, and that the putting off of the national congress—for which an assembly of notables is now to be substituted—is for the purpose of abdicating. His minister of the treasury, Campos, has wished to give up his place, being unable to cope with the difficulties that surround him."

The French legation in the capital have issued to the French residents the following circular:

"LEGATION OF FRANCE IN MEXICO,
"*January* 8, 1867.

"The Emperor Napoleon has determined that the French residents, who wish to leave Mexico, shall be re-embarked at the same time as the expeditionary corps.

"Persons who intend to make use of this favor will be pleased to make it known as soon as possible at the office of the legation."

MR. COBDEN ON MEXICO.

The following interesting letter, giving the views of the late Richard Cobden on the French expedition to Mexico, is published in late London papers. It was written in May, 1864, more than a year ago, to a French gentleman in Switzerland:

MY DEAR ——— : In your last letter you speak unfavorably of the prospects of the northern party in America. You do not know that country. I travelled through the United States in 1835, and again in 1859, and have been a very careful student of all that has been passing there. I ought to know that country as well as anybody. Nothing, in my mind, is more certain in the future than that the North will destroy slavery, ruin the slave owners, and hold possession of the South. The mistake that people fall into in Europe, when they expect the success of the South, is that they lose sight of the inherent weakness of a slave-owning community, owing to the want of that mechanical development which constitutes the great power of modern society, as compared with former ages. Georgia, or Mississippi, or Alabama, are not modern communities in their organization and resources. They are a succession of plantations on which slaves do all the work, and containing within themselves all the different occupations, such as carpenters, smiths, and coopers, and which form distinct trades in free civilized States. In fact, Georgia and Mississippi are in the same state as western Europe was in the fourteenth century. Georgia and Mississippi, each nearly as large as England, contain each only a half million of inhabitants, being less populous than England was in the time of the Saxons. Those whites are surrounded by nearly an equal number of slaves, who are ready to run away from their masters whenever federal armies approach. Thus, added to the want of mechanical resources and the absence of accumulated wealth and population in towns, the South sees the negro, on whom it depends for the rude cultivation of the soil, deserting its plantations to enlist in the ranks of the invading army. It is true that the southern whites fight well. They are a proud, haughty community, who have a contempt for northern industry and for northern men, just as all aristocrats have despised working men. They are more reckless of life, more accustomed to the use of arms, and have that southern dash and fire which make them almost irresistible for a time. But nothing can compensate for the disadvantages under which they labor. Nothing can make a community, living like the feudal community of the thirteenth century, a match for the New England population of the nineteenth century. The North will ruin the South, not by any one or half dozen decisive battles, but by its persistence and by the irresistible weight of its resources. And I should not be surprised to see the South collapse very suddenly; for, having no social forces at its back, when once it is fairly beaten in the field it has nothing to fall back upon. If the North should realize my expectations, it will present itself before the Old World in a new and most formidable attitude, for it will have proved itself as great in war as in peace. It is the only country in the world which, while it is a first-class naval power, (for its mercantile tonnage is equal to our own,) can keep 700,000 men in the field. Has your emperor thought of all this in connection with his Mexican expedition? I confess I saw with amazement, as well as regret, the course which he took in sending an army to interfere in the internal affairs of that wretched country. It reminded me, in its impolicy, of the expedition of the first Napoleon from Bayonne into Spain. No human being can restore Mexico to order or confer on it the blessings of civilized progress. It requires the hand of God himself to effect such a change in that degraded population of half-casts. But does the Emperor know how deeply the public sentiment of the United States is outraged and humiliated by this attempt of a foreign power to set up an empire at their door without consultation with them? How would you Frenchmen like to see the Yankees sending an army to establish a republican Belgium without consulting you? Seeing the American newspapers regularly, I gather from them that the resentment against you for the Mexican intervention is ready to burst forth the moment the rebellion is in a sure way of defeat. The Americans will have some serious controversies with England, but they are of a nature to keep and employ the ingenuity of diplomatists. But I look for a peremptory demand from Washington for explanations from the Tuileries, which will lead to war or humiliation. I sincerely wish the Emperor would withdraw every French soldier immediately.

* * * * * * *

RICHARD COBDEN.

[From the New York Daily Times, November 16, 1865.]

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT—HE VISITS THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB—SPEECHES AND FESTIVITIES.

During yesterday General Grant's movements were varied and extensive.

* * * * * *

As was announced in yesterday's Times, Lieutenant General Grant and wife visited the opera, accompanied by Majors General Meade, Ingalls and D'Trobriand, and Admiral Ringgold. The party occupied a conspicuous position in the auditorium, and attracted great attention. The house was filled to repletion.

After listening to the opera (Fra Diavalo,) the party of generals drove round to the Union League Club rooms, in Seventeenth street, where the members had gathered in full force to receive them.

Precisely at 10.30 p. m., the general was ushered into the main saloon, which was rapidly filled with the gentlemen of the club and their friends. As soon as order was partially restored, James W. Beekman, esq., one of the vice-presidents of the club, welcomed the lieutenant general in the following

ADDRESS:

Lieutenant General Grant: We bid you welcome here not for the first time. You have honored us, as your friends, with your presence when you came here fresh from your victories. We thank you now for the victories of peace—for the wonderful and rapid return to the workshop and the farm of your soldiers, who without tumult or insubordination have fallen into their old places at home as promptly and quietly as you taught them while soldiers to form in time of war in line of battle. They have but imitated their great captain, who knew how to refrain from seeing the capital he had conquered, and has never yet entered Richmond since its surrender. The rebellion you have crushed had for its object the establishment of an empire. It was the foe of republican institutions, though disguised in republican form. Grasping at the hopeful opening made by the temporary success of these conspirators, European ambition has striven to establish another empire over a sister republic. Maximilian, by stranger arms, has been forced upon her brave and unwilling people. Fouler wrong never outraged human annals than the present occupation of Mexico by the French. We sympathize with our sister republic in her day of adversity, and firmly believe in her coming deliverance. A Mexican Grant will yet restore his country, as you have saved your own.

> The power that did create can change the scene
> Of things—make mean of great, and great of mean;
> The brightest glory can eclipse with night,
> And place the most obscure in dazzling light.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

The general rose amid the most tumultuous cheers. He said: I hope you will excuse me from thanking you at any great length. But there is one sentiment uttered in your address, which is mine also. It is the one touching the future of Mexico. (Cheers.) (Señor Romero, the Mexican minister, was present by invitation, while the address was delivered.)

Mr. Beekman said he felt great pleasure in introducing General Meade, a general to whom we owe the victory of Gettysburg, and but for that victory we would at this moment be engaged in civil war.

As General Meade came forward and bowed his thanks, he was received with enthusiasm.

Colonel Van Buren called for three cheers for Generals Grant and Meade, and the call was responded to with alacrity.

General D'Trobriand was also introduced, and made some few remarks, creating considerable merriment by seating himself on the edge of the dais on which was placed General Grant's chair. Dr. Osgood was called on, and in response, said:

DR. OSGOOD'S REMARKS.

I had no expectation, Mr. Chairman, of being called upon to speak on so conspicuous an occasion as this. Yet, as representing a noble profession, and although a very humble member of that profession, I feel justified in speaking a few decided words here. The Christian church has stood by General Grant and the flag he represents. (Cheers.) We have followed him with our wishes and our prayers. We go for law and order; so does he. We are peacemakers; so is he. Thank God for this auspicious day, when our General-in-chief and his noble coadjutors here are brave defenders of the whole republic—as brave and determined defenders, now, of South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama, as of New York, Massachusetts or Ohio. (Cheers.) God bless General Grant and our brave old flag! That good old flag is his commission, as it is ours also. (Applause.)

Hon. S. B. Ruggles, another of the vice-presidents of the club, made some remarks on the state of the country, and the attitude of foreign nations toward the United States.

Vera Cruz, *February* 22, 1867.

In spite of broken promises on the part of the French, and an opinion which may be entertained by some in the United States, that the promise would be again broken, the French are, at last, in the act of the evacuation of the "so-called" empire, leaving Maximilian to work out his own destiny. Whether he will immediately abdicate and depart by the Elizabeth, his yacht, or whether (as it appears) he has again changed his intentions, and resolved to remain and die, no man in Mexico knows. It would appear that he is now completely under the guidance of Miramon, who, knowing that his own fortunes are desperate, would seem to desire the honorable association of an emperor with whom to fall. But a few days since, the opinion was general that we should see Maximilian here immediately, on his way to Miramar, but he most provokingly changes the programme oftener than the telegraph can well communicate.

THE EVACUATION.

The French and Austrian troops are entirely withdrawn from the city of Mexico and the interior, the rear guard being near Puebla. About eight thousand troops have arrived at this place (Vera Cruz) by rail, being the advance of the retiring and returning army. The following is a schedule of the number of troops which have arrived at Vera Cruz from the interior:

Date of arrival.	Trains.	Number arrived.
February 11	Military	650
February 12	Passenger	300
February 13	Military	500
February 15	Military	500
February 16	Two military	1, 150
February 17	Two military	1, 155
February 18	One military	564
February 19	Three military	1, 500
February 20	One military	150
February 21	Two military	1, 000
Total		7, 469

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Hon. S. B. Ruggles, another of the vice-presidents of the club, made some remarks on the state of the country, and the attitude of foreign nations toward the United States.

VERA CRUZ, *February* 22, 1867.

In spite of broken promises on the part of the French, and an opinion which may be entertained by some in the United States, that the promise would be again broken, the French are, at last, in the act of the evacuation of the "so-called" empire, leaving Maximilian to work out his own destiny. Whether he will immediately abdicate and depart by the Elizabeth, his yacht, or whether (as it appears) he has again changed his intentions, and resolved to remain and die, no man in Mexico knows. It would appear that he is now completely under the guidance of Miramon, who, knowing that his own fortunes are desperate, would seem to desire the honorable association of an emperor with whom to fall. But a few days since, the opinion was general that we should see Maximilian here immediately, on his way to Miramar, but he most provokingly changes the programme oftener than the telegraph can well communicate.

THE EVACUATION.

The French and Austrian troops are entirely withdrawn from the city of Mexico and the interior, the rear guard being near Puebla. About eight thousand troops have arrived at this place (Vera Cruz) by rail, being the advance of the retiring and returning army. The following is a schedule of the number of troops which have arrived at Vera Cruz from the interior:

Date of arrival.	Trains.	Number arrived.
February 11	Military	650
February 12	Passenger	300
February 13	Military	500
February 15	Military	500
February 16	Two military	1,150
February 17	Two military	1,155
February 18	One military	564
February 19	Three military	1,500
February 20	One military	150
February 21	Two military	1,000
Total		7,469

The accompanying list of transports and iron-clads have also arrived and departed, and by reference thereto it will be observed that about eight thousand five hundred men have left these shores for France within a few days. Most of the Austrian contingency has embarked and already sailed. I presume that the loss of one of the transports, Girond, near Jamaica, is already known in the States. No lives lost.

Names of vessels.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.	No. of troops on board.	Nationality of troops.
	1867.			
Paquebot Imperatrice Eugenie	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	800	French.
Transport Rhone	Jan. —	Jan. 19	753	Belgians.
Paquebot Noveau Monde	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	800	French.
Transport Yonne	Feb. 12	Feb. 17	653	French and Austrians.
Transport Saone	Feb. 13	Feb. 17	723	Austrians.
Transport Pomone	Feb. 14	Feb. 19	509	French and Austrians.
Transport Drome	Feb. 15	Feb. 19	1, 135	Austrians.
Transport Nievre	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	1, 057	Austrians.
Transport Var	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	1, 000	Austrians.
Transport Allier	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	1, 000	French and Austrians.
Total			8, 430	

The transports are: Ardeche, Calvados, Tarn and Garonne; the iron-clads ram Magenta, Flandre and Magnaine; line-of-battle ship Ville de Bordeaux; brig-rigged steam war vessel Cher; line-of-battle ship Massena. Steamers Tampico and Vera Cruz are awaiting troops.

As a part and parcel of the evacuation, I should probably mention the arriva here of the following distinguished Mexican gentlemen, who, having identified themselves with the empire, find it a very proper time to visit the Paris Exposition. They left here two days since for France, via Havana and the United States: La Bistida, archbishop of Mexico; Louis Robles, minister of fomento and imperial commissary; Señor Estara, imperial commissary; Antonio Escaudon, merchant.

It is truly wonderful to see the number of imperial Mexicans who have so suddenly acquired a taste for the fine arts, and who, just at this moment, feel it their duty to abandon their interests here, and hasten to France to cultivate the new development. A fear of liberal revenge seems to have wonderfully increased their bumps of sublimity and ideality.

For the past four days, large quantities of ten-inch shell have been put on board of the transports, left from the siege of Puebla; also military equipage, and some few private horses. None of the iron-clads are fully armed, and are armored only half-way to the rail. The Magenta is a very formidable vessel, and looks larger than the Dunderberg.

It appears that the iron-clads will also convey troops to France. Most of the Austrian troops have already left these shores; Maximilian's defenders must therefore be imperialized Mexicans. Of the twenty-two French government vessels which have arrived, eight have already gone with troops, leaving fourteen war vessels and transports, which will immediately receive on board the troops, which are coming down as fast as railroad accommodations under General Stevens—formerly of Robert E. Lee's staff—will permit. It can safely be declared that by the 15th of March there will scarcely be a Frenchman in Mexico. All communication, except by special couriers, with Mexico, was cut off some days since, and the immediate future looms up dark and gloomy for Mexico. The five vessels which were driven on shore during the recent norther, cannot be got off, and are nearly total losses.

Beverley Tucker, some time since sought after in the States, is here. His pleasing, generous countenance, indicates kindly feeling; if physiognomy is true, he is guiltless.

It is rumored that Vera Cruz is threatened by five thousand five hundred men, who, collecting at Tlacatalpam and Abamdo, under Colonel Alvarez and General Benevides, and above here, at and near Jalapa.

Flags are afloat in the harbor on French, English, and American vessels, and at the various consulates, in honor of the 22d of February.

Whether it was convenient, or the protest of the United States consul had effect, the quartering of French officers on American residents has been discontinued, and those at residences of the United States residents have been removed.

The vessels with freight for the French, lately arrived, are the Key West and the Cortez.

The French government officials have not yet concluded whether they will pay freight money as agreed on board of vessels, or submit them to the custom duty. Meantime the vessels wait.

THE INTERIOR.

Marshal Bazaine, who is at Orizaba with Madame Bazaine, ill from the effects of the journey down from Mexico, is expected to leave Mexico, via Vera Cruz, in the war brig Cher about the 15th of March.

San Martin, a few miles west of Puebla, was occupied by the liberals a week ago, and the report is that Puebla has been occupied by the liberals.

Maximilian left Mexico city on the 13th, it is said, for Queretaro, at the head of four thousand troops. Miramon has accompanied him. Marquez, who went out with him a short distance, returned to the city, and is expected to defend it with three thousand five hundred men against a larger force under Porfirio Diaz. The determination of Maximilian is unknown. The question asked here is, will he return into Mexico city, or does he intend to make his way to the coast? God only knows what he will do, as Maximilian scarcely knows himself what he will do.

ZACATECAS, *February* 22, 1867.

I arrived in this city on the 22d of January last, where the government met with a splendid reception. It was celebrated with fireworks, balls, and the presentation to me of a valuable cane, costing two thousand dollars, among other marks of respect from its loyal citizens.

At three o'clock the same day the news of Miramon's advance upon the city, with 2,500 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, was communicated to me, and I immediately directed the necessary preparations to be made for its defence. General Aranda did not arrive until the 25th, with 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery, which he brought from Durango. On the 26th the enemy appeared and made a reconnoissance. Although many were of the opinion that the government would retire from this city, and there were many and weighty reasons of public policy for such a course, I nevertheless did not deem it proper to adopt it, and determined to share the fate of our forces. The enthusiasm with which the people had received me, and which now amounted almost to frenzy, and the terrible thought that my intended retreat from the city might be the cause of discouragement among the troops and the people, served but the more to strengthen me in my determination to remain at my post. In a word, my opinion was that, if the city were captured, this misfortune should not be the result of the withdrawal of the government, but rather the cause of it.

On the 26th, accompanied by the commander-in-chief, General Auza, I twice visited the lines of defence. The enthusiasm of our soldiers and of the people was at its highest pitch, and our hopes of victory were equally great, but in war it is difficult to predict results, and any circumstance, however insignificant it may be, defeats the best combinations. The information sent by the commander of the place known as La Bufa to the general-in-chief not having reached him in proper time, that the enemy had advanced upon that place before break of day, prevented the requisite force being sent to its support, and between six and seven a. m. of the 27th the enemy occupied that point, and shortly after entered the city. General Auza then sent me word that I should look to my safety. Accompanied by Messrs. Lerdo and Yglerias, I then set out on horseback. General Mejia, who had been sick for some days previously, I had directed should be taken from the city the night before. As I left the palace my escort was already firing upon the French, who had appeared at the entrances of the streets. My intention was to go to Fresnillo, but the enemy's advance and fire commanded the road to that place, and therefore I proceeded to Jerez, otherwise known as Garcia City, distant fourteen leagues from Zacatecas. Our troops took the same direction. Miramon, with the main body of his forces, pursued them for nearly three leagues, and though he attempted to destroy it several times, he was as often repulsed, until he was compelled to abandon the undertaking and to fall back upon Zacatecas. I arrived at Jerez on the same day, and on the following day our forces, to the number of one thousand five hundred men, reached the same place.

On the 30th I ordered this force to unite with that of Escobedo, who was on his way to the relief of Zacatecas, and I started for Fresnillo, which I reached on the 31st. On the same day General Auza notified me that Miramon had evacuated Zacatecas at midday, and was retiring towards Aguas Calientes. General Auza advanced to occupy Zacatecas and to harass the enemy's rear, as he had been ordered by Genaral Escobedo. I returned to the capital on the 1st of February, and early this morning received the report of Escobedo, announcing the complete rout of Miramon.

I have herein given you a brief summary of all that has occurred during the past eight days. Personally, I have met with no accident. About the time I left the palace, on the 27th, my attendant took my baggage to a house near the palace, which was subsequently searched by Joaquim Miramon and other myrmidons. My trunk and the cane which had just been presented to me were the only objects saved. The traitors pillaged and destroyed all the public offices. In the palace all was sacked and destroyed, and I have been obliged to occupy a private house.

With the defeat of Miramon our success is rendered the more speedy; for the enemy has now no other troops, and these badly organized, than those of Castillo and Mendez, which will shortly be destroyed.

It is very probable that I shall proceed either to Guanajuato or San Luis within eight or ten days.

BENITO JUAREZ.

ORIZABA, *March* 3, 1867.

The Cordova colony is a thing of the past; the last two families bowed themselves out of the village of Carlotta a week since. Others went last month, six months ago, and during the interim. There were no sorrowing, nor sighs, nor tears; but rejoicing and gladness as each one shook the Mexican dust from his shoes, and turned his face gulfward. The streets and plaza look a litlte deserted, and the broad mangoes wave their branches in the winds, and sing, in company with the sad night breeze, a sort of mournful requiem.

Sterling Price, now in the land of civilization, sat under the shadow of these noble trees, and slept there, too, with ex-Governor Harris, without shelter from storm and tempest. It was there he composed those romantic missives that, published in the United States, sent out hundreds of fortune hunters and exiles and adventurers, to gather the silver bars and harvests of sugar, and coffee and cotton, and sleep in the lap of this Aztec paradise. You ought to have seen the new-comers, brimful of joy, dash on horseback into the village last summer, lauding the empire; the chivalry of the Mexican race, looking in wonder from the mangoes towards the plaza, that the weeds and shrubs had hid, asking for the spring of cool water that was not there, and the ice cream saloons, and ice lemonades, made of Orizaba ice bars and snow, and bending their cheeks to the cool winds from the mountain peak, which for the first time they learned was forty miles distant. Colonist faces were a study at that time, going in and out of the village. Going in, with prospective music from the crystal fountain, the sight of snowslides from the peak, and orange trees, yellow with golden fruit; bananas hanging in huge bunches; figs and peaches mingling their rich colors; distant coffee groves in bloom; cotton fields white for the harvest, and sugar mills with the busy hum of operatives; the click of mill hammers from the Rio Seco—all romance and humbug and swindle. But people came and swarmed over the valley, and hoed and built and planted, and praised the soil, the climate, and government; talked lightly of, and swore roundly about, the "red, white, and blue." These brave men—generals, colonels, captains, governors, judges and preachers—swearing eternal fealty to Mexico, and eternal hatred to the United States, promised never to set foot on soil where the stars and stripes wave. There was prospect, indeed, of an early and formidable rival on the western shores of the Gulf; and as the multitude came the valleys filled, and settlements extended outward and southward thirty miles. The roads and donkey paths everywhere the thoroughfares of families and men and pack mules; all hunting new lands, no matter where or whose, to grow rich and great, and wise and happy under the genial skies of Mexico.

All the while the village grew, and people came; lots were high, and speculation was rife. Increase brought selfishness; the supply was already heavy; that produced dissensions; strangers were not welcomed as before, and land could not be had at any price around this charmed spot. Some with wire edge worn off in one week turned back, and left all the way and at home an unvarnished and damaging record of the place and country. But then letters had found their way into print; old generals and disappointed judges and governors indited fair stories and Munchausen tales, that did the work. Golden apples were thick on trees, and silver nuggets were lying around loose everywhere; the very clouds showered down beefsteaks, and empty palaces, and blossoming coffee haciendas, acres of maguey, and cotton fields ready for the laborer, waiting, all waiting for the coming colonist. They never dreamed of disappointment and ruin, nor the cold faces of native, Spaniard, and Frenchman set against them; of the freezing sentences dropped from the lips of the land agent here, or the calm indifference of the founders at the colony; no, only of dollars and downy beds, perennial showers and sugar mills. These were the deluded ones; honest, many of them, but most meanly and villanously taken in. The men who founded the colony had acres of land, but gave none; would sell none to the anxious colonist. The adventurer came too, the dishonest man, the speculator and swindler, and harbored here; robbing his countrymen, the natives, every one he could; then went home again to practice morals in his fatherland. The wave went to Cordova; overran that town, so that people woke from their sleep, put up their rents, their goods, their lands, and waited. We had American hotels, livery stables, American hacks and manufactories, all in a week. Then these political and pious brethren bid against each other run up prices

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Then these political and pious brethren bid against each other run up prices bought and sold and speculated, borrowed money of each other, opened large houses for hotels that never paid, monopolized business, broke, and then fled the country, leaving their friends and the natives unpaid and bankrupt. A large portion of them came to grow rich, came without money; persuaded others into wild speculations that they knew were swindles, rejoiced in fine outfits, flourishing and flashing signs that meant nothing; spent and played at faro and monte, and then went at night and in disguise, any way to evade the law and their victims, to the States They accepted land of the government—it cost them nothing—sold it to the unsophisticated and believing, drank, out-Heroded the veriest Greaser, and cursing the country and people, went home as they came—robbers, drones, and rascals. When the rush was at its height discontent grew apace and murmurs waxed loud; the fathers of the concern were roundly and deservedly denounced. Old Sterling Price, the good, kind old man, with the fire of battle gone, exiled, now traduced in his age and helplessness; Harris, ex-governor of Tennessee, strong and unchanged by reverses, with a voice clear as when he rode triumphant on the field of Shiloh, him they spared not in their wrath; Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, now in Paris, the head of the land bureau here, chary of his words when colonists came, proud and polite and uncommunicative, without shadow of sympathy for his countrymen or for any one, him they tracked down and traduced, had him suspended; had the whole disgraceful colonizing scheme, Maury and all, abolished; left him in his glory and solitude, and homeward they journeyed, moneyless and disappointed, in supreme disgust with country, officials, and themselves. Then came trouble with the natives. Indiscreet men squatted on private lands; bullied and blustered; appropriated by right of possession; played the *role* of overgrown fools; made trouble; disgraced themselves and the American name, and ended at last in their capture—in the destruction of their little property, a four weeks' imprisonment on starvation tortilla rations, and a peremptory order to quit the country. Then also succeeded other raids on the Carlotta district, into the village itself, and a general scatterment of citizens followed, loss of property, and a tremor in the founders themselves. From that time the colony grew weak, and people lost faith in it. The French were unfriendly, the natives hostile, the Americans demoralized. The Imperial Railway Company went begging, stopped work, and sent employés and contractors hither and thither, without pay or even the promise of it. The tide swept backward then. Panic stricken, they sold out; sacrificed their sections of land, crops of corn, cotton, and tobacco, their cabins and horses and hoes, and downward toward Vera Cruz, on foot, horseback or wagon, they journeyed. When too late land owners grew generous and made voluntary offers of tracts and lots of land in and around the village gratis. Then it was that the selfish and speculative spirit took fright; then business flagged and crimination followed, and men swindled each other, litigated in the courts, sued for trivial sums, and, through spite, quarrelled and loafed, and drank and grew turbulent; ridiculed the Mexican religion, and depreciated the country and people. Prices went down in a week; rents and credits went the self same way; and men who came without a dollar, and speculated upon their fellows, with hotel bills unpaid, stole, like thieves as they were, out of the country, and landed on the other side of the Gulf with tales of robbery and misfortune and native treachery in their mouths. Scores who had sworn, in their zeal for the empire, never to set foot again on American soil, were seized with leave-taking—calls of business from the States; started on a visit, disposing quietly of their plantations and traps for a song, and waited not till on board a steamer, and in raptures swinging their hats for the stars and stripes, and thanking Providence and the fates that Mexico was out of sight forever. The United States, with free schools, and free negroes tacked on, was not so finished a humbug after all; although caucuses and bar-room gangs, fired by past wrongs and brandy smashes, did expend bits of incorrigible logic to crush the little American republic. What a breaking up followed in a few months—a swallowing of bitter terms and savage invective—in vulgar phraseology "dirt eating," humiliating excuses trumped up for going home again, a pulling down of flaring hotel signs, dropping of newspaper notices and defiant letter writing, a shirking of fair contracts and a general swindling of honest men. Native professionals were put to the blush, and felt more than ever like honest men. And then commenced a system of detraction in nowise creditable to the American character. You could see blustering men "button-holing" each other on the streets, denouncing colonization, toning mildly the wrongs from which they fled, paving the way for a respectable retreat out of the country, truculently seeking pardons, sacrificing principle, as blustering bravado ever does. The loudest talkers fell early, fell first; even the genial, generous ex-judge, ex-senator from Louisiana, struck his colors in September, pushed off from Vera Cruz, leaving the friends he was instrumental in bringing hither to rough the trials and revolution alone; General Price, for whom there is some slight palliation, broken down and bent with age, misfortune, and grief, left without even notifying the families and men he had drawn here by promises of wealth and health and peace. The first to set a stake in Mexico, almost the first to leave it; now in St. Louis, while his colonists here ask charity of strangers to take them home. It was a palpable desertion of friends; let him excuse it if he can. Harris, perhaps more consistent than his compeers, waited till the last footfall of retreating colonists at Carlotta was heard dying away, then took ship for Havana. Shelby, faithful to his trust and promise, waited to see the last one of his friends on the homeward way. He has been engaged in a new colonial enterprise in Mexico, which at present is no nearer completion than it was four months ago. The present stormy times will discourage the bravest spirit.

Let me recite here a little scrap of unwritten history, told me by a colonel of Texas cavalry. This General Shelby, it will be remembered, was the most dashing cavalry officer west of the Mississippi. When the fall of the confederacy was a fixed fact, he, with many other officers of the trans-Mississippi department, were encamped at Marshall, Louisiana. Shelby, with others, conceived the plan of deposing Kirby Smith, who was incompetent and unpopular, and placing the supreme command in the hands of some other officer, cross to the Brazos, rally there all confederate troops, make a stand at the river, and hold Texas; but in case of failure cross the Rio Grande, enter Mexico, and decide the destiny of that country by arms. Preston, Generals Price, Buckner, Shelby, and many other officers were present. Smith must resign, or be at once deposed by force. A delegation called upon him; I will refrain from particulars. He acceded, and the command was given to Buckner. Thus far things had proceeded smoothly. Officers of divisions were hourly expecting orders to move, but none came. Two days afterwards, Buckner and Price, to the amazement of all, made a surrender of all their troops. I may be mistaken as to Price's participation in the conference. The undaunted Shelby, baffled in his plans, refusing to surrender, led his command through Texas, and across the Rio Grande into Mexico. Selling arms, as the public knows, to the liberals, his men scattered, some enlisting under the liberal flag, some under the imperial. Others became colonists, and subsequently went home. Brave and generous to a fault, had he in the beginning joined his fortunes to the stars and stripes, instead of the ill-starred confederacy, Sheridan would have had in him a most formidable rival.

Hindman, with the will to do, had too much fear of the "wolf at his door," and most gracefully lowered his colors, applied for pardon, and is now on his way to New Orleans. Poverty was, in most cases, more potent than patriotism; and, indeed, many an honest man, who came upon principle, was at last whipped by prospective starvation to take the backward step. Robbers put an end to agriculture; the railway work was suspended indefinitely. What else was there in Mexico to put bread into the mouths of dependent ones? It was an open, quiet tug between principle and starvation, and the latter won—always won. You have heard, perhaps, of moneyless men footing it all the way along the coast to Texas, and of hollow-eyed want on the streets of Cordova and Carlotta. The first was not true; the latter was. Prodigality and pride, American characteristics, travelled all the way to Mexico, and were deeply humiliated. Money was thrown away in amusement and lost at monte that ought to have been husbanded for a rainy day. Land and hotel, all kinds of speculations, swallowed up the few hundreds, and when circumstances compelled a retreat to the States nothing was left to pay the passage. Repentance came when there was no remission; hundreds to be helped and none to help them. Not to mention the desperate means used to aid them in fighting back to the fatherland, it will be doing but justice to state that Marshal Bazaine and his chief of staff furnished transportation to Vera Cruz and passage free to New Orleans and Havana to many destitute Americans. Beverley Tucker and son, (who, by the way, had been robbed seven times and suffered sundry injuries in addition, all in the space of eight months,) with half a dozen others from the Carlotta colony, accepted gratefully the kindness of the French marshal.

Every class and profession was represented in the colony. But lawyers were briefless, and doctors barely managed to live. Preachers came, too, brimful of the divine afflatus, strong in the faith of universal conversion to Protestantism. One read sermons awhile under the mangoes of Carlotta, then left his little flock to gather funds in the States for a temple in the forests of Mexico. So he braved the yellow fever at Vera Cruz, suffered perils by land and sea, and, it is understood, made the necessary appeals for aid in the way of church collections, but never returned. A brave missionary came, promising, as his eyes fell upon the broad, green Cordova valley, to cover every hill with a chapel, and turn the deluded Aztecs by thousands into the narrow way. Arrived at Cordova, he wasted his eloquence upon audiences of from five to ten for two successive Sabbaths, at least, and then went to teaming for a living. The missionary effort was spasmodic—mule driving was no better; and in three months he took passage for the land of psalm-singing, Sunday schools, and civilization. Convert a Mexican Catholic to Protestantism! The idea itself is quite humorous—Americans left their piety on the other side of the Gulf; they tabooed sermon-makers and homilies.

When their dead were lowered into the grave it was in silence, in haste, and without religious service. The amenities of life were scarcely recognized. The sick in many cases were neglected by countrymen and natives, and when the season of fever came on, and strong men dropped into the death sleep in a day, the saddest sights were to be seen; scores there were of idle men in the streets, but none at the death-bed; crowds in the bar-rooms and at billiards, none at the burial. I speak of the mass; there were noble exceptions. Employment was to be had nowhere; so men wrangled instead, fought over their battles, fought each other—when opportunity offered, sued each other, shirked the payment of debts, borrowed and decamped, repudiated contracts and sales, reeled on the streets, insulted strangers, insulted citizens, bullied and boasted to the end. There are a few cases on record where these immaculate fellows swindled their honest countrymen and made beggars of them, most shamefully robbed and fleeced the unsuspecting natives, then ran away at night time, crossed the Gulf, entered a newspaper office, and denounced, heartily and roundly, with pious, pretentious horror, the whole Mexican race, calling them robbers, murderers, treacherous—everything denunciatory. What a marvel it is that ten Figueras instead of one did not pounce upon them, good, bad, and indifferent, and escort them, not to Oajaco, but to the Rio Grande, with the injunction never to return. But to-day not a footfall is to be heard in Carlotta; ten months ago busy with bustling life and swarming with fortune hunters; tenantless houses, weedy gardens, fields of unharvested corn; ploughs, axes, and hoes lying where they fell; the mahogany bucket hanging in the plaza well, and tall sprouts running riot with streets and prospective lawns; one is painfully reminded of a deserted town and a woodland wilderness. The landed gentry, the speculative exiles who held their acres at fabulous prices some ten months since, where are they? The robber band of Figuera swooped down upon them when arrogance and selfishness were high in feather; when affluence and Mexican dollars in prospective haunted their sleep and sparkled in their eyes, and when a poor, footsore brother confederate could not get an inch of the precious land for love nor money. It must be with a sort of savage pleasure that the deluded ones who were so heartlessly swindled read how the iron features of that most finished official of the Cordova circumlocution office settled down into a gray paleness when he learned that his land section was a bubble, and his invested doubloons sunk into the bottomless deep of an imperial humbug. I have heard it said that the colony deserved to fall; that it was a speculative enterprise, the founders looking upon it only in the light of a money-making machine; and, indeed, the conduct of many of these exiles warranted just such a finale as has occurred. Insult a people of whom you ask a home; curse the man whose property you have basely appropriated; be he black-skinned Mexican, straight-haired Aztec image worshipper, no matter whom, you deserve no particle of sympathy when your thatched roof tumbles in, your cattle are driven off, corn trampled down, and yourself tramped off into captivity. It was unfortunate for the good men who came; the few honest, noble men who quitted home to avoid insult and humiliation, for all shared a like fate—went down in the general melee and returned home, penniless and disappointed. It is to be presumed that men who pretend to exile themselves in a foreign land would be desirous of clinging to each other, strengthening each other, and aiding each other. But petty jealousies sprang into life at the beginning; clans grew, like mushrooms, in a night; lines (birds of a feather) were drawn; then detraction commenced and scandal travelled, and men who served in the army combined, in drunken brawls, to oppress, to bully, and put down the weak, to perpetuate wrong, defame honest colonists, and defy justice, decency, and Mexican law. A Yankee was spotted and shunned, noticed only when a loan or favor was asked, or a treat in prospective. The Mexican never had much faith in Americans. He looked upon them as a grasping, ambitious, energetic, covetous, wise as serpents, sort of a people. In Cordova, after one year's experience, American character is associated with whiskey, braggadocia, rudeness, dishonesty, and indolence. If any one doubts that let him apply, and he can have the best references and testimony that the town can afford, merchants, ex-governors, judges, alcaldes, ladies, and scores of them. Native antipathy to our race may be offered in extenuation; let it be, I deal in facts only. In one month from this date, a colonist of Cordova tells me, not one American will be left in the place. There are but half a dozen there now, and all setting their houses in order for an early exit from the country. Not one will remain behind the retreating French army. No tears from the natives for their going, only rejoicing and gladness. Such is the brief history of the Cordova colonization scheme.

The Sombra of Zaragoza, the official journal of President Juarez, in the State of San Luis Potosi, published on March 16, a translation of the protest made by French, Austrian, and Belgian officers against the execution of French prisoners captured at San Jacinto. The protest appeared originally in the Courier du Mexique, of the capital, 24th of February, and is signed by officers from the rank of captain downward. The following are the main features of the protest:

Escobedo holds that we are bandits because the flag of the intervention has quitted the country, while we remain to fulfil loyally the engagement which binds us to the service of Mexico. He holds us to be bandits because we are foreigners, and belong to no flag whatever. He holds us to be nothing but offscourings of all nations; that we are like the *condottierri*, and have hired ourselves to the chief who pays best. To this have we come at last, thanks to Marshal Bazaine. Is this the lot reserved for us because we try to keep the promise which he had authorized us to make, and from which he could not free us? We know full well from what quarter the blow came that laid our comrades low. Well do we know who has marked us out for a like fate should we fall into the hands of a ferocious enemy, who regards the terms *civilization* and *humanity* as words void of meaning.

What was, indeed, the answer given by his excellency Marshal Bazaine to the call made in a fraternal way by the emperor of Mexico to the army of the empire in favor of such French soldiers as would remain in its ranks? His reply was most unjustifiable. He called attention to the law depriving French citizens of their rights as such when they enlist in foreign service without the consent of their government. What was this but bringing us to the level of parias for drawing our swords in support of a government set up by France and kept on its feet by her during four years?

But, in our case, we had obtained the consent required. You yourself, marshal, had given it to us, and you are the one who has thus thrown us into the danger. And know you are ready to make us break faith. But an oath, marshal, is a sacred thing; and you have no power over our consciences. It is your declaration to which we refer, that has in a certain manner placed us out of the pale of international law, and has served as a pretext for the insults and assassinations of Escobedo. Should not the blood thus spilled call down the vengeance on the head of him who has been the primary cause of this butchery? It cannot be otherwise—the dead will arise one day from their graves and cry out against the guilty one, "Cain, what have you done with the blood of your brethren? That blood calls for vengeance, and we will avenge it."

Let his Majesty's government form us into a legion and put us at the front under General Miramon. We call upon those soldiers of the foreign legion who are in the ranks of the enemy to recollect that they should not remain side by side with those who cowardly assassinate their brethren and compatriots. Let them come over to us; the past shall be forgotten, and one common tie—a lawful revenge—will unite us all together.

The reply of the Sombra de Zaragoza, after quoting from Wheaton to show when and how far it is considered lawful to inflict death, says:

Wheaton lays down that an enemy's prisoners should not be put to death unless in certain well-defined cases of necessity, such as when it becomes impossible to keep them, on account of the enemy's powerful attempts to liberate them. In the case of Tepetates the prisoners became not only a hindrance to us, but a source of real danger, as we were threatened by the forces of Severo Castillo, advancing at the time to re-enforce Miramon. General Escobedo could not, without danger to himself and the government, detach any of his troops to take care of the prisoners who were not even paroled. Had the oath been given to them, it is not likely that they would have kept it, as we shall prove hereafter. Hence the conduct of General Escobedo is justifiable, and cannot be termed an act of barbarity or an assassination.

The reply of the Sombra goes on to refer to the history of the intervention, to the unwarrantable invasion of Mexico by France, to the violation of the treaty of Soledad by the French, and states that, "even were the soldiers who were shot at Tepetates, fighting under the French flag, they would have had no right to ask terms from the republicans, since they granted the latter none; nor could they be considered trustworthy as prisoners of war, after having broken their faith and made the Mexicans fear them as much in peace as in war."

It then refers as follows to the order of Marshal Bazaine, spoken of in the protest:

We have before us two important declarations made by Marshal Bazaine: First, that all French soldiers who would remain in Maximilian's service should by the fact lose their nationality. This declaration is in accordance with the general practice of all nations. Secondly, that after four years of war, waged with all the means of France at command, he had acquired the conviction that the sentiment of the Mexican people is in favor of the republic, and, of course, that the establishment of a monarchy is impossible.

Now, if the fellow-citizens of Bazaine call him a second Cain, that is a matter with which we have nothing to do. But we must assume that the marshal made the first declaration, either in conformity with the laws of his country or else in the name of his government. In the first case, which is the most likely, the men who remained in the service of the so-called empire voluntarily surrendered their nationality. In the second case, they got clearly to understand that when France withdrew her flag, and with it the strong but ineffectual support which she lent to Maximilian, it was either because she wished to spill no more French blood in support of a hopeless cause, or else because, having fallen out with her ally, she did not consider herself bound to continue her support.

When the French government broke its promises and withdrew its plighted word in the face of the world, could the authors of the aforesaid protest expect or believe that its engagement with individuals would be more sacred or irrevocable? If we add to this the fact they could not be ignorant of the unpopularity in France of the Mexican expedition, we shall have to conclude that these men have rebelled against their own country, which found itself forced to abandon them to their precarious lot. Nor could those soldiers thus forced in so narrow a strait fail to know that they were going to fight against a government which could on no ground whatever recognize the so-called laws of a pretended empire. Even if they had, in conformity with such laws, adopted the Mexican as their nationality, it would have been unpardonably absurd for the republicans to grant any guarantees to men whose very claims betrayed their spurious and manufactured origin; to men who, by sustaining Maximilian, were bound to follow him in his career of spoliation; to men who, by making themselves the instruments for carrying out the famous law of last October, which was so prodigal in dealing out death to dissidents, whom they designate as bandits, *whatever may be the number, organization, character, or name by which they may be known.* * * * If we were bound to respect our enemies solely because they are loyal in the fulfilment of their engagements with their masters, where should we stop? Then, does loyalty in the performance of one's promises always justify the end for which that promise was given? If this were the case, we should erect monuments in honor of the filibusters who were led on to certain death by the daring pirate Rausset Boulbon. We know that France, at that time more just than now, did not claim them as citizens, nor interfere to prevent their punishment. The similarity between the foreign servants of the empire and the adventurers led by Walker to Nicaragua, who were for the most part Americans, is none the less striking than the above. They were not treated as having rights under the law of nations; and it is notorious that even the government of the United States lent its co-operation to exterminate them. Contemporary history presents us another fact similar in its circumstances, namely, that of the adventurers enlisted under Narcisco Lopez, for the purpose of getting up a revolution in the island of Cuba. The Spanish government was bound to consider them a band of pirates, and, indeed, it so treated them.

Forms are of no account as against the substance of things. The facts that Maximilian styled himself emperor; that France and other nations recognized him as such; that he invaded more or less of our territory and set up a mockery of a government, and that he found Mexicans infamous enough to second his views. These facts do not improve the vicious character of his establishment in Mexico, nor can they affect in the least the justice of the title usurper which has been given him. Indeed he did not come here, even at the invitation of any party that could arise by its own strength, but rather under the shelter of a foreign flag, which protected him in his usurpation, and at a time when there existed, as there now does, a rightful government established in accordance with the will of the nation and conformably with the requirements of our organic law. These are the weighty arguments which fix Maximilian and the *condottieri* who follow him in the same predicament as Walker in Nicaragua, Lopez in Cuba, and Rausset in Sonora; all of whom could not fail to be considered as pirates by the respective governments of those places; and pirates are without the pale of international law.

Let not the hackneyed argument about *de facto* governments be presented to us; for besides the fact that such sort of government is not well defined by any writer on public law, reason, justice, and a due regard for the public weal teach us that a government should be regarded as *de facto* only when it can sustain itself by its own force, and present a guaranty of stability and peace, while at the same time securing the fulfilment of its international engagements, and at the same time not resting its claim to priority on the right of conquest, which is now reprobated and proscribed by the civilized world. Finally, when such a government can with prudence and energy preserve at least public tranquility, and thus make up for the loss of liberty, although not resting its own claim on the love of the people. In which of these conditions can Maximilian claim to be? Instead of recognizing the claims of justice or believing in the advantages of peace, he carried war to the very confines of the republic. Instead of putting himself in the way of fulfilling any of his international obligations he entangled himself in engagements which it was impossible for him to fulfil. * * Converting his military expeditions into what resembled hunts after wild beasts, he has destroyed all confidence on the part of his enemies, stifled whatever magnanimity they had left, and placed them in the inevitable necessity of taking eye for eye, tooth for tooth, and head for head. And still we cannot admit that he has succeeded in setting up might over right, but rather the law of Talion to a most frightful extent.

Referring to the "cry for vengeance and the proposal to fight it out to the bitter end," spoken of in the protest, the answer continues:

Such a struggle as this had already begun long since on the part of the French, with the wicked establishment of courts-martial organized for the purpose of systematizing murder; with an ostracism which sent the defenders of our independence to the most deadly places of imprisonment in the Antilles; with the calaboose in San Juan de Ulloa, from which about one per cent. of the prisoners came out alive, and no one could tell whether the sword or the bullet, the cup or hunger carried off our fellow-citizens. It continued in the pillage, sack, and burning of whole towns, together with the assassination of our people, and was kept up by the vilifying accounts of their writers, the shameful calumnies that issued from the mouths of their generals, even in the parliamentary assemblies of France, and by the absolute ignoring of every principle of humanity, of all the laws of war, of all the maxims of morality, and all the sentiments of humanity.

Now, we have shown that the action of General Escobedo in shooting the prisoners taken at San Jacinto was authorized under the law of nations; and, moreover, that all the aggravating circumstances to which we have alluded stamp the measure as entirely legal and fully justified. In putting to death the San Jacinto prisoners there was no wish to wreak vengeance on a handful of foolish adventurers, who had hired themselves out to butcher Mexicans, but there was, indeed, the intention to annihilate, if possible, in their persons, that spirit of filibusterism so hurtful to the peace of nations.

We have shown the propriety of these executions, because, based as they were on justice, it seriously concerns the fair fame of Mexico in history. It is of value to do so, because it will serve to check henceforth the avarice and ambition of foreigners, and will serve to let the world know what is our real social and political situation. Finally, these grand principles will serve, after the consummation of our national triumph and the re-establishment of peace, to form a text for the treaties which we may make with the remaining powers of the world.

Mexico does not admit nor recognize de facto governments in countries where popular representation has been established. Neither does she recognize as Mexicans any but her native sons or such as choose the Mexican nationality in conformity with the laws of the republic.

Mexico does not admit the principle that a naturalized citizen can reclaim his original nationality. Foreigners who acquire real estate in Mexico lose by the fact their title to foreign citizenship. Nor do foreigners who enrol themselves under a political banner to subvert public order or contribute toward its overthrow hold any rights, and none shall be recognized in them.

[From the New York Herald, April 25, 1867.]

Activity of Gen. Marquez—he steals away from Queretaro to Mexico with full powers from Max.—raises money and men, after changing the whole ministry—off for Queretaro or Puebla again—Max tries to make Mexicans believe Uncle Sam means to meddle in Mexico—Juarez and Maximilian contrasted—French calumniation of Juarez, &c., &c.

MEXICO, *March* 31, 1867.

Like the skilful practitioner, who, when a body is dragged cold and limp to the shore, and those grouped about declare the case hopeless, detects the germ of life and warms it into vigor, General Marquez has infused into the drooping empire a new existence. By his energy and boldness he has made of the passive power of Maximilian's character an actual and creative principle. No longer troubled with anxiety about European interference, he has turned to account of the imperial régime the policy of the United States in regard to the continent of America, and snatched from the unskilful hands of the liberals what should have been their strength and stay. Postponing every consideration to the salvation of what he called the state, he disregards every right, public or private; and, accepting the responsibility as boldly as ever Jackson did, goes directly to his aim without a thought of the danger and difficulties his mad career is preparing for Mexico in the future with European nations. In fact, Marquez believes that while the moral attitude of the United States holds in check all transatlantic intermeddling, he can deal with the Juarists and keep afloat a government of conservative elements (whatever political name shall be given it) on the current of events.

Having in vain essayed at Queretaro a compromise with the liberals, who refused to yield an iota of their pretensions in favor of traitors then allied with a usurper, Maximilian, he and his chief adherents, determined on a daring course. A decree, issued on the 19th, proclaims General Marquez lieutenant general—a title which, from his proceedings since his arrival on the 26th at the capital, would appear to confer powers but little short of the absolute disposal of life and property. It is as follows:

"For the discharge of the extraordinary and important mission which we have intrusted to General Leonardo Marquez, we name him our lieutenant general, invested with full powers according to 'the verbal orders which he has received from us.'

"Given at Queretaro, the 19th of March, 1867.

"MAXIMILIAN."

Armed with the authority which Maximilian, emperor of Mexico by the grace of Napoleon III, is fully empowered to delegate, Marquez passed through the tion of any party that could arise by its own strength, but rather under the shelter of a foreign flag, which protected him in his usurpation, and at a time when there existed, as there now does, a rightful government established in accordance with the will of the nation and conformably with the requirements of our organic law. These are the weighty arguments which fix Maximilian and the *condottieri* who follow him in the same predicament as Walker in Nicaragua, Lopez in Cuba, and Rausset in Sonora; all of whom could not fail to be considered as pirates by the respective governments of those places; and pirates are without the pale of international law.

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"MAXIMILIAN."

Armed with the authority which Maximilian, emperor of Mexico by the grace of Napoleon III, is fully empowered to delegate, Marquez passed through the liberal lines around Queretaro on the evening of the 21st, and by mountain paths fell upon the city in the manner of an aerolite. At once Mexico was awakened from the lethargy that for weeks had been weighing upon her, and it was felt that something was coming which must be a relief to the monotony of expectation which had been eating into the very heart of hope. Yet no one anticipated the very tornado of energy that was to burst upon the capital. A forced loan of $800,000 was imposed; the press gangs pushed to greater activity; the ministry removed and new ministers appointed; General Vidaurri named to the treasury; Mr. Lares, who had been charged with the state department during the emperor's absence, reduced to his former sphere as minister of justice, with a severe reprimand for his inertness; and Mr. Campos, the finance minister, who reminds you of the skeleton of John Randolpho f Roanoke, grown obese with bile and rudeness, threatened to be brought to trial for failure to supply the army of Queretaro with the necessary resources. Within thirty-six hours the lieutenant general had raised $400,000, an army of four thousand men, and, giving out that he was on the way to raise the siege of Puebla, took the road within the next twenty-four hours for the interior, leaving the government in charge of General Santiago Vidaurri, the new minister of finance.

Mexico stood aghast; the foreign representatives called a meeting, but did nothing; some of the body feared to be provided with their passports, others had been just comfortably married, and all gave in to what was sapiently resolved could not be remedied. Meanwhile the forced loan continues to be levied, principally upon foreigners. The Bank of London and South America is put down for $50,000; the French minister's wife, or rather her dowry, at $8,000. On remonstrating, his excellency is informed that it is not the minister who is assessed, but the property secured to his Mexican wife before her marriage. Not yet satisfied with this rehearsal of the raising of ways and means, a contribution is imposed on the owners of city property of one month's rent for the government, and upon the tenants of half a month, to be paid within sixty days. Señor Bermejillo, a Spanish capitalist, has his house closely invested by soldiers until he pays his quota of the forced loan; the same with the family of Rincon Gallardo and others—not a loaf of bread, nothing, is permitted to pass to the hungry household, and the water is threatened to be cut off unless the demands of the government are complied with. His excellency of the treasury counselled a foreign merchant and particular friend, upon whom he had been under the painful necessity of imposing the amount of $15,000, to take advantage of the lull that would follow the first loan and sell his property before a second imposition of the same order could overtake him on his road out of the country. These violent measures are sought to be justified by the refusal of President Juarez to listen to any overtures for an arrangement. "If," the imperialists say, "we are to be sacrificed to party vengeance and branded as traitors, we shall perish to the last man and leave the country desolate. We have offered terms; they have been rejected; the responsibility of the frightful consequences which must ensue from measures which the first law of nature justifies us in adopting belongs to the relentless Indian, Juarez, and his fierce bands of robbers." This idea now ought to be made the principle of the empire, and the reason for Maximilian's longer continuance in the country is ostentatiously developed in a communication to the minister Aguirre, dated March second, at Queretaro:

"MY DEAR MINISTER AGUIRRE: As my departure for Queretaro at the head of the recently-formed army might be falsely interpreted, both in the country by malevolent persons, and abroad from ignorance of the facts, owing to the many calumnies which our enemies disseminate eagerly respecting the conduct of our government, I believe it necessary to present a few observations, which might serve as explanation and guide in the present difficulties.

"The programme traced by me in Orizaba, after having heard the frank and loyal expressions of the councils of state, has not been altered in the least. My dominant idea is still in favor of a congress as the only solution that can settle a peaceable future, and a basis on which to rally the contending parties which now cause the misfortunes of our unhappy country. I put forth the idea of a congress, which, on my arrival in the country I was most anxious to realize as soon as I had a certainty that the representatives of the nation could be convened free from foreign influences. While the French held sway in the centre of the country, there was no possibility of thinking of a congress enjoying free deliberation. My going to Orizaba hastened the march of the troops of the intervention, and thus brought around the day when a constitutional congress could be openly spoken of; that it was impossible to take this step earlier, was demonstrated by the very strong opposition which the departing French authorities made to the idea as put forth at Orizaba. A congress elected by the nation, and affording a true expression of the majority's will, is the only remedy for our civil war, and the only way to stop this melancholy spilling of blood.

"I, the sovereign and chief called by the nation, submitted on another occasion with pleasure to the expression of its will, influenced by a most ardent desire of ending promptly this desolating struggle. I did more, I addressed myself personally, as well as through trusty and loyal agents, to the several chiefs, who say they fight in the name of liberty and of the principles of progress, in order that they, as well as I, should submit to the legitimate wish of the national majority. What was the result of these negotiations? That the men who invoke progress did not wish to do so, or could not submit to such a test, and they replied by shooting loyal and distinguished citizens, rejecting the fraternal hand which wished peace between brethren. They, like blind partisans, prefer to rule exclusively with the sword in hand. Where is then the national will? On which side is the desire for true liberty? Their only excuse, therefore, is their own blindness. On them no reliance can be put, and we have no other duty than to work with all our energies to restore as quick as possible liberty to the different centres of population, which can then express freely and frankly their will. This is the reason why I, myself, marched to this city hurriedly, seeking by every possible means to restore to our unfortunate territory peace and order, and to save the country a second time from hurtful foreign influences. From the east there came forth the bayonets of the interventor; it is necessary to place the country in such a position that other armed influences, either direct or indirect, may not attack our independence and the integrity of our native country. We now witness a barter being carried on within our territory. It is for that very reason necessary to seek in every way an end to this critical situation, and to relieve Mexico from every oppression, from whatever side it may come. In fine, a national congress will settle the destinies of Mexico as to her institutions and form of government; and, if this reunion should not take place, because we who endeavor to bring it about succumb in the contest, the good sense of the country will always give us credit, and say that we have been the true defenders of liberty; that we never sold the territory of the nation; that we strove to save her from the oppression of a second intervention, and that in good faith we presented the means of gaining a triumph under the auspices of the national will.

"Accept the assurances of my good will. I remain your most affectionate,

"MAXIMILIAN.

"QUERETARO, *March* 2, 1867."

We trust in all sincerity that our good emperor's intentions are purer and clearer than his style. If his moral education has not been better than the evidences given of the care bestowed upon him by his masters in logic and rhetoric, we fear that Mexico will profit but little from his intentions. With all due deference, however, to the best intentions, his majesty of Mexico has published some few inaccuracies, which with the same tenderness of language we have employed to qualify what would be called in certain places by a Saxon monosyllable, must be pointed out in the interests of that history for which Maximilian and his scribes are even now preparing and giving to light truth-flaying documents. The studied effort to cast the odium of the continued disorders and bloodshed that deluge Mexico upon the party which has for years been struggling for the freedom of their native country from the slavery of European systems, exposes more completely either the bad faith or weakness of Maximilian. He pretends not to understand, or ignores, the elementary principle that by treating with one who is the creature of a filibuster, the liberals would at once invest an usurper with a right to propose and reject terms in a land that honors him only as a stranger. His majesty, prince or emperor, had his misgivings of the will of the people as early as his first appearance on the soil of Mexico, for he then cherished the idea of a national congress; the panacea, which is to cure the ills of a revolutionary country; that doubt could not have been removed by the refusal of Porfirio Diaz and men of the same stamp to accept his overtures, or by the repeated declarations of President Juarez against the proffered services of foreigners to come from abroad in aid of Mexican independence. The country will not hearken to his propositions to unite in a congress, because the constitution confers upon a stranger no right to convoke the representatives of the Mexican national will. The majority has expressed its will, and Maximilian tacitly acknowledges his consciousness of the feeling against him by an appeal for the congress, which must be composed of members elected as Napoleon III delights to hear the people declare their choice. Maximilian, despite every sophism, every artifice, will be responsible—if he persists in remaining in Mexico, merely to furnish to a few desperate men the shadow of a right to ruin their country—for all evils, for all blood shed, nay, for the loss of the independence, which he deprecates, and, with the obstinacy of falsehood, is clamorously throwing up as the sin and perversity of the constitutional party of Mexico. He has done enough to vindicate his personal dignity and self-respect since the withdrawal of the French, and can without disgrace withdraw from a portion of the American continent that neither requires his presence nor desires the worn-out routine of Europe. Maximilian clearly invites the intervention, whose bayonets he descries in the east; and indicates the issue to which the Mexican question has been rapidly narrowing itself within the last few months—American liberty for individual action, or European system with its trammels and gubernatorial intermeddling. At this juncture the liberal party is more averse to interference on the part of the United States than the imperialists; those believe in their ultimate triumph, while the latter have no hope against loss of country and property but in the good offices of the American government. We have spoken in detail upon the contents of the foregoing letter, as it contains the principle for which the imperialists pretend to fight and justify their continuation of a contest prolonged by the egotism and wilful obstinacy of President Juarez. He it is who, like the Aztec priest, raises the knife to rip open the body of his native country bound upon the bloody sacrificial stone. Maximilian, serene and benignant, offers a higher principle of self-sacrifice, and saves the victim by giving himself in expiation. The house of Austria and the nineteenth century claim the joint honor of having produced this political knight-errant, in atonement for the loss of the Lombardo-Venetian territory and the preservation of the American Union.

But to return to the foreign ministers. Deeply indignant and outraged by the imposition upon their several nationalities of a forced loan; these respectabilities called a meeting of what is facetiously known in Mexico as the diplomatic corps. The ingratitude of the imperial government, recognized and manipulated from a fledgling into the image of an adult bird between an American owl and the Austrian eagle, was loudly exposed. No sooner had the French army disappeared than the Mexicans relapsed into their old "hankering" after the goods of others on their own account, and not to be remitted, as during the intervention, to Europe. These people were incorrigible. The Spanish minister, Marquis de la Rivera, said if only he had a fleet at his disposal he would * *. This generous motion was seconded by Baron Magnus, Count Bismarck's representative, with, "if he only had," to which yearning ejaculations M. Dano, French plenipotentiary (yet in good humor from a prolonged honeymoon,) generously offered to send for the French squadron in the West Indies and place it at the orders of his colleagues. The blank visages showed that the gentlemen had got in presence of a fact that at once frightened them into an adjournment, not only without a day, but even without a protest, which has always been a favorite branch of *belles lettres* with the diplomatic individuals accredited near the government of Mexico. These very correct and dignified exponents of impotent consequentiality enjoyed the satisfaction of submission to the defiance of a government they had cradled into growth, and of establishing a precedent for the ruin of their fellow-subjects in Mexico.

The French faction here have united with the imperial conservative party, in a systematic calumniation of President Juarez. The Gauls have neither forgotten nor forgiven the treaty of Soledad, which broke to pieces the convention of London, and sent the English and Spaniards home in 1862. By this skilful stroke the expedition from France had either to return as they came or resort to falsehood and treachery, to effect their design of holding Mexico as a colony, for the purpose of checking American advances, and of turning the current of silver from London to the bank in Paris. Having exhausted in depreciation of the President of Mexico every sin known to the decalogue, as comprehended under the moral law of Napoleon III, they now accuse him of habitual and frenzied intoxication. Under this influence the order was given to shoot the French soldiers taken by General Escobedo at the battle of San Jacinto, and fears are expressed in most exaggerated phrases of furious revenge and cruelties to be perpetrated should he once be allowed to enter Mexico. French policy, ever at work, would carry out its designs under this novel form of moral intervention. From the best authority we are enabled to deny the truth of so disgraceful and scandalous an attempt to vilify the President. An American gentleman, recently from daily interviews with Juarez, contradicts in the most direct and positive manner the indulgence in the degrading vice of inebriation by the man who has given an example of constancy too rare to permit the belief that he had not firmness sufficient to resist, amid all his trials, the momentary oblivion imbibed with ardent spirits. No invention, however, born of the French brain and fostered in the French heart, any longer startles those who have witnessed for four years the acts of these tricksters as practiced in Mexico.

Defeat of Marquez by Porfirio Diaz—Marquez escapes—Fears entertained for Maximilian.

Vera Cruz, *April* 13—p. m.

The latest news just before sailing is the defeat of Marquez. He had succeeded in making his way out of Queretaro, and had stolen into Mexico city, raised a forced loan of $400,000 and four thousand men. He had immediately marched to the relief of the garrison of Puebla. Porfirio Diaz, hearing of it, had hastened its capture, shot its officers, and immediately passed out to meet Marquez, who was approaching from Apozaco with four thousand men and the money raised in Mexico.

Diaz met him, and in the engagement whipped him, capturing the money, guns, ammunition, &c.; but Marquez escaped.

The general impression among the liberals is that Maximilian is attempting to escape from Mexico, and that he will not succeed; but that a fate similar to that of the sixty-three officers at Puebla awaits him. Will not the United States government suggest moderation and leniency to Juarez? or we may be compelled to rank the Mexican (where he, perhaps, as a race properly belongs) among the barbarians.

The Austrian vessel of war Elizabeth still awaits Maximilian.

More about the capture of Puebla—Reinstallation of liberal authorities in that city—Liberal troops sent after Marquez—His return to the capital cut off—The southern line of the city of Queretaro in liberal hands—An American pressed into imperial service—Max decorates him for his activity, &c.

MEXICO, *April* 8, 1867.

Official reports of the fall of Puebla are received, though the authorities here say that General Marquez marched into that city after General Diaz left, on the 5th of April. Puebla, attacked at fourteen different points, was taken on the evening of the 3d, and its fortifications delivered to the liberals on the 4th. Perfect order prevailed, and but few outrages.

Great rejoicings were had in San Angel on the morning of the 3d of April over the official news of the fall of Puebla. Rockets, crackers, and bells grew clamorous of the glad tidings. At once most of the constitutional forces took up their march to join the troops, who had orders to follow close on Lieutenant General Marquez, in order to co-operate in an attack made by the liberals sent to meet him. The dike of Lake San Cristobal has been cut so as to intercept his return to the capital from the plains of Afram, through which he had taken the road towards Puebla. Large bodies have been detached from the siege of Queretaro to aid in destroying Marquez, who is justly recognized as the soul of the imperial conservative party. At Queretaro the entire southern line of the city, including the "Casa Blanca," a strong point, and the Alameda, are in possession of the besiegers. These successes have been obtained at the cost of a lavish expenditure of blood, hitherto unknown in the civil wars of Mexico. Indeed, the contest is becoming relentless; even General Porfirio Diaz is reported to have hung several of the chiefs opposed to him at Puebla—whether by previous orders of President Juarez or upon his own responsibility, in view of particular circumstances of the moment, we have not yet been able to ascertain.

Mexico continues in a state of isolation. No mails come or go; what is brought into the city is at the risk of some adventurous American, who, with the characteristic recklessness of his countrymen, ventures upon the roads with the conviction that he has a right to travel unmolested anywhere on the continent of America. One of these independent travellers was embargoed on his route from the capital to Texas, with his wagons and teams, into the service of his imperial majesty Maximilian, who, pleased with his energy and intelligence, appointed the man from Connecticut chief of the transportation department and decorated the wide-awake republican with the cross of the "Order of Guadalupe" at the moment an assault and entrance into a besieged place occurred. The constitutional authorities have been reinstated under General Garcia as governor of the State of Puebla. Marquez, lieutenant general of the empire, will require all the energies of which he boasts to extricate his army and silvery convoy from the perilous position he now occupies, for the waters of the Lake San Cristobal, and swarms of liberals, are rushing in upon him, and unless he escapes to-morrow before Diaz brings up his forces from Puebla and the troops detached from Queretaro close about him in the rear, we shall be under the painful necessity of reporting a lost lieutenant general buried in the noisy ruins of an empire.

The authorities are resorting to every measure known in Mexico to suppress the truth as to the fall of Puebla. Letters are searched for, opened and retained upon the slightest suspicion. Others are published, whose contents throw the least doubt upon the fact; and where flattering paragraphs cannot be wrested from the true tenor of a letter, they are manufactured, for the purpose of keeping alive the illusion of the government party and depressing the morale of the liberals. A fair specimen of these imperial arts is taken from the Diario del Imperio, of Saturday, the 6th of April. It is given in a column headed "Not official:"

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"The most excellent General Marquez entered Puebla with his cavalry on Thursday, the 4th instant, at one o'clock in the morning, D. Porfirio Diaz having raised his camp at 10 o'clock on the night of the preceding day. From reports worthy of credit it is known that D. Porfirio Diaz and D. Juan José Baz were grievously wounded by the falling of a wall, and that the former took the road toward Tlaxcala, whence messengers were sent in search of physicians and instruments for an amputation."

As long, however, as we can keep the most excellent general cornered at "San Nicolas," on the other side of the waters of San Cristobal, where positive information places him, with hundreds of liberals surging about him, the Diario del Imperio can flirt with falsehood. The editor no doubt fulfils his contract with the government, while destiny patiently awaits the fulfilment of that entered into between Time and the Empire.

WASHINGTON, *July* 12, 1867.

SIR: Permit me to suggest the propriety of an alliance between the United States and Mexico, for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion. Such an alliance was proposed by me to our government at the beginning of the slaveholders' rebellion; but an inordinate confidence in our strength and the supposed weakness of the rebels—from which was predicted a speedy termination of the war—prevented its adoption. If adopted, the rebellion would have been suppressed during the first year. With the United States and Mexico combined, the preponderance of power would have been so great that the rebels must have been compelled to lay down their arms as early as the first year. If so, then three-fourths of the loss of life, and three-fourths of the cost of the war would have been saved. Likewise, if an end had been put to the rebellion during the first year, or even the second, it would have prevented the invasion of Mexico by France, which never would have been attempted but for our rerebellion, and thus the late desperate struggle of Mexico for national existence against the most powerful monarchy of Europe, and which, after such great sacrifices, has just ended so gloriously, would have been averted. As such alliance, however, was not proposed by our government, and unfortunately was not offered by Mexico, the advantages which might have resulted therefrom was lost to the two republics. But wisdom is generally learned by experience, and frequently at great cost, and often when it is too late. This favorable opportunity for mutual alliance having passed, the question is whether it would not be of great advantage to the two republics at this time and hereafter. True, rebellion has been suppressed in name in the United States, and revolution and inva-

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As to invasion from European monarchies, this may be expected during any internal convulsion of either of the republics. Cæsarism and monarchy are, from principle, opposed to freedom, and are therefore inherently in constant alliance against all republics; and as one alliance can only be successfully defeated by another, hence republics in self defence should form alliances against monarchy. Not only should the United States and Mexico form an alliance against invasion and rebellion, but the South American republics should also form an alliance against the same dangers.

The political and material advantages of the proposed alliance would seem to be apparent to all. It would prevent invasion, or *filibustering*, from every quarter, and suppress at once all effort of faction against the constitutional and liberal governments of both countries; and if through the greater preponderance of strength, it would amount to a protectorate on the part of the United States, in the same ratio of strength it would amount to a protectorate on the part of Mexico. In other words, the protection would be mutual, and reciprocal.

It would divert capital and enterprise to Mexico to develop her agricultural and mineral resources, and also to construct those interior and communicating lines of railroads so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the adjacent countries. It would unite us into close connection as to every interest, and especially would increase the trade between the sister republics, now so largely monopolized by England and France, and in many respects which could not even be named in a brief letter, it would result in general and permanent advantages to the two countries.

Therefore such alliance should be proposed to the people of the two republics at once, so that if approved of it may be adopted at the earliest practical moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. WATSON.

M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister*.

WASHINGTON, *July* 13, 1867.

SIR: Your kind letter of to-day is received, suggesting the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion. Such an alliance, if in other respects well arranged, would certainly be of very important results; but the complication of interests and interior difficulties of both countries would render it almost impossible to conclude it just at this moment. Nevertheless, in some near future it might be tried, if the governments of the two republics, while feeling its convenience, found themselves more free in their actions, or less embarrassed with domestic cares.

Thanking you for the interest you show for the welfare of Mexico, I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. A. WATSON, *Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th of January last, containing an account of the situation of affairs in Mexico, which has been read with interest.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 29, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to transmit to you copies of the notes from Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, dated in Chihuahua the 9th of December, and in Durango the 27th of the same month, numbered 544 and 545, respectively, informing me of the transfer of the constitutional government of Mexico from Chihuahua to Durango on the 10th of December mentioned, and its arrival in the latter city on the 26th.

I am pleased to have this occasion to repeat to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January* 31, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Since the interview I had with you this morning, referring to the rumored execution of Mr. Carman, United States consul at Mazatlan, and the subsequent bombardment of that city by a United States gunboat, I have again examined carefully the telegraphic despatches from New Orleans of January 28, and from San Francisco of January 29, instant, which I enclose in slips herewith.

From these it will appear that, under the most favorable circumstances, no advices could be obtained from Mazatlan and reach the city of Mexico prior to the 15th of January, allowing the extremely short time of six days to come from Mazatlan to the city of Mexico; while direct dates received at San Francisco from Mazatlan of January 18 contradict the rumor. I cannot, therefore, give credit to the story, and believe it to be a fabrication, like the reported shooting of General Escobedo a short time ago.

Should I receive anything more definite relating to the subject I will hasten to communicate it to you. Meanwhile, hoping that no such unfortunate affair has occurred, I renew to you my sincere regards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

WASHINGTON, *February* 1, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Having sent yesterday a telegraphic despatch to the Mexican consul at San Francisco, California, asking for reliable information on the reported execution of Mr. Carman and bombardment of Mazatlan, I have just received an answer denying those rumors. I enclose to you for your information a copy of that answer.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Godoy to Mr. Romero.

[San Francisco, California, dated 1st.—Received February 1, 1867—1.50 p. m.]

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *Mexican Minister:*

The news false. I have letters from Mazatlan of January 19.

J. A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, *February* 1, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *February* 5, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to call your attention to the enclosed account of what occurred at a meeting in the city of Mexico on the 14th ultimo, to decide whether the ex-Archduke Maximilian should continue to uphold his so-called empire or not.

In my opinion this call shows the want of confidence in the project to convoke a national assembly or convention to settle the above question, and that it is the general belief that the so-called empire cannot be sustained, for the assembly was composed of the counsellors and ministers of Maximilian, together with a few other persons favorable to Maximilian, and one-third of them voted against trying to sustain the empire.

I remain your attentive and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 10, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: As a new proof of the interest which the government of the Mexican republic took in the triumph of the cause of the Union during the late civil war in the United States, I transmit to you the copy of a document which reached me recently, and which contains a proposal, made on the 29th of April, 1864, by Mr. José M. Iglesias, minister of finance of the Mexican republic, to Major General F. J. Herron, then in command of the United States forces in Brownsville, to close the port of Matamoras to foreign commerce, so as to prevent the export of Texas cotton by the confederates, and receiving in exchange the articles they needed to carry on the war against this government.

Although the proposal was not accepted, and has little interest now, I think proper to give information of it to the government of the United States for reasons above given.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

MATAMORAS, *April* 29, 1864.

SIR: Although I have no instructions from the President, and am not authorized by him to enter into arrangements in regard to the affair treated of in this letter, I have thought proper to put in writing the terms upon which it might be settled, in my opinion, taking as a basis the discussion that occurred in our conversations.

As the right of the Mexican government to prohibit, when it pleases, the importation of any goods whatever into its territory is clear and explicit, it would be no violation of neutrality, which it wishes to preserve, to prohibit the introduction of foreign cotton as soon as the specified term of thirty days shall have expired, which is given to afford time for the decree to reach the knowledge of those concerned.

But, laying aside the discussion of a right I have termed clear and explicit, it is evident the exercise of it would be condemned by those interested on one side, while it would deprive the Mexican treasury, on the other, of one of the most profitable entries it enjoys at this critical period.

Nothing is more reasonable then than a mutual compensation, and certainly it will not seem extravagant to ask a million of dollars and twenty thousand muskets in an affair of this importance. This indemnity for the loss of a considerable revenue is of small import to the treasury of the United States, and is a circumstance that should be taken into consideration.

The advantages the United States would derive from such an arrangement are important and too evident to need demonstration. A decree issued by the Mexican government would entirely stop the trade in cotton, while all the forces sent to guard the frontier could not do it along the vast course of the Rio Grande. Supposing it feasible to guard an extent of border which you, general, reckon at four hundred miles, it would be much better to spare the troops that great labor and employ them in some more profitable duty. And it would be well to consider the great saving to the federal treasury by the proposed arrangement.

The great interest that you and Generals McClernand and Hamilton have taken in this cotton business induces me to hope my suggestion may be adopted, as it will bring about the desired results without the legal inconveniences presented by the project of seizure and confiscation.

The Mexican government certainly desires to increase the friendly relations that bind it to the United States, because the two nations must live in friendship; and whatever tends to that noble end ought to be constantly encouraged; and this is one more advantage in the projected combination.

I beg you, general, to communicate it to your government, and I will do the same towards mine, so that, in case of approval, the plan may be executed with the customary formality.

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

I am pleased to have this occasion to say, with much respect, I am your most attentive and obedient servant,

JOSÉ M. IGLESIAS.

Major General F. J. Herron.

WASHINGTON, *February* 10, 1866.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 1, 1867.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your esteemed note of the 10th ultimo, in which you transmit a copy of a document containing a proposal made in 1864 by the minister of finance of Mexico to General F. J. Herron, then in command of the United States forces at Brownsville, to close the port of Matamoras to foreign commerce, so as to prevent the exchange by the late rebellious States of their cotton for munitions of war. Though the offer and the cause for it have passed, the United States government cannot but appreciate this additional evidence of sympathy from the government of the Mexican republic.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 22, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I had an understanding with Mr. Gana, the chargé d'affaires of Chili, that I was to present him to the President this evening. Circumstances which have since happened will compel me to forego that pleasure. I pray you, therefore, to act in my behalf, and to attend the President's levee this evening for that among other purposes, being sure that Mr. Gana could not be introduced to the President under better auspices.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *February* 22, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your kind note of this day's date, in which you tell me that it is not possible for you to present this evening to the President Mr. Blest Gana, chargé d'affaires from Chili, and request me to do so in your name; I am happy to say that I shall do so with much pleasure, and shall deem it a high honor to represent your person for this object. Having already expressed to you the pleasure with which I lend myself to this slight service to Mr. Gana,

I remain, as ever, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *March* 16, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send to you a collection of documents upon the affairs of Mexico, which the French government laid before the legislative body at the opening of its session on the 18th February last past, taken from No. 53 of the Moniteur Universel, corresponding with the 22d of February aforesaid.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

[From the Moniteur Universel, of Paris, February 22, 1867, No. 53.—Translation.]

EXPOSÉ OF THE CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE.

In the United States the work of constitutional reconstruction continues. France sincerely applauds the wonderful activity with which that great nation is repairing the calamities of civil war. In the condition of the relations which exist between the different countries of the globe, the sufferings which are produced at one point are necessarily felt at all others. We have experienced the shock of events which have disturbed the Union, and we are profiting by the revival of its industry and commercial energies. No subject of disagreement exists at this moment between the two countries; on the contrary, everything is contributing more and more to bring them nearer to each other in their policy. His Majesty has received on a recent occasion the assurance of sentiments of friendship which were expressed to him in the name of the United States, and which correspond perfectly with our own feelings. We take pleasure in arguing favorably as to the future relations of the two governments in respect to the different questions on which their interests may be found to coincide.

We need not recur at this time to the necessity which caused us to undertake the expedition to Mexico. We sought the redress of grievances of every description, and the denials of justice from which our people had suffered for many years, and, animated by the generous sentiment which will always induce France to render her intervention useful wherever she shall be led to carry her arms, we did not refuse to unite in an attempt at regeneration by which all interests would have profited. But in lending its co-operation to this work the government of the Emperor had, beforehand, assigned a limit to its sacrifices, and the Emperor had fixed the end of the present year as the extreme term of our military occupation. The evacuation was to have been made in three detachments, the first leaving in the month of November, 1866, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867. These arrangements, conformable to our previous intentions, had been made in the fulness of our liberty of action, and anything which had partaken of the nature of external pressure could only have placed us in the position, in spite of ourselves, of prolonging a state of things which we wished to abridge. Reasons arising out of our military situation determined the Emperor to modify the first arragements by substituting for a partial evacuation, at succeeding periods of time, the simultaneous transportation home of our whole *corps d'armée* in the spring of the present year. These measures are now in a course of execution, and in the course of March next our troops will have left Mexico.

Far from desiring to free itself from engagements which it had contracted on its own account, and which it has publicly announced, the government of the Emperor will thus hasten their fulfilment.

No. 1.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Dano, minister of France to Mexico.

PARIS, *April* 14, 1866.

SIR: I have received the despatches which you did me the honor to write to me up to the date of the 10th of March, as well as your telegram of the 13th of the same month. Baron Saillard has furnished me, on his part, with all the information he could get from Mexico.

Your language to the Mexican government, and the attitude you have observed in these recent circumstances, have been in perfect harmony with the views and intentions of the government of the Emperor. The periods at which our gradual evacuation is to take place are definitely fixed: they seemed best, in Marshal Bazaine's opinion, in accord with our desire, to proceed prudently in the operation. Once determined upon, it was our duty to make it public. The *Moniteur* has accordingly announced officially the departure of our troops from Mexico, to begin this autumn and continue till the spring of 1867, and finish in November following.

Marquis of Montholon, French minister in Washington, to the minister of foreign affairs.

WASHINGTON, *May* 1, 1866.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the despatch which the Secretary of State addressed to me, in reply to the letter of your excellency, dated the 5th of April last.

This answer, which is in a friendly tone, appears to close all serious discussion of the question, though it closes with a suggestion that reveals apprehensions of trouble from the presence of French troops that are to remain in Mexico seventeen months longer.

Accept, sir, &c.

MONTHOLON.

No. 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Montholon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 25, 1866.

SIR: Having submitted to the President the copy of the despatch of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys of the 5th of April, with which you favored me on the 21st instant, I have now to give you the views of this government thereupon.

It is with very great satisfaction that I find that the two governments of the United States and France have come to an agreement in regard to the present military intervention of France in Mexico.

This agreement I understand to be of the effect following, namely: The French military forces in Mexico will be withdrawn from that country in three separate detachments, the one to leave in November next, and the two others to leave in March and November, 1867.

On our part all the sentiments heretofore expressed concerning the principle of non-intervention are now with cheerfulness re-affirmed. I reciprocate cordially on behalf of the United States the desire and the hope upon which Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys so pleasantly dwells, of a cordial renewal of the traditional friendship which constitutes an important element of the life of the American people, and which, while it is full of promise to the progress of civilization, is at the same time so highly honorable to the intelligence and love of freedom of both nations.

I am well aware that so large an army as that which the French Emperor now has in Mexico could not be conveniently withdrawn in a day, or in a few days, or all at once.

I can also apprehend, as I think, that it might not be altogether expedient for the French government to designate in advance the proportions which may be expected to be given to the several detachments, respectively, on their embarcation.

On the other hand, I think it due to the frankness and sincerity which is required by the occasion to suggest that the continuance of the intervention during the period limited will necessarily be regarded with concern and apprehension by the masses of our people and perhaps by Congress. Under these circumstances our army of observation must also be continued in some proportion on the northern bank of the Rio Grande. This situation will be not altogether conformable with our national sentiments and habits. Moreover no one can certainly reckon upon the exercise of so much prudence on the part of the commanders and forces confronting each other across a boundary as to remove all fear of unpremeditated disturbances and collisions. Therefore the more promptly the intervention shall be brought to an end, the sooner and the more complete will be the return of the cordial good feelings which both governments so earnestly desire.

It seems to me not improbable that France, having determined upon the complete withdrawal of her forces from Mexico, within the term of seventeen months, may hereafter find it convenient and consistent with her interest and honor even to abridge that term. Should this expectation be realized, it is not doubted that the Emperor will be as highly gratified as the United States with the new situation.

Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my very high consideration,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Marquis DE MONTHOLON, *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 3.

The minister of foreign affairs to the minister of France at Washington.

PARIS, *June* 7, 1866.

MARQUIS: In your despatch of the 1st of May, I find the Secretary of State's reply to the note I wrote you on the 5th of April. In it Mr. Seward admirably explains the nature and extent of the communications interchanged by the two governments in regard to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. His assurance, in the name of the cabinet at Washington, that he will not depart from the principle of non-intervention, already affirmed, fully satisfies us, and leaves no doubt of his firm will to maintain neutrality after the withdrawal of our soldiers. In regard to the concluding observations of the Secretary of the United States, you will see they can have no influence on the delays and conditions of the departure of the troops. The cabinet in Washington cannot expect us to make other declarations on this subject than those we have already voluntary given in our initiative. In withdrawing its forces from Mexico, it is the duty of the government of the Emperor to take all needful precautions for the health and safety of its soldiers. Mr. Seward knows this himself; and I see nothing in what we have done to arouse the suspicions of the United States. If, however, the federal government chooses to keep an army of observation on the Rio Grande, we have nothing to say against it, useless as it may appear to us. But I cannot share Mr. Seward's opinions in his want of confidence in the sentiments and prudence of the commanders of the respective forces placed opposite to each other on that frontier. There is no danger of a disturbance on our part; and if the commanders of the federal forces have positive instructions from their government, and will be held accountable for their observance, all danger of a conflict will certainly be removed. I see no contradiction between the fears expressed by Mr. Seward and the excellent terms of his reply to our sincere hope and great desire to see a new consolidation of the good relations which have existed so long between France and the United States.

Accept, &c.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

No. 4.

Marquis de Moustier, minister of foreign affairs, to the French minister at Washington.

PARIS, *October* 16, 1866.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS: The correspondence of my predecessor has sufficiently explained to you the views entertained by the Emperor in regard to Mexico. I believe, nevertheless, it to be useful, while writing to you for the first time, to once more inform you of the true state of affairs, so as to leave no doubt in regard to our resolution. Some time since, as the Washington cabinet has been officially informed, his Majesty fixed the end of the year 1867 as the extreme term of our military occupation of Mexico. This term will not be prolonged; on the contrary, it is our desire rather to shorten it as much as possible. The government of the Emperor, as my predecessor wrote to you on the 7th of last June, has reserved to itself the right to take all necessary precautions in regard to the health and safety of our army. This is a matter to us of prime interest, which under no circumstances can be lost sight of. At the same time recent despatches from Mexico reveal to us a state of affairs which necessarily create on our part a good deal of solicitude. Armed resistance is increasing. Republicans are showing themselves in force in various parts of the Mexican territory, and at any moment the mode of successive evacuation originally decided upon might place our soldiers in a difficult situation if we permitted them to remain in small isolated groups at such a great distance from Europe. Thoroughly impressed with the danger consequent on such a situation, the Emperor has sent his aide-de-camp, General Castelnau, to Mexico, in order to come to an understanding with the emperor Maximilian as to his intentions, and to communicate ours.

Mr. Castelnau has received instructions to inform Maximilian that we have reached the limit of our sacrifices, and that if the emperor thinks that he can find sufficient support in Mexico, and intends to maintain himself there, he cannot in future rely upon any aid on the part of France. It may be that, judging it impossible to triumph unaided over the difficulties which beset him, *this sovereign may determine to abdicate. We will not seek to dissuade him from such a course. We think that, under such circumstances, an opportunity will offer to proceed by election to the establishment of a new government.*

You will see that, under these conditions, it is just now quite probable that our entire expeditionary corps may return to France about the spring of the coming year. This probability, it seems to us, cannot fail to be received in the United States with real satisfaction. To suppose the contrary it would be necessary to admit that the *Mexican question furnished to the various parties the means of cheap popularity which they would regret to lose.* We have too much confidence in the good sense of the American people, and its old sentiments of friendship towards France, not to be convinced in advance that unfounded suspicions and inadmissible exigencies will not change between the United States and ourselves those relations which are about to become more friendly, even on account of the decision we believe it to be our duty to take in regard to the present matter. We take it in the fulness of our free action, which we must maintain until the last. This reservation is imperatively demanded by the requirements of our dignity. All that might have the character of a pressure, which could not be listened to when coming from a foreign government, *would result in forcing us against our will to prolong a state of affairs which our well understood interests have caused us to curtail.* It is impossible that this situation should be otherwise than thoroughly understood in Washington, and it will, no doubt, do all in its power to prevent the arising of any incident that might tend to a disagreeable result.

You will, if necessary, assume a determined and yet conciliatory tone, and I leave it entirely to your judgment what use you shall make of this despatch.

Receive, &c.

MOUSTIER.

No. 5.

Minister of foreign affairs to the minister of France at Washington.

PARIS, *November* 8, 1866.

MARQUIS: The United States envoy came to see me a few days ago. He mentioned the many newspaper reports upon the evacuation of Mexico by our troops, and expressed a fear that this change in the mode of evacuation might not effect the Emperor's decree. I told Mr. Bigelow that what he heard was about true; that our forces were concentrating for the purpose of leaving all at once; that he had nothing to apprehend from a military order purely practical; and I added our troops would all get back by next spring. Mr. Bigelow remarked that this would effect the first departure fixed for November next. I told him by sending the troops away altogether the evacuation would be sooner effected; and that the cabinet at Washington, so far from feeling any concern about it, ought to be pleased to see a combination, the result of which was to hasten the term of our occupation.

Accept, &c.

MOUSTIER.

No. 6.

The minister of France at Washington to the minister of foreign affairs.

WASHINGTON, *November* 5, 1866.

MARQUIS: As I informed your excellency, General Sherman goes with Mr. Campbell to Mexico. He had been ordered to New Mexico, but a telegram recalls him to Washington to-morrow. I learn also that a steamer from New York will soon be ready to take Mr. Campbell and his suite to some point on the Mexican coast. Mr. Sherman, as your excellency is aware, is not only a distinguished military man, but a considerable politician, which shows the importance of the mission with which he is charged in the eyes of the cabinet, and the circumstance is calculated to insure the success of the mission. Such is the reason given by the Assistant Secretary of State, who directs affairs in Mr. Seward's absence, in my interview with him this morning, when I asked him why a minister was sent to a country still occupied by our troops, and which he could not enter without coming in contact with the commanders of our land or sea forces. Mr. Hunter seemed very confident on this point, and assured me again of the formal intention of the American government to avoid any measure of a nature to bring about a disagreement with France.

MONTHOLON.

No. 7.

The French minister at Washington to the minister of foreign affairs.

WASHINGTON, *November* 15, 1866.

M. LE MARQUIS: I have received the despatch which your excellency honored me with on the 16th ultimo, and have not failed in my conversation with the Secretary of State to make use of the information which it contained in regard to the object of the mission intrusted by his Majesty to General Castelnau, as also in regard to the manner in which his Majesty's government intended to conduct the evacuation of the Mexican territory. The probability of seeing the time of our occupation shortened was received by Mr. Seward with a satisfaction which I believe to be the more sincere in that he has never hesitated to affirm, in the presence even of doubts often raised by others surrounding him, entire confidence in the ultimate accomplishment of the assurances given in regard to this matter. He has often spoken on the subject to me, and only recently, when communicating to me the instructions given to MM. Campbell and Sherman, which I have transmitted to your excellency, he again expressed to me the hope to see disappear with the departure of our troops the only question which disturbed the good relations between France and the United States.

While fully appreciating the value of these friendly sentiments, I could at the same time scarcely refrain from calling his attention to the *contrast which this mission seemed to establish between the conduct of the French and American governments.* The latter taking advantage of a doubtful moment as an opportunity to make a demonstration, and that at a time when it had received assurances of efforts made by us to hasten the execution of our engagements. It was to be feared that the mere act of sending a mission to Mexico at such a moment, and a selection for this mission of the general commanding the military and naval forces of the Mexican frontiers, would provoke in France, if not doubts as to the good faith entertained by the cabinet at Washington, at least misgivings from a political and military standpoint.

The Secretary of State replied to these apprehensions by pointing to the pacific character of Mr. Campbell's instructions, which Mr. Bigelow has been ordered to communicate and explain to your excellency. He at the same time asserted that a necessity existed for the United States to watch, to a certain extent, the situation in Mexico after the departure of our troops. *This last reason, though not in strict conformity with the principles of non-intervention, has, nevertheless, a practical value which it would be impossible to misconstrue.* What, nevertheless, must reassure us as to the ultimate results of this mission is the well known disposition of the majority in Congres to refuse its support to any measure tending to cause the foreign policy of the country to degenerate into conquest and adventures, to which at this moment the entire sentiment of the American people is opposed.

Receive, &c.

MONTHOLON.

No. 8.

The minister of foreign affairs to the minister of France at Washington.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *November* 28, 1866.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS: I have this instant received your despatch of the 15th of this month.

You acknowledge the receipt of the one I had the honor to write you on the 16th of October, and you inform me that Mr. Seward had received with much satisfaction the communication which you were instructed to make to him, and the announcement that our troops, which were not to evacuate Mexico till the end of the year 1867, would all leave together in the spring of the same year, from causes arising from the actual state of the country and the duties which the health and security of our army imposed upon us. Being in doubt as to whether you have given a copy of my despatch to Mr. Seward, I write you by telegraph to do so, and not to restrict yourself to a simple verbal communication.

Accept, &c.

MOUSTIER.

No. 9.

Telegram communicated by Mr. Bigelow, minister of the United States, December 3, 1866.

WASHINGTON, *December* 1, 1866.

The despatch of M. Moustier to M. de Montholon, of October 16th, will be used properly and in a friendly manner.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*

No. 10.

The minister of foreign affairs to Mr. Bigelow, minister of the United States in Paris.

PARIS, *December* 3, 1866.

SIR: The cause which has prevented the French government from commencing the evacuation of Mexico in the month of November, has been explained in a despatch of the 16th of October, addressed by the minister for foreign affairs to M. de Montholon. The purport of that despatch has been communicated to Mr. Seward. The latter had seemed to be satisfied with the declarations which had been made to him by our representative. I am therefore surprised at the misunderstanding of which you spoke to me.

The intentions of the French government are not changed; but, owing to military considerations, it has deemed proper to substitute the return to France

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of our troops, in a body, to their withdrawal in detachments, and our corps of occupation will embark in the coming month of March. I have to add that the French government is fully disposed to have an understanding with that of the United States in view of the eventualities which may arise in Mexico.

Accept, &c., &c.

For the minister for foreign affairs, now absent, and by authority—

LA VALETTE.

No. 11.

The minister for foreign affairs to Mr. Berthamy, minister of France at Washington.

PARIS, *December* 5, 1866.

SIR: As you are aware, the minister of the United States has been instructed by his government to bring to our notice the subject of the new arrangements made for the return of our expeditionary corps from Mexico, and he has expressed to us the regret that they had not been officially notified of it at Washington, adding, furthermore, that he did not see in this aught but a misunderstanding susceptible of an explanation satisfactory to both parties. In order to do away with this misunderstanding the government of the Emperor has not hesitated to give the orders to the Marquis de Montholon to officially inform Mr. Seward of the instructions which I had addressed to him under date of October 16, and a copy of that despatch has likewise been handed to Mr. Bigelow. Desirous, moreover, to fully enlighten the cabinet of Washington respecting our intentions, we have also transmitted to the envoy of the United States the accompanying communication; the assurances which it contains are conformable to those contained in my despatch of the 16th of October to M. de Montholon, which I had besides already developed on the 1st of November last, in a conversation with Mr. Bigelow, of which you will find a statement in my despatch of the 8th of November to your predecessor. As I then said, if we have been obliged to defer our departure, it has been from considerations purely practical. In order to guard the security and health of our troops, we have substituted a return in a body for partial withdrawals; but neither our policy nor our intentions have changed, and the return of our expeditionary corps will be effected at the beginning of next spring. You are authorized to renew the assurance of it to the cabinet of Washington.

Receive, &c.

MOUSTIER.

No. 12.

The minister for foreign affairs to the minister of France at Washington.

PARIS, *December* 27, 1866.

SIR: I took charge of this ministry on the 5th of October, and one of my first occupations was to furnish to the government of the United States friendly explanations respecting our policy in reference to Mexico. The Emperor was then at Biarritz; so soon as the return of his Majesty permitted me to ask him his orders, I addressed a despatch to your predecessor, dated the 16th, in which were stated the considerations of a nature purely military which determined us to recall our corps of occupation no longer by detachments, but all together and at one time, in the coming spring. M. de Montholon has made known the tenor of this document to Mr. Seward, and the correspondence of our representative at Washington shows that the Secretary of State of the United States had been satisfied with it. I should have preferred that M. Montholon should have immediately given him a copy of it; if I did not transmit him a formal order to do so, it is because at so great a distance a certain liberty of personal appreciation must be left to our agents. However, having supposed that I could infer from his correspondence that he had simply read it to him, I hasten to advise him by telegram to complete, by transmitting the despatch itself to Mr. Seward, the communication which he had only made to him verbally, but which I thought bore a character sufficiently official.

We have not, in fact, as the American agents seem to think, the habit of not attributing that character only to written notes, and I will remark in passing that the persistence which they show in wishing to treat in that form all affairs, has, in practice, some real inconveniences. The moment Mr. Seward had received favorably the announcement of our resolutions, I could not suppose that some days thereafter, without informing the minister of the Emperor at Washington of it, he should have instructed Mr. Bigelow to raise here objections to the manner of evacuation adopted by us.

Were these objections otherwise very serious? The important point for the government of the United States was to know when its liberty of action should be returned to it, that is to say at what time the last French soldier should quit Mexico. The date of the first departure was altogether a secondary matter, and a delay upon that subject could give rise, at most, to the expression of some fears in reference to our new intentions, and those fears, besides, were removed of themselves in view of our spontaneous explanations. It was only on the 28th of October that Mr. Bigelow came to make his verbal observations to the government of the Emperor. They were probably caused by instructions from his government; but these instructions, which were not destined to be communicated to us, have remained entirely unknown to us. We have only had, in order to answer the minister of the United States, to place before his eyes the despatch of the 16th of October.

In the mean time, M. de Montholon having left the original of that despatch in the hands of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, satisfied with that communication, which made known nothing new to him, but which, in his view, he perhaps considered as a necessary formality, hastened to send a telegram to Mr. Bigelow, which that agent made known to us on the 3d of December, and is thus worded:

> "WASHINGTON, *December* 1, 1866.
>
> "The despatch of M. Moustier to M. de Montholon, of the 16th of October, will be used properly and in a friendly manner.
>
> "WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

It was therefore perfectly established between the minister of the United States and ourselves that at that moment there was no longer any subject of misunderstanding between the two governments, and Mr. Bigelow then wrote to his own government that our language could not authorize any doubt as to our intentions. This took place some days prior to the meeting of Congress. There was therefore no reason why, among the documents submitted to the federal representation, a despatch of the 23d of November to Mr. Bigelow, should be made to figure—a despatch which, as I have stated above, was not intended to be communicated to us, has not been communicated, of which we have not been enabled to refute (which would have been very easy) the arguments, in the main not very equitable, and not very obliging in form, and which, in any event, at the moment it was inopportunely made public, had no cause to exist.

I do not further insist upon this incident, the causes of which, perhaps local, escape me, and which must be consigned to oblivion, now that the relations between the two governments tend to become more and more cordial and amicable.

of our troops, in a body, to their withdrawal in detachments, and our corps of occupation will embark in the coming month of March. I have to add that the French government is fully disposed to have an understanding with that of the United States in view of the eventualities which may arise in Mexico.

Accept, &c., &c.

For the minister for foreign affairs, now absent, and by authority—

LA VALETTE.

No. 11.

The minister for foreign affairs to Mr. Berthamy, minister of France at Washington.

PARIS, *December* 5, 1866.

SIR: As you are aware, the minister of the United States has been instructed by his government to bring to our notice the subject of the new arrangements made for the return of our expeditionary corps from Mexico, and he has expressed to us the regret that they had not been officially notified of it at Washington, adding, furthermore, that he did not see in this aught but a misunderstanding susceptible of an explanation satisfactory to both parties. In order to do away with this misunderstanding the government of the Emperor has not hesitated to give the orders to the Marquis de Montholon to officially inform Mr. Seward of the instructions which I had addressed to him under date of October 16, and a copy of that despatch has likewise been handed to Mr. Bigelow. Desirous, moreover, to fully enlighten the cabinet of Washington respecting our intentions, we have also transmitted to the envoy of the United States the accompanying communication; the assurances which it contains are conformable to those contained in my despatch of the 16th of October to M. de Montholon, which I had besides already developed on the 1st of November last, in a conversation with Mr. Bigelow, of which you will find a statement in my despatch of the 8th of November to your predecessor. As I then said, if we have been obliged to defer our departure, it has been from considerations purely practical. In order to guard the security and health of our troops, we have substituted a return in a body for partial withdrawals; but neither our policy nor our intentions have changed, and the return of our expeditionary corps will be effected at the beginning of next spring. You are authorized to renew the assurance of it to the cabinet of Washington.

Receive, &c.

MOUSTIER.

No. 12.

The minister for foreign affairs to the minister of France at Washington.

PARIS, *December* 27, 1866.

SIR: I took charge of this ministry on the 5th of October, and one of my first occupations was to furnish to the government of the United States friendly explanations respecting our policy in reference to Mexico. The Emperor was then at Biarritz; so soon as the return of his Majesty permitted me to ask him his orders, I addressed a despatch to your predecessor, dated the 16th, in which were stated the considerations of a nature purely military which determined us to recall our corps of occupation no longer by detachments, but all together and at one time, in the coming spring. M. de Montholon has made known the tenor of this document to Mr. Seward, and the correspondence of our representative at Washington shows that the Secretary of State of the United States had been satisfied with it. I should have preferred that M. Montholon should have immediately given him a copy of it; if I did not transmit him a formal order to do so, it is because at so great a distance a certain liberty of personal appreciation must be left to our agents. However, having supposed that I could infer from his correspondence that he had simply read it to him, I hasten to advise him by telegram to complete, by transmitting the despatch itself to Mr. Seward, the communication which he had only made to him verbally, but which I thought bore a character sufficiently official.

We have not, in fact, as the American agents seem to think, the habit of not attributing that character only to written notes, and I will remark in passing that the persistence which they show in wishing to treat in that form all affairs, has, in practice, some real inconveniences. The moment Mr. Seward had received favorably the announcement of our resolutions, I could not suppose that some days thereafter, without informing the minister of the Emperor at Washington of it, he should have instructed Mr. Bigelow to raise here objections to the manner of evacuation adopted by us.

Were these objections otherwise very serious? The important point for the government of the United States was to know when its liberty of action should be returned to it, that is to say at what time the last French soldier should quit Mexico. The date of the first departure was altogether a secondary matter, and a delay upon that subject could give rise, at most, to the expression of some fears in reference to our new intentions, and those fears, besides, were removed of themselves in view of our spontaneous explanations. It was only on the 28th of October that Mr. Bigelow came to make his verbal observations to the government of the Emperor. They were probably caused by instructions from his government; but these instructions, which were not destined to be communicated to us, have remained entirely unknown to us. We have only had, in order to answer the minister of the United States, to place before his eyes the despatch of the 16th of October.

In the mean time, M. de Montholon having left the original of that despatch in the hands of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, satisfied with that communication, which made known nothing new to him, but which, in his view, he perhaps considered as a necessary formality, hastened to send a telegram to Mr. Bigelow, which that agent made known to us on the 3d of December, and is thus worded:

> "WASHINGTON, *December* 1, 1866.
>
> "The despatch of M. Moustier to M. de Montholon, of the 16th of October, will be used properly and in a friendly manner.
>
> "WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

It was therefore perfectly established between the minister of the United States and ourselves that at that moment there was no longer any subject of misunderstanding between the two governments, and Mr. Bigelow then wrote to his own government that our language could not authorize any doubt as to our intentions. This took place some days prior to the meeting of Congress. There was therefore no reason why, among the documents submitted to the federal representation, a despatch of the 23d of November to Mr. Bigelow, should be made to figure—a despatch which, as I have stated above, was not intended to be communicated to us, has not been communicated, of which we have not been enabled to refute (which would have been very easy) the arguments, in the main not very equitable, and not very obliging in form, and which, in any event, at the moment it was inopportunely made public, had no cause to exist.

I do not further insist upon this incident, the causes of which, perhaps local, escape me, and which must be consigned to oblivion, now that the relations between the two governments tend to become more and more cordial and amicable.

The speech of General Dix at his audience of reception, has given still more strength to the character of our relations with the United States. The Emperor has been entirely satisfied with it, as the reply of his Majesty proves, and I can do no less than to encourage you again to foster these good dispositions.

Receive, &c.

MOUSTIER.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State,
Washington, March 25, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant containing certain documents taken from the Moniteur Universel, relating to Mexican affairs, which the French government laid before the legislative body at the opening of the late session, for which be pleased to accept my thanks.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don Matias Romero, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

Washington, *March* 23, 1867.

My Dear Sir: I remit to you for your information a printed copy of the official report which General Escobedo, commanding in chief the army of the north of the Mexican republic, sent to the minister of war and marine from San Felipe on the 7th of February last past, of the important victory he obtained on the 1st at San Jacinto, against the rebel forces which attempt to sustain the usurpation of the ex-archduke of Austria, Don Fernando Maximilian, whose forces were commanded by Don Miguel Miramon.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. William H. Seward, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Supplement to No. 11.—Translation.]

THE SHADOW OF ZARAGOZA.

San Luis Potosi, *February* 11, 1867.

To satisfy public desire, and to avoid errors and false appreciations, we publish this day the general report of the battle that took place at San Jacinto, on the 1st instant. To appreciate the worth of the labors undertaken in that hasty campaign, it is necessary to explain some of the difficulties that preceded it, and to manifest, in passing, the hopes and sentiments of which the soldiers of the republic find themselves possessed.

As soon as the city of San Luis was occupied by a division of the corps of the army of the north; while portions of it camped at different distant points, and at the time that the headquarters with the reserve division were moving towards the interior, news was brought of an expedition of traitors, who proposed to invade the States already occupied by the independent forces; this made it necessary to move the headquarters to San Luis, leaving the artillery in the rear, with munitions, armaments, and equipage to be used to meliorate the condition of the suffering and valiant troops that, for long months filled with privations and in incessant fatigue, had no stimulus but patriotism, nor more consolation than that of giving liberty to their fellow-citizens.

Four days had scarcely passed after General Escobedo's arrival in this capital, when it was found that the enemy was advancing upon it with one of his divisions, under the command of Don Severo Castillo, and that another, under Don Miguel Miramon, was marching in the direction of Zacatecas. The ninety or one hundred hours that had passed after the arrival of the commander and his staff did not afford time to concentrate and reorganize the different sections of the northern army corps, which, as I have already said, were scattered at divers points; so it was found necessary to arrange the campaign with the force disposable in those moments, stationing one division in front of Castillo, another in the town, and a third in observation of the enemy on the road to Salinas, and the last destined to give aid to Zacatecas.

In these rapid combinations and movements we do not know which to admire most, the activity of the chiefs, who doubled their energy, or the discipline and perfect organization. The result to them could not be doubtful. Miramon was caught, whipped and routed, according to the custom which he acquired in the last battles given in favor of the constitution and reform; and Don Severo Castillo, in his disastrous retreat, is the most efficacious proof that the intrepid soldiers of the republic will now have hard work to find an enemy with whom to fight.

Thus closes this day the campaign of the insensate Miramon, who, as facts demonstrate it, in his voyage to Europe, so far from learning how, forgot how to fight; losing what little self-esteem and dignity was left him at the same time; and now the republican forces, under the powerful nucleus of the northern army corps, will have ample time and means to reorganize. And in fact, at this hour the united troops of the States of New Leon, Coahuila and San Luis Potosi, Durango and Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, Guanajuato and Queretaro are actually in motion, and very soon, with a total of more than fifteen thousand men of which they are composed, will undertake their march towards the profaned city of Mexico, to plant there in a manner imperishable the labarum of national independence. This flourishing army, formed of all the valiant, who without truce have contended against the French and traitors, trusting not so much to the number and supreme quality of their arms as to the irresistible impulse with which they have known how to reconquer liberty for the oppressed people.

In regard to the northern army corps, we are pleased to say that, from its intrepid leader to its lowest soldier, they all long to see the city of Mexico, to make it the field of honor for the supreme national government, that ought to be received and guarded there by public opinion and the love of freemen. Thus the severe watchword being given to this army corps, whose spirit is communicated to all the forces that join it from the different States of the republic, it expects to rest only a few instants in camp, then to march with the same valor, with the same abnegation, and in better harmony, if possible, wherever the supreme government may think its presence necessary to consolidate public order once forever, contribute to the reorganization of the country, and plant its standards on the frontier and in the ports, where the best soldiers will be left to serve them for a guard, and the rest, returning to the quiet labors of the field and arts, will remain there as an example and basis of republicanism and of free democracy.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC—NORTHERN ARMY CORPS—GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

At headquarters of the army corps under my command, established in the city of San Luis Potosi, I received notice that the enemy had evacuated the city of Queretaro in two strong columns, one under the command of Don Miguel Miramon, and the other under the command of Don Severo Castillo, by distinct roads, and both in the direction of the line formed by the place where I find myself and the city of Zacatecas. It may be the enemy feigned a march on Zacatecas, in order to oblige me to give up my headquarters to aid that city, and at the same time to make an advance on me with one of his columns and to attack me in flank with all his forces, while I was weakened by assistance sent to Zacatecas; he might likewise march upon this place with one of his columns, pretend to attack San Luis Potosi with the other, and go to join the other column, by way of Ojuelos, Campos, and Cienaga Grande, to attack Zacatecas with his entire force before mine could come up; and he might, in fine, with both columns, march upon both of the said places. Anticipating these events, I took the precautions to be ready for all eventuality. I ordered General Rivera, with his brigade of 600 cavalry, to station in this town; the cavalry brigades of 1st Coahuila and 2d Nuevo Leon, with forces both of 600 men, in the hacienda of S. Bartolo; and General Rocha, with 1,000 of the three arms of the 2d division of this army corps, at San Francisco. I appointed the citizen General Leon Guzman, governor of the State of Guanajuato, to the chief command of all these forces, giving him instructions to place General Rivera in front of Castillo's column, to observe its movements, and, if it took the road to San Luis Potosi, to attack its rear, General Guzman falling back, with all the other forces, to wait for a battle in the town of San Luis; that the same should be done if the enemy took the road by Gallinas to said town, and if he kept on to Zacatecas, General Rivera should give notice of his movements to that city, and the forces of these headquarters on his right flank; and that General Guzman, with the other forces, should harass him in the rear. The town of San Luis, thus covered from any surprise, the manner of annoying the column of Don Severo Castillo being arranged, in case he should go to the aid of Don Miguel Miramon, and learning from my explorers that the latter would certainly march on the town of Zacatecas, I ordered my second and general-in-chief of said division, C. Geronimo Treviño, with 2,500 men of the three arms of the 1st division of this army corps, to go to the aid of that place. In the town of Mesquitic, five leagues from San Luis Potosi, I ordered to be stationed the section of this cuartel general, composed of 1,000 men, and commanded by the citizen General Francisco Arce, so that he might opportunely go where wanted, whether to defend the plaza of San Luis, or re-enforce General Treviño. I learned by a message sent me by this chief from the Salinas del Piñon that the city of Zacatecas had fallen into the power of Miramon, and I set out instantly to put myself at the head of his forces, forcing on one day's journey as far as Espiritu Santo, with the forces I had stationed in Mesquitic, and I went on to Salinas del Piñon Blanco, where I overtook the citizen General Treviño. I left the town of San Luis under the care of the commanding general of the artillery of this army corps, citizen General Francisco Paz, thinking to advance myself rapidly on Miramon, to prevent him from getting supplies, which, if he had time, he could get from Zacatecas, or hinder his union with Castillo, in which case I would not be able to beat him in detail.

At Salinas del Piñon I waited for the forces I had brought as far as Espiritu Santo. From there I went a day with all of them to the hacienda del Carro, taking this road as the central of the three that lead to Zacatecas, so that if Miramon left the town to avoid a fight and join Castillo's column, he could not do it without meeting me, or encountering me in some of the cross-roads. At that hacienda I organized the entire force, consisting of 1,500 horse and 2,000 foot, with one battery of artillery, in the following manner:

The infantry, in command of the citizen General Francisco Arce, was divided into three columns, forming the 1st of the 1st and 6th battalions, under its chief the citizen Colonel Montesinos; the 2d of the 2d and 7th battalions, its chief the citizen Colonel Edelmiro Mayer, and the 3d, the supreme power battalion, and the 1st light of Saltillo at the orders of the citizen Colonel Macias. As an infantry reserve the 1st light battalion of Leon, commanded by the citizen Colonel Miguel Palacios.

The cavalry was divided into four columns, commanded by the citizen Colonel Pedro Martinez, and composed the 1st of the corps of the northern legion, its chief the citizen Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Olivares; the 2d of the corps of Parras, its chief the citizen Colonel Emiliano Laing; the 3d of the 2d corps of Zaragoza, its chief the citizen Lieutenant Colonel Antonio de Leon; the 4th of the 1st Zaragoza corps, its chief the citizen Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Martinez; and, as a reserve, the corps of Galeana hunters and 1st Durango, at the orders of the citizen Lieutenant Colonel Hipolito Charles. Don Juan Villanueva, the citizen battalion commander, captain of the 1st of this force, was chief of the artillery. The command of the entire division was intrusted to the citizen general 2d in chief of the army corps, Geronimo Treviño.

Having thus organized the forces, without loss of time I left the Carro hacienda on the 31st of January last, and passed the night at Santa Elena, where I heard during the night that Miramon had left, with all his forces, on the evening of that day, in my direction, but not marking the road he had taken.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 1st day of February I continued my march. At the Estancia de Jarillas I found the enemy had taken the road to Aguas Calientes, and, making a short cut, I managed to overtake him at the hacienda of San Diego. I had been perceived, and he seemed to be waiting for me at that point. I made an exploration of the field, protected by rifles that General Treviño had ordered to deploy. On coming in sight of the enemy I sent the 1st, 2d, and 3d companies of cavalry, under its chief the citizen Colonel Pedro Martinez to my left, taking possession of a small elevation till I could weather the right of the enemy. I ordered an advance in the centre, the 1st, 2d, 3d infantry taking the flanks, posting two pieces of artillery on the brink of a pond to protect it. The reserve cavalry was sent to the right, under the citizen General Miguel Blanco, who put himself at the front of it, telling me two days before he was a good Mexican, offering me his services in any way he could be useful, and I gave orders to this chief to double the position of the enemy, out of reach of his artillery, supported by the 4th column of cavalry, that was kept as a reserve. On perceiving these movements, the enemy suddenly fell back, concentrating at the hacienda to make a retreat, and notwithstanding the rapidity of my evolutions, I succeeded in sending several volleys of artillery among his columns.

Fifty carbineers of the 2d column of cavalry, protected by fifty others of the same arm, continued to harass him closely in his retreat. I gave orders to the citizen Colonel Martinez to continue his march on the left to the heights on the enemy's rear; to the citizen General Blanco to continue to the right till he got as far as the same heights with Colonel Martinez, so as to shun, in this way, the ambushes the enemy might lay, and I ordered the citizen General Treviño to go forward with the parallel columns of infantry and the fourth cavalry, which was in reserve.

The resistance which the enemy offered to our riflemen was obstinate, and our men obstinately persecuted him as far as San Francisco de los Adames. Here I wanted to take advantage of good ground before the enemy could reach the strong position of Cuisillo ranch, where he might cause us great loss. I sent orders to the citizen General Blanco to conquer the obstacles that the ground presented to him, to advance his column in a trot till he doubled the position of Cuisillo; to Colonel Martinez to advance by the left till he should come to the main road, and to the citizen General Treviño to make the fourth column advance, following up the charge that I was to make in a few minutes, by aid of the infantry.

On entering the plain, my columns of cavalry marched to the heights designated. I arranged for Colonel Martinez to put himself at the head of the 4th column, which was to charge in the centre, and I formed a line of battle in front of the enemy, at the same time that he did the same.

Two sections of the northern legion supported the left of my line, and two sections of the Parras carbineers my right. The column of cazadores advanced to turn the position of the enemy. I ordered a charge, and notwithstanding the obstinate resistance made by the enemy, making use of artillery, ten minutes after my order was given the enemy was completely routed. A portion of our forces pursued him, another struck the tents, and the greater part of those that remained, not engaged in the fight, continued their march to encounter the Castillo column in the direction in which we heard it was coming to protect the chief whom we had just conquered.

By document number 1 you will be informed of the number of prisoners we took from the enemy; by number 2, of the artillery, armament, munitions, and supplies which were captured; by number 3, of the killed and wounded; by number 4, of the transports and pack-mules that the enemy left in our power. We also secured 21,936 dollars, which I have sent to the care of the commissary of this army corps.

On our side we have to lament the loss of two officers killed, sixteen men killed and seventeen wounded, all of the line, taking from the field the bodies of ninety-six French and forty-six traitors.

All the citizen soldiers who took part in this combat with an ardor worthy of the holy cause which they are sustaining with a great contempt of life, struggled with diligent rivalry to distinguish themselves as the first. All did their duty, and to their patriotism and valor the country owes another day of glory and a signal victory, the consequence of which can be nothing less than the early and felicitous termination of the war in favor of the cause of the republic.

Constantly occupied in business very important to the service ever since the day of the battle up to this time, and marching every day, it has not been possible for me to make a report till now.

I pray you to be so good as to give an account of it to the citizen President for his information and consequent ends.

Independence and liberty! San Felipe, February 7, 1867.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

Citizen MINISTER OF WAR, *Zacatecas*.

No. 1.

ARMY OF THE NORTH—FIRST DIVISION, OFFICE OF MAJOR GENERAL.

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO, *February* 3, 1867.

List of the prisoners of war, traitors and French, taken in the battle of the 1st of the present month:

Traitors	350
French	122
Traitor officers	4
Total	476

NOTE.—The traitors above mentioned have been equally distributed among the different corps.

MIGUEL PALACIOS.

No. 2.

NORTHERN ARMY CORPS—FIRST DIVISION, OFFICE OF MAJOR GENERAL.

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO, *February* 3, 1867.

List of artillery, arms, munitions, and other effects taken from the enemy at the hacienda of San Jacinto, on the 1st of February, 1867:

Mounted artillery.	Good.	Useless
Bronze cannon, calibre of 12	3	
Bronze howitzers, calibre of 15	5	
Mountain howitzers, calibre of 12	12	

Dismounted artillery.	Good.	Useless.
Bronze howitzer, calibre of 16	1	

Implements for the service of the pieces.	Good.	Useless.
Swabs, with ramrods	17	
Aiming levers	16	
Drag-ropes	5	
Port-fires	2	
Chest for howitzer cartridges of calibre 16	1	
Chests of cartridges for mountain howitzers of calibre 12		12
Trestles		8

Munitions for artillery.	Good.	Useless
Ball cartridges for cannon of calibre 12	104	39
Canister cartridges for same	32	20
Cartridges, with powder only, for same	46	
Loaded grenades for howitzers of calibre 15	109	14
Charges of grape-shot for same		28
Cartridges, with powder only, for same	67	33
Charged grenades for mountain howitzers of calibre 12	322	70
Charges of grape-shot for same	75	40
Cartridges, with powder only, for same	70	

Munitions for infantry.	Good.	Useless.
Ball cartridges for fusees of 15 drams	6, 000	18, 500
Ball cartridges for Enfield rifles	1, 900	
Ball cartridges for Minié rifles	8, 000	9, 500

Powder.	Good.	Useless.
Cannon powder made in the country, (arrobas)	6	
Gunpowder made in the country	6	

Arms for infantry.	Good.	Useless.
Percussion muskets of 15 adarmes, with bayonet	61	
The same, without bayonet	93	
The same, transformed	56	
Enfield rifles	96	
Minié rifles, without axes	32	
Odd muskets of different calibres		37

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON ®
DIRECCION GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

For cavalry.	Good.	Useless.
Musket barrels shortened		3
Sabres, with steel sheath	23	

Park effects:
60 pigs of lead, 300 pounds.

MAJOR GENERAL MIGUEL PALACIOS.

No. 3.

NORTHERN ARMY CORPS—MEDICAL STAFF OF THE CORPS.

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO, *February* 2, 1867.

List of persons wounded, French and traitors, on the field of battle of the 1st instant:

	Wounded.	Officers killed.	Soldiers killed
French prisoners, gendarmes	33	1	4
Traitors	24	1	3
Total	57	2	7

Deduct those dead in the hospital, 9, leaves 48.

VIVIANO BERLANGA.

Attest:

PALACIOS.

No. 4.

ARMY OF THE NORTH—FIRST DIVISION, OFFICE OF MAJOR GENERAL.

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO, *February* 3, 1867.

Account of carriages and mules taken from the enemy at the hacienda of San Jacinto, on the 1st of the present February:

Vehicles:	
Army ambulance	1
Carriages	3
Two-wheeled carts	57
Four-wheeled wagons	8
Mules:	
Draught mules, for artillery service	64
Draught mules, for wagon service	216

NOTE.—The pantaloons, shirts, drawers, sarapes, &c., in the carts, this head-quarters cannot give a total of, because they were immediately distributed after the action by orders of the citizen general in chief, which distribution was effected by the citizen Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Ortega.

MIGUEL PALACIOS.

Printing establishment of the government, in charge of José M. Davalos.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, transmitting a copy of the official report of General Escobedo of his military operations on the first day of February last, near San Jacinto.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

FORCED LOANS IN MEXICO.

BUREAU OF CLAIMS, *March* 27, 1867.

Our treaties with Mexico do not contain any direct stipulation against the levying of forced loans from American citizens. The third article, however, of the treaty of 1831 (8 Stat., 410) provides that "they shall not pay higher or other duties, imposts, or fees whatsoever than those which the most favored nations are or may be obliged to pay; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, with respect to navigation and commerce, which the citizens of the most favored nations do or may enjoy." A forced loan is not strictly included within the terms "duties, imposts, or fees;" and if immunity should be claimed under the clause securing such "privileges and exemptions" as the citizens of the most favored nations enjoy, it might be alleged, with some plausibility, that "privileges and exemptions, with respect to navigation and commerce," do not necessarily include exemptions in respect to taxation, or to loans enforced as a necessity, arising from inability to procure funds by taxation. I think, however, this is no more than plausible. A loan, properly speaking, is a commercial transaction. It does not, as it seems to me, lie in the mouth of the Mexican government to allege that it is taken out of that category because it is enforced. It is not the less a bargain because one party enters into it against his will, as against those who apply the duress.

If this be so, then our citizens are protected from such impositions, because Mexico guaranteed to British subjects, by the tenth article of her treaty with Great Britain of December 26, 1826, (3 Hertslet, 252,) that "no forced loans shall be levied upon them."

It seems to me, however, not wise, if it can be avoided, to allow the right of our citizens to immunity from such a contribution to rest upon argument. To my mind the capacity of a nation, in case of extreme necessity, (and of this, in the nature of things, it must be the exclusive judge,) to possess itself of any property within its territorial jurisdiction, subject only to an equitable obligation to restore the property, or its value, is a clear and invaluable attribute of sovereignty. I cannot doubt that, as a government wanting horses or ships may take the horses or the ships where it finds them, without regard to the objection that it imposes a burden upon the owners, from which others are exempt, and is, therefore, unequal; so it has good right to impress the money of those who happen to have coin, without regard to the objection that those whose property consists of ships or horses escape the contribution for the time being. Any limitation upon this ultimate right of eminent domain ought to be expressed in the most unmistakable terms. This is done in the tenth article of our treaty with the Argentine Confederation, concluded July 27, 1853, (10 Stat., 1009,) in these terms:

"The citizens of the United States residing in the Argentine Confederation, and the citizens of the Argentine Confederation residing in the United States,

For cavalry.	Good.	Useless.
Musket barrels shortened		3
Sabres, with steel sheath	23	

Park effects:
60 pigs of lead, 300 pounds.

MAJOR GENERAL MIGUEL PALACIOS.

No. 3.

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Deduct those dead in the hospital, 9, leaves 48.

VIVIANO BERLANGA.

Attest:

PALACIOS.

No. 4.

ARMY OF THE NORTH—FIRST DIVISION, OFFICE OF MAJOR GENERAL.

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO, *February* 3, 1867.

Account of carriages and mules taken from the enemy at the hacienda of San Jacinto, on the 1st of the present February:

Vehicles:	
Army ambulance	1
Carriages	3
Two-wheeled carts	57
Four-wheeled wagons	8
Mules:	
Draught mules, for artillery service	64
Draught mules, for wagon service	216

NOTE.—The pantaloons, shirts, drawers, sarapes, &c., in the carts, this headquarters cannot give a total of, because they were immediately distributed after the action by orders of the citizen general in chief, which distribution was effected by the citizen Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Ortega.

MIGUEL PALACIOS.

Printing establishment of the government, in charge of José M. Davalos.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, transmitting a copy of the official report of General Escobedo of his military operations on the first day of February last, near San Jacinto.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

FORCED LOANS IN MEXICO.

BUREAU OF CLAIMS, *March* 27, 1867.

Our treaties with Mexico do not contain any direct stipulation against the levying of forced loans from American citizens. The third article, however, of the treaty of 1831 (8 Stat., 410) provides that "they shall not pay higher or other duties, imposts, or fees whatsoever than those which the most favored nations are or may be obliged to pay; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, with respect to navigation and commerce, which the citizens of the most favored nations do or may enjoy." A forced loan is not strictly included within the terms "duties, imposts, or fees;" and if immunity should be claimed under the clause securing such "privileges and exemptions" as the citizens of the most favored nations enjoy, it might be alleged, with some plausibility, that "privileges and exemptions, with respect to navigation and commerce," do not necessarily include exemptions in respect to taxation, or to loans enforced as a necessity, arising from inability to procure funds by taxation. I think, however, this is no more than plausible. A loan, properly speaking, is a commercial transaction. It does not, as it seems to me, lie in the mouth of the Mexican government to allege that it is taken out of that category because it is enforced. It is not the less a bargain because one party enters into it against his will, as against those who apply the duress.

If this be so, then our citizens are protected from such impositions, because Mexico guaranteed to British subjects, by the tenth article of her treaty with Great Britain of December 26, 1826, (3 Hertslet, 252,) that "no forced loans shall be levied upon them."

It seems to me, however, not wise, if it can be avoided, to allow the right of our citizens to immunity from such a contribution to rest upon argument. To my mind the capacity of a nation, in case of extreme necessity, (and of this, in the nature of things, it must be the exclusive judge,) to possess itself of any property within its territorial jurisdiction, subject only to an equitable obligation to restore the property, or its value, is a clear and invaluable attribute of sovereignty. I cannot doubt that, as a government wanting horses or ships may take the horses or the ships where it finds them, without regard to the objection that it imposes a burden upon the owners, from which others are exempt, and is, therefore, unequal; so it has good right to impress the money of those who happen to have coin, without regard to the objection that those whose property consists of ships or horses escape the contribution for the time being. Any limitation upon this ultimate right of eminent domain ought to be expressed in the most unmistakable terms. This is done in the tenth article of our treaty with the Argentine Confederation, concluded July 27, 1853, (10 Stat., 1009,) in these terms:

"The citizens of the United States residing in the Argentine Confederation, and the citizens of the Argentine Confederation residing in the United States,

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shall be exempt from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or by land, and from all forced loans, requisitions, and military exactions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes greater than those that are paid by native citizens of the contracting parties respectively."

The British treaty with Honduras of August 27, 1856, (10 Hertslet, 875,) contains, in article XV, a provision identical with the preceding, except a transposition which makes the exemption from "all forced loans or *military* exactions or requisitions;" and the insertion of words so as to make the exemption from paying "any ordinary *or extraordinary* charges, requisitions, or taxes, *other* or higher than those that may be paid by native subjects or citizens." This is a little more careful expression of the sense of the Argentine treaty, and may well be adopted as the model for an article to be proposed to Mexico.

E. PESHINE SMITH.

[Memorandum.]

WASHINGTON, *March* 28, 1867.

Mr. Romero said that he read with attention the memorandum of the examiner of claims of the department, handed to him by Mr. Seward; that Mr. Romero thinks it very reasonable, so far as it admits that a government has the right to impress the money of the residents, when in extreme need of it, just as it can impress horses, ships, &c, this right being one of eminent domain; that Mr. Romero has no instructions from his government to begin or enter into negotiations with the government of the United States for the purpose contemplated in said memorandum; but that he will submit that paper to the Mexican government, and will ask for instructions on the subject, and that, in the meanwhile, the negotiation may be considered as commenced.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *March* 28, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send you, for your information, a copy of the official report which General Corona, chief of the army of the west, of the Mexican republic, made to his government on the 2d of February last, communicating the taking of the city of Colima, capital of the State of the same name, which has placed at the disposal of the national government of Mexico another important State and some war material.

I am, sir, your very obedient, humble servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c.*, *&c.*

[Extract from the News Bulletin of the western army, Colima, February 5, 1867.]

On the morning of the 31st of January last, I joined the citizen General Amado Antonio Guardarrama, chief of the united brigades of Jalisco and Colima, at a place called Alcaraces, seven leagues from this city, and on the evening of the same day reached the principal entrance of the city; then acting in combination with the citizen General Julio Garcia, who held the western portion of the town with the cavalry under his command, I proceeded to place my forces in a line parallel to the fortified radius of its circumvallation. At seven o'clock on the morning of the first instant, I ordered a surrender, when General Felipe N. Chacon, the chief in command, proposed a parley for an arrangement of terms.

In the meantime, I made known to the besieged that I would only suspend my firing in front, and continue the mining I had begun early, to bring me nearer the perimeter of the fortified city.

The day was passed in parley, fixing the terms of surrender, which were, that I should occupy the place at noon next day with the troops I had brought for that purpose, and I did so.

From the communications I have the honor to enclose in copy, numbered from one to six, you will learn the tenor of the correspondence that took place previous to the surrender of the place; and if it appears that I made more concessions than necessary, considering the superiority of my forces, I had two reasons for it: first, I wanted to gain time for the expedition into the interior, and I have already advanced citizen General Manuel Marquez, with the vanguard of the division; and second, I wanted to utilize the elements of war contained in this city, and leave those in Manzanillo for future emergencies, and in both cases to act with honor to the republican arms, and to the glory of the nation. While the enemy was evacuating the city, an unpleasant incident disturbed the order of proceedings: the three hundred men that were to occupy the garrison, on defiling in front of the fort, began to shout *viva la republica*, and were fired upon by the enemy. The result of this disturbance was four killed in the fort, and one on our side, a young lieutenant named Juan Nepomuceno Suro, belonging to my staff, who had advanced to restore order.

On account of that grievous occurrence, only General Chacon and a few of his officers were allowed to leave. I then deemed it my duty to escort them as far as Lagos, as I had agreed to do; and now the legitimate authority of the republican government is re-established in the State.

On that occasion 932 men remained in my power, I found 263 muskets in the garrison, nine field pieces and one siege gun, and all the provisions and war material given below.

In my operations for circumvallating the fortified line of the city, I must mention the following losses: Citizen José Diaz Vivar, second captain of artillery, killed; Crescencio Aguilar, ensign; citizen Juan Ortiz, corporal; and three soldiers—Nicolas Escamilla, Rafael Munguia, and Ignacio Benancio. My wounded were—citizens Enrique Aragon, and José Maria Rodrigues, both artillery lieutenants; ensign citizen Rafael Villaseñor; citizens Vicente Rivera, Manuel Gusman, and Ines Gonzales, second sergeants; corporal of cornets, citizen Dolores Hernandez, and citizen soldiers Geronimo Garcia, Juan Bueno, Francisco Güizar, Antonio Lopez, and Celso Vazquez. All the citizens, chiefs, and officers belonging to the army that I have the honor to command, and who took part in the operations I have just detailed, did their duty.

Please have the kindness, citizen minister, to communicate this report to the President of the republic, and congratulate him in the name of the army of the west and its general-in-chief on the victory in this city yesterday, gained by the national arms, thus closing the war against the foreign invaders of this State, which they compelled us to prosecute.

Independence and liberty! Headquarters in Colima, February 2, 1867.

RAMON CORONA.

The Citizen MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE, *at San Luis Potosi.*

No. 1.

CITIZEN GENERAL: In respect to humanity, I address you the following: All resistance on your part, since I have reached the city gates, would only increase the number of victims, already too many, that have been sacrificed in the most unjust of causes.

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Reflect upon it well, and accept the liberty I give you to choose either a foreign pass for yourself and all your chiefs and officers, or a safe conduct with an escort to present yourself to the citizen President of the republic. Life is guaranteed to the troops up to the rank of sergeant.

It is now seven o'clock in the morning, and I will suspend hostilities till noon, to await your answer.

Independence and liberty! Camp near the principal entrance, February 1, 1867.

RAMON CORONA.

General **Felipe Chacon**, *Colima.*

No. 2.

Fourth Military Division, General-in-Chief,
Colima, February 1, 1867.

General: In reply to your note of this date, I agree with you that it is best not to increase the number of victims in this war that divides the country, and I propose an armistice till commissioners may arrange terms of capitulation, assuring you all I ask is respect to the military honor of this garrison. As a proof of my honorable intentions, I send two copies of proposals for an amicable arrangement.

FELIPE N. CHACON,
General-in-Chief.

General **Ramon Corona**, *Colima.*

No. 3.

I have just received your despatch of to-day, and a copy of one addressed to me at Gaudalajara, on the 21st ultimo. I send Lieutenant Colonel Bibiano Hernandez and Mr. Augustin Caravantes to treat with you about the first.

I have ordered hostilities to cease on the line of communication with the city, expecting you to do the same along your entire fortified line.

Independence and liberty! Headquarters in Colima, 1st of February, 1867.

RAMON CORONA.

General **Felipe N. Chacon**, *Colima.*

No. 4.

Fourth Military Division, General-in-Chief,
Two and three-quarters in the afternoon.

General: Instructed by your despatch of to-day of the deference you have paid to mine of the same date, I learn that to treat of the affair to which the said note refers you have named on your part Lieutenant Colonel Bibiano Hernandez and Licenciado Augustin Caravantes; in virtue whereof, and considering that you have ordered firing to cease till I on my part fix the hour for suspension, I must say to you that it will be at four o'clock this evening, expecting you will do the same, according to the laws of war, and suspend at the same time all work upon the line, as well as prevent any advance of your troops from their present positions, and I will do the same.

FELIPE N. CHACON,
General-in-Chief.

Colima, 1*st February*, 1867.

General **Ramon Corona**, *Present.*

No. 5.

General: I acknowledge the reception of your despatch of to-day, written at three-quarters after two o'clock this afternoon.

The same citizen commissioners return near you from these headquarters, to treat with you, and citizen Ignacio M. Escudero, the quartermaster in the army under my command, accompanied them. The present serves as a credential that accredits the official character of all, and authorizes them to fix the terms of the surrender of the troops that you have under your command, for which they carry instructions serving for a basis of the conditions laid down in my first communication of this morning, reserving to myself the right to approve what is agreed upon.

I have already given the command necessary for the complete suspension of firing along the entire line of circumvallation.

Independence and liberty! Headquarters in Colima, February 2, 1867.

General **Felipe N. Chacon**, *Present.*

No. 6.

CONVENTIONS OF COLIMA.

The progress of political events in the country have reached such a point in this city that the forces of the army of the west, under the command of the citizen General Ramon Corona, find themselves in front of the garrison troops of the 4th territorial military division, under the command of citizen General Felipe N. Chacon.

Both parties being in hostile positions, and firing beginning, the first mentioned general addressed a communication to the fort, proposing a convention to avoid the effusion of blood. The proposal was accepted, an armistice ordered and the following commissioners appointed: On the part of General Ramon Corona, citizen Colonel Ignacio Maria Escudero, quartermaster of the western army, Lieutenant Colonel Bibiano Hernandez and Licenciado Augustin Caravantes, auditor of war in the same army; and on the part of General Chacon, citizens General Antonio Alvarez, major general in the division in the place, and Colonel Ignacio Esparga.

Said commissioners, after a reasonable discussion, agreed upon the following:

1st. The city of Colima shall be evacuated by the forces that garrison it, and shall remain at the disposal of citizen General Corona.

2d. The troops shall march out with drums beating and colors flying, provided with two rounds for each man and his necessary baggage.

3d. The number of men to march out shall be three hundred, selected at the will of General Chacon, and all the chiefs and officers of his division.

4th. These troops shall take up their line of march on the road chosen by both generals, till they are out of the State of Jalisco, towards the interior, in which march they shall not be harassed by the forces under the command of the citizen General Corona.

5th. If during the march of these troops news comes that Miramon has been defeated, Chacon shall give up the arms of his three hundred men, and continue only with his chiefs, officers and unarmed men, who shall have an escort in that case as far as the State line of Jalisco, which is the town of Lagos.

6th. The evacuation of the city shall take place at noon to-morrow after the adverse troops have been withdrawn from their lines of occupation, and the appointed commissioners, named for that purpose on the part of General Corona, shall have taken formal possession of the place with all that it contains.

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7th. At the hour specified the troops that the citizen General Corona shall designate for the occupation of the city shall march into the public square, and the troops that are to evacuate shall take up their line of march as already specified.

8th. The commissioners that are to receive the place shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as they make their appearance.

9th. The commissary of the army of the west shall furnish the chief officers and men with provisions for their journey to the city of Lagos, and till they leave that place.

10th. The foregoing articles, signed by said commissioners, shall have full effect as soon as they shall be ratified by both generals-in-chief.

Colima, the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

IGNACIO M. ESCUDERO,
A. E. DE B. Y CARAVANTES,
BIBIANO HERNANDEZ,
Commissioners of General Chacon, Antonio Alvarez, and Ignacio Esparza.

I ratify these conventions. Headquarters in Colima, on the first of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

FELIPE N. CHACON,
General-in-Chief.

I ratify these conventions. Headquarters in Colima, on the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

RAMON CORONA.

Inventory of ordnance accoutrements found in the place.

1 eight-inch field-piece, with its complete sets of implements; 9 mounted mountain howitzers; 9 swords; 9 levers; 9 rammers; 7 charges of canister shot; 1 sight screw and two hooks of sets of arms are wanting; 28 half used pack-saddles, wanting several traces and sweat cloths; 1 complete harness, only wanting one saddle and a girth; 8 haversacks; 7 provision bags; 7 punches; 4 flagstaffs; 4 halyards for same; 4 hooks; 5 trace lines.

Inventory of munitions in store.

11 charges of canister shot; 4 haversacks; 3 provision bags; 3 cartridge boxes; 2 trace lines; 4 traces; 2 punches; 2 casks for making powder, one yard long, and eighteen inches diameter; 1 cask three-fourths of a yard long, and eighteen inches diameter; 1 cask two-thirds of a yard long, and eighteen inches through; 1 barrel made for the same use as the casks; 2 trays of three yards in circumference with nitre; 1 tray of the same size, containing cannon powder; 1 tray containing three pounds of sulphur; 2 kettles, containing seventy-five pounds of gunpowder; 2 tin sieves; 1 scale; 2 willow baskets; 1 kettle containing gum for glazing; 99 muskets; 56 rifles; 1 pair of measures; 25 lances; 500 empty shells of twenty-four inches; 762 common eight-inch cannon balls; 308 empty hand grenades of twenty-four inches; 86 empty hand grenades of thirty-six inches; 50 hand grenades, loaded, of twelve inches; 129 loads of grape shot, twelve pounds; 29 common shot of eight pounds; 3 tons of loose grape shot; 48 balls for rifled cannon, in boxes; 1 howitzer by Vergaza, twelve-pounder, a new invention; 4 machine wheels for grinding metallic ores; 3 swords; 42 pounds of gunpowder in bulk; 40 gun covers; 3 boxes of empty cartridges; 1 box of powder; 8 loads of grape shot, twelve-pounders; 18 six-pound balls; 14 six-pound balls, with sabots; 36 signal lights; 2 jars of powder; 1 cask of caps; 4 loads of twelve-pound grape shot; 12 punches; 3 cartridge boxes; 1 empty box; 1 box three feet square, containing percussion caps for guns; 10 empty boxes; 1 box containing one hundred and seventy-five pounds of half-ounce rifle balls; 35 cannon primers; 1 Turkish bullet mould; 73,000 one-ounce cartridges in sixty-three boxes; 900 projectiles for twelve-pound howitzers, and eight-pound cannons.

NOTE.—There was no port-fire in the magazine. There are several planks and empty boxes of different sizes, several leather thongs, many ropes, and small pieces of machinery.

COLIMA, *February* 2, 1867.

EPIFANIO GARCIA.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 14, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th of last month, transmitting for my information a copy of General Corona's report of the capture of the city of Colima, for which be pleased to, accept my thanks.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1867.

The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit for the information of Señor Romero a copy of a despatch which has been received from the consul general of the United States at Tampico, containing a letter addressed to him by General M. Cuesta, of the liberal army of Mexico.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Hunter.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to this consulate from General Manuel M. Cuesta, of the liberal army, and political chief of the southern district of Tamaulipas, by which you will be pleased to perceive that he appeals to Lieutenant General Sherman for auxiliary aid in the defence of this port against an expected attack by the imperial gunboats now under the orders of Maximilian.

Not knowing in what part of the United States General Sherman may be at the present time, I have thought it most prudent to send the above-mentioned copy direct to your department for such action as it may deem proper.

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I will merely add that the authorities here are much alarmed for the safety of this place, which they cannot hold for any length of time against the attack of two small gunboats.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem an drespect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Second Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY COMMANDANCY OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TAMAULIPAS.

From a paragraph in the New York Herald of the 5th instant we learn that an iron-clad vessel is about to leave England for Vera Cruz to serve Maximilian; and as recent news from Mexico says he is still at the head of the traitor party, and will have gunboats left to take this port and Matamoras after the French-Austrian army leaves, I have thought proper to remind General Sherman—which I now do through you—of his promise to me, to station American gunboats outside of the bar of this port to prevent the entrance of the enemy, or to give me the assistance I solicited for that purpose in my note of the 8th instant to you.

I am pleased to renew the assurances of my esteem and consideration.

Country and liberty! Tampico, February 22, 1867.

MANUEL M. CUESTA.

Mr. FRANKLIN CHASE,
United States Consul General in this port, Present.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 4, 1867.

The minister of the Mexican republic has had the honor to receive the note, of this day's date, which the honorable Secretary of State of the United States of America has pleased to address to him, enclosing a copy of a communication from the consul general of the United States at Tampico, dated the 6th of May last, with which he sends a despatch that General M. Cuesta, political chief of the southern district of Tamaulipas, on the 22d of February previous, addressed to him, asking aid from the United States to defend that port against invasion by rebels to the Mexican government.

The expedition which, in February last, was about to move on Tampico did not take effect, and the rebels were, on the other hand, in such condition that it would not be possible for them to undertake it. Besides, even if the Mexican government might think it convenient to solicit, in any manner, the aid of the United States, it would certainly do so of itself and through persons specially authorized, because, in accordance to the constitution of Mexico, it belongs exclusively to the federal government to have understandings with foreign nations.

The minister of Mexico will transmit to his government the memorandum from the honorable Secretary of State and the documents annexed to it.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 4, 1867.

The Secretary of State begs leave to submit unofficially to Mr. Romero's attention the enclosed letter of Mr. J. H. Defrees and the Hon. Wm. Lawrence, member of Congress from Ohio, and will thank Mr. Romero for any good offices which he may think proper to perform in regard to the personal matter presented in the correspondence. Mr. Romero will have the goodness to return at his convenience Mr. Defrees's letter, which is addressed to the Secretary.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 5, 1867.

Mr. Romero has received Mr. Seward's unofficial note of yesterday with enclosures regarding Mr. W. S. Defrees, and will forward with his correspondence the letter addressed to this young man, now thought to be in the service of the Mexican republic. Mr. Romero also will recommend to his government to do as much as may be deemed proper to favor the wishes of the distressed father, and returns herewith Mr. Lawrence's letter to Mr. Seward.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.—Extra-official.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 4, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of transcribing for your information a copy of a circular which I address to-day to the governors of the States of the Mexican republic, remitting to them collections of the documents on the affairs of Mexico, published by the government of the United States while our war with France was going on.

I am your very obedient and faithful servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 4, 1867.

From the time when our war with France began, the Congress of the United States has asked the President, at each term of its session, for the official correspondence and other information relating to our affairs, and almost always, in a special manner, for that addressed by this legation to the Department of State

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at Washington. The President has sent in on all these occasions the correspondence which was asked for, which has been printed by order of Congress. In this manner every year, since 1862, there has appeared a volume, of more or less bulk, of the official correspondence on the affairs of Mexico, composed for the most part of the notes and their annexes, sent by this legation to the Department of State; that from the department to the legation of the United States in Mexico; that of some consulates of the United States in the republic; that of the legations of the United States in Europe, in so far as the Secretary of State has thought fit to give them to light, and that which has been exchanged upon the same business between this government and the French legation resident in this city.

When European intervention in Mexico appeared imminent, I thought it my duty to transmit to the government of the United States every document of any importance that came into my hands having relation to our affairs. Sure that justice was on our side, and that whatever document should be offered to the examination of this government, and through it to the consideration of the people of the United States and the judgment of the civilized word, could no less than render obvious the bad faith and the groundlessness of the protestations of our invaders, I thought by this course we would gain much without exposing ourselves to any loss. The weight of these considerations increased very considerably when France threw off the mask with which she had commenced the war, and openly declared her object was to uproot the national government of Mexico, to substitute for it a European monarchy, imposed by force, and with the ulterior view, although not confessed, that if the plan should have good result it would reduce our country into a French colony.

The military successes which the invaders gained in the third and fourth years of the war came very efficiently in aid of the efforts of the French government to mislead public opinion respecting the true state of the question, with the object of creating the impression that all was concluded, and that the entire nation had humbly submitted to the adventurer sent by Napoleon as his manager. Our position abroad became worse as that of the French improved, and then there remained for us no choice than to present, in an authorized and efficacious manner, to the whole impartial world our side of the question through the government of the United States.

Having, therefore, these objects in view, I endeavored to submit to this government not only the official reports of the battles fought by our generals, and which showed that the war of independence was actively prosecuted at the very time when Napoleon, on solemn occasions, had declared it had ended, but also all other data which threw some light on the feeling of our people, or the reasons for which it was not possible for us to make more vigorous resistance, and all other incidents of the war, including, as may be supposed, the numerous intercepted correspondences of our enemies.

Among those documents are many of a private nature which, until now, have not met the public eye in Mexico, and the knowledge of which is indispensable to form an accurate opinion of the events of the last six years. My desire to deposit in the Department of State of the United States whatever documents might have relation to our affairs led to the extreme of sending to it many of those emanating from our enemies, all those published by foreign governments which came into my hands, and, besides, the discussions had in the legislative body and senate of France, on the same question. The result of all this has been, that in the six volumes which form the collection of these documents there are most important data that cannot elsewhere be found, and the knowledge of which is indispensable to a just appreciation of events, not merely in what relates to negotiations entered upon by foreign nations about our affairs, as for example between the United States and the French government, but even about the events which were happening in the republic during the war.

Believing that I exaggerate in nothing the importance of these documents, it has, then, seemed to me that it would be proper at least that in the archives of the governments of each of our States, or in the public library that may be therein, there should exist a collection of the said documents, as well that the persons who in future may devote themselves to writing the history of this epoch of trial may, without great difficulty, obtain the data without which their labors would be incomplete, as that the young may profit by the severe lesson which they teach us, and may see how far the moral aid of the United States has contributed to our triumph.

Making, therefore, a great effort to acquire a sufficient number of collections, for there is a great scarcity of the volumes printed in the three first years of the war, I have succeeded in collecting at last what were wanting, and of which I have the honor to send you one, intended for your State. If there should be a public library in it I should think it preferable that you should please to send it there, because thus it would be in the reach of a greater number of persons, and will produce the results the most desirable.

I avail of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The GOVERNOR *of the State of* ——.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 11, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 4th instant, marked extra official, enclosing a copy of the circular addressed by you to the several governors of the Mexican States at the time of transmission to them of "the collection of documents on Mexican affairs during the late war with France, published by order of the government of the United States," for which be pleased to accept my thanks. I am gratified to see that you have so disposed of the collection that it may come to the knowledge of the Mexican people and furnish interesting materials of history.

I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, June 14, 1867.

Mr. Romero presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the honor to enclose a translation of a letter from General Diaz, dated at Tacubaya, on the 26th ultimo, containing information in regard to military operations in the city of Mexico.

General Diaz to Mr. Romero.

TACUBAYA, *May* 26, 1867.

MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND: Since my last letter to you the division of General Riva Palacio and a brigade from Puebla, which was attached to the army of the east during the siege of Queretaro, have been incorporated to the army of at Washington. The President has sent in on all these occasions the correspondence which was asked for, which has been printed by order of Congress. In this manner every year, since 1862, there has appeared a volume, of more or less bulk, of the official correspondence on the affairs of Mexico, composed for the most part of the notes and their annexes, sent by this legation to the Department of State; that from the department to the legation of the United States in Mexico; that of some consulates of the United States in the republic; that of the legations of the United States in Europe, in so far as the Secretary of State has thought fit to give them to light, and that which has been exchanged upon the same business between this government and the French legation resident in this city.

When European intervention in Mexico appeared imminent, I thought it my duty to transmit to the government of the United States every document of any importance that came into my hands having relation to our affairs. Sure that justice was on our side, and that whatever document should be offered to the examination of this government, and through it to the consideration of the people of the United States and the judgment of the civilized word, could no less than render obvious the bad faith and the groundlessness of the protestations of our invaders, I thought by this course we would gain much without exposing ourselves to any loss. The weight of these considerations increased very considerably when France threw off the mask with which she had commenced the war, and openly declared her object was to uproot the national government of Mexico, to substitute for it a European monarchy, imposed by force, and with the ulterior view, although not confessed, that if the plan should have good result it would reduce our country into a French colony.

The military successes which the invaders gained in the third and fourth years of the war came very efficiently in aid of the efforts of the French government to mislead public opinion respecting the true state of the question, with the object of creating the impression that all was concluded, and that the entire nation had humbly submitted to the adventurer sent by Napoleon as his manager. Our position abroad became worse as that of the French improved, and then there remained for us no choice than to present, in an authorized and efficacious manner, to the whole impartial world our side of the question through the government of the United States.

Having, therefore, these objects in view, I endeavored to submit to this government not only the official reports of the battles fought by our generals, and which showed that the war of independence was actively prosecuted at the very time when Napoleon, on solemn occasions, had declared it had ended, but also all other data which threw some light on the feeling of our people, or the reasons for which it was not possible for us to make more vigorous resistance, and all other incidents of the war, including, as may be supposed, the numerous intercepted correspondences of our enemies.

Among those documents are many of a private nature which, until now, have not met the public eye in Mexico, and the knowledge of which is indispensable to form an accurate opinion of the events of the last six years. My desire to deposit in the Department of State of the United States whatever documents might have relation to our affairs led to the extreme of sending to it many of those emanating from our enemies, all those published by foreign governments which came into my hands, and, besides, the discussions had in the legislative body and senate of France, on the same question. The result of all this has been, that in the six volumes which form the collection of these documents there are most important data that cannot elsewhere be found, and the knowledge of which is indispensable to a just appreciation of events, not merely in what relates to negotiations entered upon by foreign nations about our affairs, as for example between the United States and the French government, but even about the events which were happening in the republic during the war.

Believing that I exaggerate in nothing the importance of these documents, it has, then, seemed to me that it would be proper at least that in the archives of the governments of each of our States, or in the public library that may be therein, there should exist a collection of the said documents, as well that the persons who in future may devote themselves to writing the history of this epoch of trial may, without great difficulty, obtain the data without which their labors would be incomplete, as that the young may profit by the severe lesson which they teach us, and may see how far the moral aid of the United States has contributed to our triumph.

Making, therefore, a great effort to acquire a sufficient number of collections, for there is a great scarcity of the volumes printed in the three first years of the war, I have succeeded in collecting at last what were wanting, and of which I have the honor to send you one, intended for your State. If there should be a public library in it I should think it preferable that you should please to send it there, because thus it would be in the reach of a greater number of persons, and will produce the results the most desirable.

I avail of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Governor *of the State of* ——.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State,
Washington, June 11, 1867.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 4th instant, marked extra official, enclosing a copy of the circular addressed by you to the several governors of the Mexican States at the time of transmission to them of "the collection of documents on Mexican affairs during the late war with France, published by order of the government of the United States," for which be pleased to accept my thanks. I am gratified to see that you have so disposed of the collection that it may come to the knowledge of the Mexican people and furnish interesting materials of history.

I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Don Matias Romero, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

Mexican Legation,
Washington, June 14, 1867.

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General Diaz to Mr. Romero.

Tacubaya, *May* 26, 1867.

My Much Esteemed Friend: Since my last letter to you the division of General Riva Palacio and a brigade from Puebla, which was attached to the army of the east during the siege of Queretaro, have been incorporated to the army of operations against the city of Mexico; also the army of the west under the command of General Corona, and two divisions of the army of the north under that of General Francisco Alatorre; we thus number in all some 35,000 men, and within a few days Mexico shall be ours.

I could have taken it with the forces of the eastern army alone, but I had not sufficient cavalry to cover all the outlets, through which the principal guilty parties would have escaped us; but now with 9,000 cavalry all the avenues will be well guarded, and the same thing will happen as at Queretaro—none will escape us. I have full faith and great confidence in the result.

Within the city of Mexico, its press still endeavors to deceive the people by denying the fall of Queretaro and imprisonment of Maximilian; but both the people and the army have heard of it. I consider the occupation of Mexico a matter of very few hours, and I do not believe that Vera Cruz will attempt to hold out afterwards. In conclusion, when you shall have received this letter, the soil of Mexico will have been already cleared of traitors.

Without time to say more, I repeat myself your sincere friend,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Señor Don Matias Romero,
Mexican Minister, Washington.

Washington, *June* 14, 1867.

A true copy:

CAYETANO ROMERO, *Secretary pro tem.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State,
Washington, June 15, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, enclosing a translation of a letter from General Porfirio Diaz, detailing the history of recent events in Mexico.

While thanking you for the information thus communicated, I avail, &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don Matias Romero, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

Mexican Legation,
Washington, June 15, 1867.

Mr. Romero presents his compliments to Mr. Seward and has the honor of sending to him, unofficially and confidentially, a copy of extracts of a letter dated Paris, May 28, 1867, addressed to Mr. Romero, to which he referred in the conversation he had with Mr. Seward this afternoon at the Department of State.

[Translation.]

Paris, *May* 28, 1867.

There is here a crowd of rabid Mexicans; one Blancarte was telling me last evening the atrocities committed by the French—what they have gathered together, and beyond all Bazaine. There is good reason for the belief that the traitors are at work to get the United States to draw from Jaurez guarantees for the safety of their lives and property; in this sense it is said that Almonte is laboring in London, availing himself of the influence of the English and American minister in Paris that he may realize such thought. Almonte has written to several noted persons from the United States, and obtained from them letters of recommendation from as many personages as he could. Haro went suddenly to London. It is probable that he may there join Almonte, for the purpose intimated. The said priest thinks that the protection of the United States is his only rock of salvation. As for me, I have for some time thought this project was meditated, and the propositions made in the Congress of the United States prove that they have promoted it.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Memorandum.]

Washington, *July* 15, 1867.

Mr. Romero said that all he knows about the reported disposition of the Mexican government not to allow Mr. A. Dano, who had been acting as French minister near the late Maximilian, to leave the republic, is, that while Maximilian's trial was going on Mr. Dano made an application to General Diaz, then besieging the city of Mexico, to allow him to go to Queretaro to assist Maximilian. General Diaz replied officially on the 10th ultimo, as he has informed Mr. Romero, that he did not feel himself authorized to accede to Mr. Dano's request, unless he should be instructed to do so by the President of the republic. Mr. Dano did not push his application any further, and the matter seems to have dropped there.

As regards the rumors that the Mexican government intends to keep Mr. Dano as a hostage, Mr. Romero has received no information which can in any way confirm that assertion. Mr. Romero, however, believes that, supposing it to be true that a second application of Mr. Dano's to General Diaz for a passport to leave the republic has been declined, as stated, it will be only because General Diaz refused to accept the responsibility of such action, which involves questions foreign to his province as a soldier, and in no way showing a determination of preventing, finally, Mr. Dano from leaving Mexico.

The Mexican government, to whom this subject was undoubtedly submitted by General Diaz, has in all probability acted on it before this; but its determination, which in my opinion would be to let Mr. Dano go, cannot be known here for some days yet.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

Washington, *July* 12, 1867.

My dear Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the minutes of the French legislative assembly for the 21st and 22d of June last, containing the discussion of various questions relating to the state of the French treasury, in connection with the intervention of the Emperor of the French in the internal affairs of Mexico. I also permit myself to send you some of the articles published by the Paris press on the same subject.

I remain your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. William H. Seward, *&c., &c., &c.*

[From the Moniteur Universal, the official journal of the French empire, No. 173, June 22 1867.—Translation.]

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Friday, 21st June, 1867, Mr. Schneider presiding.

The **President**. The Chamber has decided that the debate on the supplemental credits should take place to-day. The discussion is open; Mr. Berryer has the floor.

Mr. **Berryer**. My remarks to the Chamber shall be as plain and brief as possible.

The question is about a considerable financial operation, sanctioned by the bill now before the house. The negotiation made by the minister of finance is for a capital of fifty-four millions of francs, remitted by Mexico to the French government, charged upon its debt, which was fixed at two hundred and seventy millions by the treaty of Miramar. That treaty assured the revenue on the fifty-four millions to France, at the value of the bonds when they were issued.

The remission was made, and is considered by the legislative assembly as representing the capital, the interest on which was to be assured to this country. Out of those fifty-four millions, the sum of 40,100,000 francs has been applied to the budget of 1864, and the rest, say 13,900,000 francs, was added to the budget for 1865.

At this period, the financial report of 20th December, 1865, came in, stating that the rentes had been converted into obligations of the second series, like those of the first series, issued in May, 1865.

The minister of finance informs us that the obligations had been negotiated, and the result was a loss of more than two millions of francs to the treasury; and consequently the appropriations for the budget of 1865 would have to be increased.

Such is the condition of things; and from the loss of the two millions by the Mexican negotiation, instead of thirteen millions, only eleven millions are put in the budget of 1865.

This is not a proper way to reckon. It is true, an entire credit was opened, but only two millions was set down as loss to the French treasury; and in the report of 1865 it is charged to arrearage; but I believe interest is never considered as payment of part of the principal of a debt. It is not correct, then, to state two millions as the entire loss on the Mexican obligations. Some explanations were made in December, 1866. In the report of that date it is stated that the appropriation of eleven millions from the budget of 1865 had not been applied, because the rentes and obligations had not been realized; and the grantees were excused from their contract by reason of *vis major*.

I think the excuse is scarcely reasonable. What was the contract? We are not informed. What were its conditions, its nature? From the report of 1865 we must consider it a binding engagement, and not a conditional obligation; and yet they say it could not be executed!

The operation is somewhat explained by the report we discuss to-day; the committee say: "The Mexican rentes of fifty-four millions, converted into obligations, ceded to the discount bank, have been reduced to 42,857,200 francs."

The difference, then, to the treasury, is not two and a half millions of francs, as stated by the minister of finance in his report for 1865, but a loss of eleven millions, the difference between fifty-four millions and forty-two millions, to have been paid by the concessionaries. And who are they? Nobody can discover.

Now let us look at the result of the operation. The obligations sold were negotiated at a time when their rate was 340, and yet the company that owed the forty-two millions to the state, what did they pay? Only fourteen million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand francs; so that the real loss to the treasury is not only eleven millions, as we have mentioned, but several millions more. Fifty-four millions were given for forty-two millions, and the purchasers at three hundred francs sold for three hundred and forty-one, doing an excellent business.

What, then, were the circumstances of *vis major* that prevented the execution of the contract? It is a loss of twenty-five millions to the treasury. And what has the treasury to show for it? Instead of forty-two millions, it has received fourteen millions, and twenty-eight millions in Mexican bonds; and we all know how much Mexican bonds are worth.

We have then the right to ask who are the concessionaries? I think I am not mistaken when I say they are the persons to whom the Mexican bonds were ceded in 1865 for three hundred francs; the same persons who issued the first loan of rentes and lotteries, and who made such profits; and they did not merit the preference shown them.

In May, 1865, the concessionaries of the loan received the titles at the rate of three hundred francs and sold them for three hundred and forty, and then the loan was closed. There was a margin of forty francs on each bond, making twenty millions profit on the five hundred thousand bonds.

I do not say the company made a clear profit of twenty millions, for there were the costs of negotiation; but we cannot accept the company's declaration that a second contract was impossible. The Mexican loan was converted into obligations of a second series, exactly similar to the first; and what is more, the same concessionaries proposed to take the obligations of the second series, which they received at three hundred francs, for three hundred and forty-five francs, and they even advertised them for three hundred and forty-five francs.

That took place in 1865, when circumstances were favorable. Now, if these concessionaries are the same that made the contract I have mentioned, how do they cause a loss of twenty-eight millions to the treasury, when their duty was to pay forty-two millions, and receive a receipt in full when they pay only fourteen millions into the treasury? I do not see why they are so favored; it is a question that ought to be explained to this house.

I have a few more questions to ask the minister of finance on this Mexican business. What were the conditions of the contract? What circumstances gave the right to a company that had made such immense profits on two series of obligations not to pay the forty-two millions it owed to the treasury? That ought to be explained.

It has often been said that the sole motive for the Mexican expedition was to insure an indemnity to the French residing in Mexico that suffered losses previous to the expedition; and such was the tenor of articles in the treaty of Miramar. Articles 11 and 12 stipulate that a sum of twelve millions shall be reserved for our countrymen who have suffered losses. This twelve millions was to be realized by a board, presided over by one of our well-known bank directors. And where are those twelve millions?

In 1866 a convention was drawn up by Mr. Dano, fixing the indemnity for the French injured previous to the expedition at forty millions, including twelve millions by virtue of the treaty of Miramar; and to these twelve millions, representing a nominal value of sixteen millions, are to be added twenty-four millions by the convention of 1866. And how much of this will the poor suffering French get?

What has become of the twelve millions remitted by Mexico in virtue of the treaty of Miramar, and of the twenty-four millions that were to have been remitted in virtue of the convention of 1866? This is an important question, and its solution would shorten debate in this house on the Franco-Mexican financial affairs. We would all like to know to whom said payments have been made.

There were a variety of creditors, or people who pretended to be creditors. You know it was the amount claimed for the French that caused a diversion

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There were a variety of creditors, or people who pretended to be creditors. You know it was the amount claimed for the French that caused a diversion of the English and Spanish at Soledad. Now I would like to know if some of the paid creditors were not of those privileged persons. That is my second interrogatory to the minister.

When the diplomatic documents were distributed last year, you learned it was inconvenient to publish the diplomatic documents relating to the new government in Mexico; and of course we have received no government despatches to its agents in Mexico.

After that it was decided to publish the correspondence between France and the United States on Mexican affairs; but we have had nothing from our special agents, as Mr. Saillard and General Castelnau, who went to Mexico to investigate the acts of Marshal Bazaine.

Now that all is over, when things have come to a deplorable end, I wonder if they will not give us their history, to let us judge properly of what the government has done in this lamentable expedition. We ought to have all the facts of this disastrous expedition from beginning to end. I opposed it at the first, and insisted that it could have but one result; and that has come.

At the close of Mr. Berryer's remarks, Mr. Rouher, the minister of state, took the floor.

Mr. **Rouher** said: The honorable gentleman has put three distinct questions to the government:

1. Where are the fifty-four millions paid to our credit by the treaty of Miramar?
2. What has become of the Mexican indemnities?
3. Where are the political and diplomatic documents we need so much for the proper discussion of this Mexican question?

I will endeavor to answer them to your satisfaction.

The question of the fifty-four millions in Mexican bonds, in execution of the treaty of Miramar, must be considered in a two-fold view: the use made of the money by the state, and the negotiation of the bonds by certain bankers. This sum was distributed as follows: forty millions were assigned to the budget of 1864; thirteen millions had been appropriated to the resources of the budget of 1865. Mr. Fould, in his finance report for 1865, said the loss on these bonds to the public treasury was about two millions of francs. But he only reckoned the interest on them.

Now how did this happen? I will tell you. The first issue of bonds bore six per cent. interest. It was negotiated by an English house, assisted by a French bank. One year after, a second operation was effected, namely, an issue of five hundred thousand Mexican bonds, deliverable to the public at three hundred and forty francs.

Mr. Berryer said the issue was made by the same bankers that negotiated the first loan of fifty-four millions. The negotiation of the bonds of the second loan was not made with the government; it was made with the committee of the Mexican finances. I do not know what bankers were concerned in the operation; but it ought not to be imputed to the French government. After this loan, the question of converting the rentes of 1864 came up, and they were reduced to six per cent. The first loan had five hundred thousand bonds, and its conversion gave the same number of new obligations.

The conversion was therefore decided on, and the government had to change its six per cent. bonds, and to alienate the 174,000 obligations it held. This was begun in September, 1865. The bonds held by the state were disposed of at 300 francs per bond. The payment of the sum due the state was to be made in twelve instalments, and the bonds were to be delivered as these payments were made. Thus, when a twelfth of the credit was paid, the number of bonds representing the sums received were stamped and delivered to the concessionaries, so that the state only relinquished its bonds when cash was paid for them at its counters. I mention this to show that the bonds held by the state as security were not delivered as soon as the contract was made. The contract even allowed eighteen months instead of twelve for the terms of payment; and, finally, a clause of the contract stipulated that in case of *vis major*—that is, if the Mexican government was overthrown by revolution—the treaty should be considered null. This treaty was executed between October, 1865, and March, 1866. Fourteen millions were given to the state, and bonds for 14 millions were delivered to the concessionaries by the minister of finance. As early as 1866, Mr. Pinard announced officially that the concessionaries demanded the benefit of the eighteen terms. The French government had made known its intention to withdraw its troops from Mexico at three periods: in October, 1866, in the spring of 1867, and in the autumn of the same year.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the troops were all withdrawn at once in February.

Mr. **Berryer.** No; the United States was the cause of that; it was to save a quarrel with that country, and that would have been a very different thing.

Mr. **Rouher** continues. Just at that time there was a very sudden fall in the value of Mexican securities. The depreciation was so great the bonds fell to 140 francs, and I believe even to 120, and the concessionaries appealed to the clause of *vis major* in the contract, asking to suspend their payments and not receive any more bonds.

The business thus stopped, the minister of finance was left with all the signed bonds on his hands, except the fourteen millions which had been exchanged for paper. The government did not ask if profits had been made on the first loan; it had no right to do so. He examined the contract; he considered the political reasons for withdrawing the French troops, and he found it impossible to force the subscribers to the contract of 1865 to comply with their obligations, because they were overcome by superhuman force, and the bonds were worth nothing. Must I go into a discussion to justify this? I do not think it is necessary at present.

Mr. Berryer's first question needs no answer; it is sufficiently plain.

According to the terms of the treaty of 1864, a sum of twelve millions in six per cent. stock was appropriated to secure the payment of indemnities to our countrymen. The same treaty stipulated that the indemnities should be liquidated by a committee formed in Mexico, and composed of Mexican and French agents in halves; it also agreed that when the work of the committee was concluded, the total of the indemnities should be reclaimed from the Mexican government. But this arbitrating committee in Mexico had not full power; there was another committee in Paris to supervise its decisions.

After 1864 the Mexican committeee went to work slowly; they were not punctual to the time fixed for the examination of questions for their consideration, and the French members had to act alone.

As to the twelve millions in six per cents., the titles were deposited in the hands of the minister of finance, who collected the interest for the first two years, and afterwards the capital.

In 1866, while the Mexican commission was attending to the liquidation of the indemnitary claims, the government thought proper to forfeit all the indemnities, and a convention was called for that purpose in July, 1866. That convention fixed the indemnity due our countrymen at forty millions. Sixteen millions had already been paid, and there remained twenty-four millions due which were never paid. In 1866, certain customs conventions mortgaged the revenues of the Mexican custom-houses to the French government. Our claimants will profit by that arrangement, and they will have their due portions.

Now I come to the third question. Mr. Berryer demands from the government the publication of certain diplomatic documents, and information about several missions at different times. In 1866 all the documents of interest to the house, concerning our relations with the United States and Mexico, were published, though refused at first for very good reasons.

If Mr. Berryer wants information in relation to Mr. Saillard's mission, the government is ready to furnish it; and if he wants to know something about General Castelnau's mission in 1866, we can give that too. In regard to diplomatic documents, I say there are none to furnish to the House at present; and at this grave conjuncture in which the sovereign of Mexico finds himself, it would be inconsistent with the interests of that government to publish documents detailing discussions of no interest now to our government, and which might be very harmful to Mexico.

The government is ready to discuss this serious Mexican question; but it is not ready to furnish diplomatic documents that would compromise the interests of both countries.

Such are the explanations I have thought proper to communicate in reply to Mr. Berryer's interrogatories.

President Schneider. Mr. Berryer is now entitled to the floor.

Mr. Berryer. My thoughts were far from wishing to call for the publication of any documents that might injure the monarch we have led to Mexico; but the honor and dignity of the country demand an account of this deplorable Mexican expedition. I do not inquire into the quarrels that have arisen between the French authorities in Mexico and the agents of one whom we have tried to establish upon the Mexican throne. No; let us be silent on that point; his delicate situation demands it.

Fortunately, all that relates to communications from the French government to its agents in Mexico, the important instructions to Mr. Saillard, and the more important ones to General Castelnau, will be made known to us in time. They will throw much light upon the subject, particularly those showing the relations of the French government with the United States.

I will say nothing, provoke nothing, to injure the position of one who is now a prisoner, and has perhaps already received his sentence. I return to the finance question.

I am glad to learn that the values assigned to French creditors by the treaty of Miramar and the convention of 1866 are now deposited in the treasury; we will see that they are properly disposed of when the time for debate upon them arrives. I am also pleased to learn that reports of certain payments to uncertain creditors are false. I have not disputed the civil appropriations; they were carefully arranged, and for the proper sums. The arrears of the Mexican rentes were placed on the budget, to supply the unpaid capital; thus the amounts of the civil appropriations for 1864 and 1865 were balanced. Now about the loss caused by the negotiation of the fifty-four millions. From the report of 1865, that loss seems to be over two million eight hundred thousand francs; but when the sale was made, it amounted to forty-two instead of fifty-four millions, making a loss of twelve millions.

But besides the public facts which were considered as a case of *vis major*, to relieve bankers from their obligations, there is the text of the contract, which the minister explains in a satisfactory manner; but I regret that the committee that accepted the consequence of the treaty did not have it before them, and give it to the house; there would have been no impropriety in that. I have asked myself if the bankers thus favored were not the same that negotiated the first obligations, to the number of five hundred thousand, at a profit of forty francs each, making a benefit of twenty millions in all. If they were the same that made such profits, with a loss of twenty-eight millions to the state, they should not have been released from their engagements.

These persons' names are well known to the public; it is not necessary to mention them; but I demand the production of the contract, that we may examine it and see how the state has lost so much by adhering to it.

The **Minister of State** takes the floor. Gentlemen, Mr. Berryer is surprised that your committee on supplementary credits for 1866 did not ask for the publication of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1865. The reason is very simple: the discussion of the credit bill for 1866 did not touch the treaty of Miramar and the fifty-four millions derived from it. I understand perfectly, however, why the committee ask information; they want it for discussion.

Now Mr. Berryer asks to see the treaty. I see no objection in making it known to the house; but what he has said in relation to certain bankers, I know nothing about it or them. When he said certain bankers had negotiated the first series of bonds, I remarked that their names might be known to the house, but I did not know them. I still say I am ready to give the treaty to the house. Now we will discuss the question of *vis major*.

Mr. Berryer has already noticed the declarations of the government, and I will not return to them; but I fear I was misunderstood in my answer to his third question. He seems to think I promised to publish instructions given to our special agents in Mexico. I say distinctly I made no such promise for the government; I will answer any questions of general interest that are put to me; but I must say to the house, it would be incompatible with the public good to publish certain correspondence between the French and Mexican governments. I am ready to answer questions here, but I must be excused from promises to publish documents that would benefit nobody.

As to the treaty, if you think it necessary in the discussion of the credits for 1866, in relation to Mexico, I am ready to produce it, and the government will abide by the house decision on the subject.

Mr. **Berryer** rises to speak. I was obliged to follow the committee in its labor. To render a proper account to the house of our financial situation with Mexico, the committee had to examine facts. Well, to facilitate this examination, I ask for all the documents. It is evident that upon this question of Mexico it would be difficult to form an opinion if no documents were furnished.

Mr. **Roques-Salvaza** now asked permission to speak it was granted, and he said:

I do not ask for the floor to enlighten a question brought up by Mr. Berryer and thoroughly answered by the minister of state. But Mr. Berryer said it was the committee's duty to call for the treaty and the documents relating to its execution. I have the honor to be president of that committee, and I must say I think this business does not belong to the committee, whose sole duty is to discuss the supplementary credits asked by the government for the year 1866. How the committee came to examine the question is in this way: Among the supplementary credits demanded by the government in the bill to be examined by the committee, there was a sum for the expenses to bring back our army from Mexico, and by a sort of instinct, a patriotic curiosity, the committee turned its attention to Mexican affairs in general. It was an anticipation on our part, and it was exceeding our duty, and the government was justified in refusing documents we had improperly asked for. It happened in this way: We said they ask money for expenses connected with the Mexican expedition; we must look into it. What did the expedition cost? This was natural enough. Yet the government might have said: Leave that case to the budget committee; ask no questions but such as pertain to your business. Why do you ask what the Mexican expedition cost? All the budgets since 1861 have contained similar expenses; and it is more properly to the budget committee, rather than to the committee on supplementary credits, that we ought to furnish the information you ask.

That is what the government might have said. But we got the explanations asked for, and we found out something about the expenses of the Mexican expedition. We then said to the government, Here is the sum total of the costs of the Mexican expedition for six years. Was there no set off to this account?

Were there no receipts of funds from Mexico? You have issued two loans; we hear of losses by them, but of no profits. The government explained its receipts from Mexico, on account of the loans, and we find the sum of fifty-four millions reduced to forty-two millions, and finally to fourteen millions.

Now, I ask Mr. Berryer, whose loyalty is undoubted, how he can suppose it the duty of our committee to examine the different treaties and all the documents relating to the Mexican affairs.

President Schneider here proposed to postpone the debate on the bill for supplementary credits of 1866 till the next day.

The proposal was accepted, and the house adjourned at 6¼.

CELESTIN LAGACHE,
Chief Stenographer.

[From the Moniteur Universel, the official journal of the French empire, No. 175, June 23, 1867.—Translation.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, *June* 22, 1867.

Mr. **SCHNEIDER**, presiding. The order of the day is the deficiency bill for 1866. Mr. Glais-Bizoin is entitled to the floor.

Mr. **GLAIS-BIZOIN**. I will not bring up the question of the Mexican expedition surreptitiously—an expedition fatal in every point of view and to all eyes except to mine; for I have always regarded that expedition as a providential occurrence, necessary to demonstrate to the country the perils of a personal government that has the care of the lives and fortunes of a great people. (Mr. Glais-Bizoin is called to order by the president, and told that he must not have that question as a pretext to attack the constitution and the situation of the government.)

Mr. **GLAIS-BIZOIN** continues: If the opposition will not have a general discussion of the Mexican expedition on this occasion, I cannot be refused the privilege of saying what I think on the subject. I repeat then that the country was in need of this example to understand the dangers of a personal government, and that if it is not now aroused—— (He is again called to order. Continues:) I will not retract what I have said, and must repeat that, if the country had not waked from its torpor in 1863, the Mexican expedition would have been to the new empire what the Spanish war was to the first. I am convinced that, to carry out what some call the greatest thought of the reign, would require what we could not afford; and we would now have 80,000 men in Mexico, and war with the United States, and perhaps with the whole world, if we had attempted to carry it out. That is my belief, and I express it only to arrive at the following question: Among the credits asked of us I find this expense: pay for the Austro-Belgian brigade, 4,600,000 francs; provisions, 867,500 francs; making a total of 5,467,500 francs. How this expense is accounted for in the report I cannot see. I will give the terms of the report, and the house may judge for itself.

After a cursory glance at our financial situation in Mexico, we must examine the items of the expedition outside of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1866. "A sum of 5,467,500 francs was spent in pay for soldiers and provisions for the Austro-Belgian brigade and the counter-rangers. Another sum of 1,838,000 francs was spent for transports to follow the army. These expenses were to have been paid regularly from the Mexican treasury, but it was completely empty." (We are not astonished at that.) "The security of our army forced the French government to assume these expenses temporarily."

Such are the words of the report. The word *temporarily* brought me to my feet. I would like the government or the committee to tell me what *temporarily* means, and who is to pay these expenses in the end. But let me say that I am astonished that the French government assumed these expenses even temporarily. The French government did not enlist the Belgian and German troops for Mexico, and agree to pay for their transportation? Why should it then take charge of them and pay for them when Maximilian's funds fail? Those unfortunate Belgians and Germans ought to be paid by the Belgian and Austrian governments, that were accomplices in this expedition by authorizing the enlistment of troops for it in their territory.

These remarks are for the house, and I now repeat my interrogatory, what does *temporarily* mean in the sentence I have cited?

In the mean time, I demand the *temporary* rejection of the credit of six millions.

General **ALLARD** now takes the floor and says: I have but a word to say to this house. The word for which interpretation is demanded is very plain; the meaning is this:

On the 1st of May, 1866, the Mexican treasury was not in a condition to pay the Austro-Belgian brigade. The brigade was employed to help us in the expedition. Now, was it prudent or proper to let those troops be disbanded for want of money and provisions? Certainly not. What did the French government do in the case? What it has often done in such emergencies: it advanced to Mexico the funds necessary to pay that brigade. The word *temporary* means that those expenses were only an advance, to be charged to the Mexican debt.

Mr. **GLAIS-BIZOIN**. Well, charge it then.

Mr. **ERNEST PICARD** then arose and said: I do not rise to discuss the question of the Mexican expedition. Mr. Berryer told you all about it yesterday; but I join him in his call for the treaties, conventions, and other documents relating to the Mexican loans, the bonds, and their holders and negotiators. I hope also that circumstances will permit us to have some of the diplomatic documents passed between the French government and its agents in Mexico.

The Mexican expedition has always been presented by the government as a necessity. It was said we had grievances to redress in Mexico; our countrymen were imposed upon there. Then there must be other documents of great importance that have not yet come into our hands, and which we ought to have; documents containing the claims of French creditors, who believe themselves entitled to indemnity. I do not see why we cannot have those papers now, and I move to call for them. I hope the government will not object to furnish papers with the accounts of its creditors against Mexico. They certainly exist, as they gave rise to the expedition which was to redress the wrongs done our countrymen, and to obtain satisfaction for injuries, the legality of which we are called upon to decide.

And in speaking of Mexican creditors, I would like to know if the Jecker bonds have been paid; if by a treaty of the 10th of April, 1865 or 1866, the sum of one million of dollars per year was not appropriated for the payment of that credit, and if the agents of the French government in Mexico did not make the arrangement.

This is all I have to say.

The **PRESIDENT**. The minister of state is now entitled to the floor.

Mr. **BOUHER**, minister of state and finance. If the house desires it, I am ready to give the text of the convention between the grantees of Mexican bonds belonging to the treasury and the minister of finance.

After the documents relating to the convention are read, they will be inserted in the report of this day's proceedings, and thus become accessible to all of you, without being published separately. If the house consents, I will read the document, and then reply to Mr. Picard.

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VERITATIS
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Here is the text of that convention:

"PARIS, *September* 28, 1865.

"Between Mr. Achille Fould, minister of finance on the one part, and Mr. Alphonse Louis Pinard, director of the Discount Bank in Paris, acting in his own name, and as agent for French and foreign bankers, on the other part, the following agreement has been entered into: In accordance with a decision of the Mexican finance committee, dated 26th September, 1863, the titles of the Mexican foreign six per cent. debt, issued in 1864, shall be converted into obligations of 500 francs, with the consent of the holders, composing a second series, enjoying the same advantages as the obligations issued for the Mexican loan of 1865. As the treasury holds by the stipulations of the convention of Miramar 600,600,000 francs of the Mexican three per cent. rentes of 1864—namely, 5,400,007 francs of the war indemnity, and 1,199,998 of the indemnity due to French subjects—the above titles shall be converted into 164,603⅓ obligations, on terms stipulated by the decision of the 26th September, 1865, to wit, 142,857⅓ obligations for the public treasury, and 31,746 obligations for the indemnitaries.

"Mr. Pinard proposing to purchase said obligations, the undersigned do agree as follows:

"*Only article.*

"Mr. Pinard buys from the public treasury the 6,600,006 Mexican six per cent. rentes for 1864, giving therefor 174,603⅓ obligations of 500 francs of a second series, enjoying the rights and advantages stipulated in the decision of the Mexican finance committee on the 26th September, 1865.

"This purchase is made at the net and firm price of 300 francs per obligation, possession to be given on the 1st of October, 1865.

"The sum of 52,380,000 francs shall bear interest at three per cent. per annum from the 7th November, 1865, and shall be paid in twelve equal monthly terms, the first falling due on the 7th of November, 1865, and the last on the 7th October, 1866.

"Mr. Pinard may have the privilege of anticipating the payments of one or more terms, and in such case shall be entitled to a discount of three per cent. a year. The obligations shall be given to the contractor after being stamped. The chances resulting from the drawing of the lottery every six months, for the payment of the obligations, together with the primes and coupons, with interest up to the last payment on the 174,603⅓ obligations, shall belong by right to the contractor.

"Done in duplicate at Paris, on the 28th September, 1865.

"PINARD.

"Approved by—

"ACHILLE FOULD."

Now comes the correspondence preceding that convention. We give Mr. Pinards letter first:

"PARIS, *September* 28, 1865.

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Before signing the contract by which I take at my risk and peril the 174,603 Mexican obligations in the public treasury, representing a sum of 523,81,000 francs, permit me to stipulate a reserve, the justice of which you will ackowledge.

"In case of *vis major*—that is, if the Mexican government is overthrown by a war or revolution—the contract shall be wholly rescinded, without indemnity to the party who is to execute it.

"In case I find a difficulty in disposing of the sixty-nine millions of francs in Mexican bonds that I purchase in twelve months, you will extend the terms of payment to eighteen months, adding, of course, the three per cent. per annum to each instalment.

"If your excellency approves of the reserves I mention, I beg you to notify me.

"I have the honor to be, &c., "PINARD."

The reply on the 28th September is conceived in these terms:

"SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, and to inform you I freely consent to the accidental conditions you mention therein; consequently the proposed contract, in cases you specify, may be rescinded or prorogued at will.

"Accept, sir, &c.

"ACHILLE FOULD,
"*Minister of Finance.*"

Those are the three documents I have thought proper to read to the house, in answer to one of Mr. Picard's questions. He has put two other questions to the government: one relating to the indemnity due our citizens; the other relating to the Jecker claim.

In regard to the indemnity, all the papers are in the department of foreign affairs, and I presume the house will not call for them, as it will be unnecessary, and even useless. But if Mr. Picard wants information of any particular affair, he has the right to ask it. I can tell him the sum of French claims is about one hundred and fiftymillions, and is now under consideration by the chief committee in Paris. As to private claims, it is impossible to give the details of the three or four hundred. I must make one observation on the third question; I do not think it right for members to take the floor on one pretext, and then slander the government.

In regard to the Jecker affair, I remember the calumnies against the government on account of it. The government had nothing to do with the negotiation of the Jecker credits in 1866; it was opposed to it, because it interfered with the execution of the convention of Miramar, and the guarantees and resources especially reserved for those governments that had their troops on Mexican soil.

(Mr. Picard rises to make an explanation.) The Jecker question was suggested to me by an article I read in a Mexican official paper, the NewEra.

The MINSTER OF STATE. I have enough to do to read French papers, without reading Mexican papers.

Mr. PICARD. Perhaps the French government would learn something by reading more foreign papers.

As to the papers relating to the French indemnity creditors, I don't want the originals, only the amount of the claims and their dates. The minister knows when we vote to appropriate money we ought to know where it is to go, and for what; and I am thus interested in knowing the number of creditors in this case, and the justness of their claims.

Mr. GLAIS-BIZOIN. The government should not be so sensitive about the Jecker affair, for it is a historical fact that the convention of Soledad was broken on account of the exorbitance of French claims, and that was the principal one.

The MINISTER OF STATE. Two words in reply to Mr. Glais-Bizoin. It is certain that the Jecker affair was mentioned at Soledad as one of the causes of non-agreement. It was a loan by the banking-house of Jecker & Co. to Miramon, the president previous to Juarez. It was so arranged that the bonds were receivable for custom-house dues. Now, the Jecker house had disposed of a quantity of those bonds to our people, who offered them at the custom-house in Vera Cruz and Tampico; but Juarez refused to accept them, and the consequent loss was the origin of that French claim.

Another circumstance occurred about this time. The house of Jecker held on deposit the funds of a French mutual aid society, by which our countrymen helped each other in case of distress. The house suspended payments, and the French company was ruined. On account of this, Mr. Dubois de Saligny put in claims for these people upon the republic of Mexico. This was in 1861. In 1862, when France was adjusting its claims against Mexico, these claims were included, and it was insisted that the bonds should be received for custom-house

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Mr. Glais-Bizoin. What the minister of state has just said justifies my allegation. In fact, he does not deny that Mr. Jurien de la Gravière signed the convention in the name of the government, and therefore the government is responsible for the war with Mexico, because it refused to ratify a convention signed by one of our representatives, whose loyalty was undoubted.

Mr. Haentjens. I çannot consent to adjourn till I inquire of the government what is to be done for the Mexican bondholders.

Mr. Glais-Bizoin. They will be paid out of the civil list.

Mr. Haentjens. We are pressed with petitions on all sides from these bondholders, to know what relief they are to expect. As the constitution does not permit us to present these petitions here, I have sent them to the minister of finance. No answer to them has been received, and I would like to know if we are to get an answer before the close of the session.

Mr. Rouher. I beg the house and the honorable gentleman to excuse me from making any reply to the question proposed to the government, lest it become a pretext for discussion outside of this house.

Mr. Ernest Picard. If any gentleman wishes the floor to justify the votes that were given for the Mexican expedition, we will hear him.

Mr. Pagezy. If I discuss the Mexican question I will not do it as Mr. Picard does. I am not a friend of Juarez; I am a friend to France.

Mr. Picard. One would not think so, to hear you speak against its interests. There is a requisition for five millions, made by the marshal commanding the French army in Mexico, and an overdrawing of three millions more charged to the treasury. There has been no settlement of these expenses, and a credit was opened by the government without the usual guarantees for deficiency credits opened by the executive power. Well, the government çannot deny the brutality of the fact; and as to the reporter who is pleased to see the end of the Mexican expedition, he tries to justify the illegality I am now denouncing. "The payment of 8,827,683⅓ francs effected by the minister of finance is less regular. It was not authorized by law or decree of transfer rendered by the Emperor in the council of state. But to justify the government we must allow its council decree to suffice for ordinary expenses; but it is quite different for expenses incurred in distant countries." It is very convenient to enact decrees, and then excuse their execution by alleging that they concerned expenses incurred in distant regions. I think there are causes to which we must yield; and when they concern the fate of our army I will not dispute them. We might have foreseen this expense in 1866; the condition of Mexican finances was known; the Mexican government was wavering; it could not pay its troops; and yet you kept all this secret, and now you see the fatal consequences.

Mr. Rouher. The other Mexican expenses that have not been settled by transfer decrees are two; one is not properly an expense, but a loss to the treasury, for which the government is obliged to ask a credit from this house; the other is a war expense. The loss was 3,500,000 francs. Ever since the first Mexican loans that government has had funds arising from them in the hands of the Mexican finance committee, in Paris, and it was necessary to send these funds to Mexico. Now the French government had a service organized to carry funds from France to Mexico for the support of the army there. It was arranged between the two governments that the French government should send funds to Mexico, and receive drafts from the government there, to be paid by the proceeds of the loans here. The two last drafts have not been paid by the Mexican committee, causing a loss to the treasury. For a loss of that kind the government could not proceed in the regular way, and open a credit by a transfer decree. There is no credit opened yet, and the one now proposed to

the house is to reimburse the treasury for that loss. As to the five millions, forming another element of the eight millions, the documents submitted will show all about them. Marshal Bazaine, to help the Mexican government, asked a subsidy of two and a half millions of francs per month from France; and the convention was immediately executed, though the marshal had reserved the ratification of the French government. As soon as the French government was informed of this state of things, it did not think proper to ratify what had been done, considering the condition of Mexico, and it instructed Marshal Bazaine to stop the execution of the convention. Thus, two and a half millions were paid the first month, and the same amount the second. I ask the house if this is not all very natural. Marshal Bazaine had to yield to necessity, and the French government did its duty.

Mr. Picard asked why the five millions were not asked of the house, and why it could not be seen the Mexican treasury was empty. The French government was so far from foreseeing these events, and so far from believing they would require a subsidy from France, that it gave immediate instructions to annul the convention and stop the monthly payments of two and a half millions of francs.

Such, gentlemen, are the explanations I wanted to make to this house. I have not referred to the muskets; I leave that subject to General Allard to explain, if the house requires any information on the subject.

The Minister presiding the council of state. Gentlemen: The thirty-five millions of Mexican values do not appear in the budget of 1865. In the budget of 1865 we find twenty-five millions as the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of Miramar. The final account of 1865 shows that this sum of twenty-five millions was paid in specie to the treasury. There is another sum receipted in the budget of 1865, namely, titles of various sorts, amounting to thirteen millions. In the amended budget for 1865 it was reduced to ten million eight hundred thousand francs. Of this only two millions have been paid, and eight millions remain. So, out of the thirty-five millions coming from Mexico, twenty-five millions of the Miramar indemnity have been paid; two millions of the ten were paid, and over eight millions remain in the vaults of the treasury.

These facts being established, I will now show the house what I said about the surplus receipts of 1865 is also without doubt. The excess of receipts for that year is twenty-one millions, as you know. 12,224,000 of this sum was placed to the budget of 1866, and over nine millions remain; so that, if the eight million one hundred and fifty-seven thousand francs of Mexican titles are never paid, the nine millions will be reduced so much, and there will be more than one million left in excess of the receipts for 1865. Such is the explanation I had to make to Mr. St. Paul.

Mr. de St. Paul. Ah, now I have the general account of the finances of 1865, and we find it amounts to 35,857,000 francs of Mexican values. My random question was not lost on the minister, and I hope the house is satisfied with his explanation. I did not arise merely to kill time; I wanted to get information, and I have succeeded in obtaining it.

No. 1.

[From Le Temps, Paris, June 25, 1867.]

On Friday last, after a warm debate on various subjects, Mr. Berryer brought up an incident which is the preface to debates on the budget. This was nothing less than the Mexican business, a sad affair, so mixed up with our finances that we find it in every daily discussion, in the final account of 1865, in the amended budget of 1866, in the supplementary credits for 1867, in the provisional budget for 1868.

However unpleasant it may be to the government and its advocates, the Mexican question must be resifted this year, its finances adjusted, and its results ascertained. The time for its liquidation has come, and it will be the great feature in the discussion of the items in the budget.

The amendments to the supplementary credits of 1866 have caused Mr. Berryer to doubt. The treasury report shows that out of fifty-four millions in Mexican bonds fourteen millions were sold, and 95,232 bonds remained, of no value. Now, Mr. Berryer tells us that Mr. Fould, in his report of 1865 to the Emperor, says those bonds were all sold for forty-two millions of francs, and the amount was divided between the two budgets. How is it then that the treasury still has two-thirds of those obligations, when it was reported that they were all sold? Did the minister of finance tear up the contract, and relieve the bankers from their obligations as soon as the business began to turn against them? But Mr. Berryer says the same bankers bought the bonds from the treasury that had issued the 500,000 a few months previous. The first operation was a profitable speculation for them; was it just then to secure them from loss in the second affair? By what authority did the minister rescind the contract? and was its recision justified by circumstances?

Such are the grave questions that Mr. Berryer has suggested, in asking for the papers to be laid before the house. We think he has done much good to the bondholders. The documents were read next day by Mr. Rouher, and they have been published. The result is, that in September, 1865, the treasury held, by the treaty of Miramar, 174,603 bonds, 142,857 belonging to the state, and 31,756 reserved for indemnitaries. These titles were acquired at the rate of 300 francs, by Mr. Pinard, acting in his own name, as agent for a company of bankers and capitalists, both French and foreign. The sum was to have been paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, to begin on the 7th November, 1865.

As a complement to that contract, dated 28th September, Mr. Rouher read two letters between Mr. Fould and Pinard, written before the contract was signed. Mr. Pinard's letter stipulates that, "in case of *vis major*—that is, if the Mexican government is overthrown by a war or revolution—the contract should be rescinded." The contracting party reserves the right "to extend the term to eighteen months, instead of twelve, in case there was a difficulty in selling the bonds in that time."

In his answer the minister "acknowledges the receipt of the preceding letter and accepts all its conditions."

These documents show the real nature of the negotiation. It is plain there is no sale where the purchaser accepts the risks, but a conditional bargain, or more properly a commission business.

The celebration ended with September; the day after Mr. Corta's and Mr. Rouher's speeches 500,000 bonds were taken by the public, and the next day their value was doubted. In July these bonds were quoted at 310, that were to have risen to 330 in September.

It did not turn out as expected; in fact, it was a simulated sale, one of those operations in which government appeals to the devotion of bankers, who were very willing to lend their credit, experience, and influence to government, but they were not willing to do more, and wanted a chance to escape from loss, if the operation promised to be unprofitable; and, as far as they were concerned, they were perfectly right.

After four monthly instalments had been paid, amounting to fourteen millions francs, these bankers invoked their right to suspend. Was it a case of *vis major?* The Mexican government had not yet been overthrown by war or revolution. True, it had received a death-blow: the United States veto had been pronounced. The vaunted resources of the Mexican government suddenly diminished; the bonds fell into disrepute. On the 15th of January, 1866, one month before the suspension, was sent the noted despatch to the French minister in Mexico, saying the French government was tired of encouraging loans, and the Mexican empire must rely upon itself. It had already been determined to recall the French troops. Could the minister, who knew that, allege a case of *vis major?*

Mr. Berryer says the bankers ought to have been compelled to comply with their contract, because they had made a handsome speculation out of the first loan, having bought at 300 and sold at an average of 335, during the last four months of 1865.

The bonds finally fell to 120, and then the government had to give up all hope of compensation.

These financial miscalculations would not trouble us much if they concerned only the treasury and a few wealthy speculators; but the government must know that bankers don't buy bonds to keep; they are bought to sell, and the money comes out of the people's pockets at last. The trusting and unarmed multitude must suffer; and the government will soon know this from an investigation that has been made, and will soon be laid before the legislature.

Now, when the discredit of the Mexican bonds is evident, the government uses all its forces to raise them in value, not on Maximilian's account, but for the benefit of the public treasury, and to balance the future budget. Is not that a strong argument for the bondholders, when their case shall be called before the corps legislatif?

ANDRÉ COCHUT.

No. 2.

[From the Avenir National.]

PARIS, *June* 25, 1867.

The discussion of the budget begins after to-morrow. It promises to be lively, and the Mexican question will certainly give zest to it. After the dialogue on Saturday between Mr Haentjens and Mr. Rouher, it is evident that the house will be called to judge of the situation of the Mexican bondholders.

The Mexican expedition is a political disaster; if it is also a financial disaster, as some think, its weight upon the government will be grievous. It is not only a question of policy, but of honor. Let us look at the facts.

We find a government trying to regenerate Mexico politically and civilly by the sacrifice of French lives and French money. The enterprise was silly, and the obstacles great. The debt of Mexico was so great and its credit so low, its bonds could be had in London at twenty per cent., if any one wanted them. As to the Archduke Maximilian, he had to leave Miramar for debt. Now money was wanted everywhere, and it could be raised only by loans, and these loans could only be negotiated in France. Conceived and patronized by the government, the plan succeeded. Let us see how.

On hearing of this proposed loan, the English creditors, sadly in want of their pay, called meetings and declared theirs was the privileged mortgage on Mexico. To quiet them, they were promised that the first twenty-four millions of the loan should be sent to London, and the sum was sent.

We said Maximilian was in debt, and he could not leave Miramar and accept the throne of Mexico without some arrangement with his creditors. To help him out, eight millions of the first loan were sent him from Paris.

It was well known that Mexico never paid its debts; but its credit was to be raised by promises to pay the interest of old debts by funds from the new loan; so a sum of forty-nine millions from the two loans was to be reserved for that purpose.

In execution of the convention of Miramar, the future emperor decrees a finance committee of French, Mexicans, and English; and to show French prominence, the committee was to reside in Paris, and Mr. Germiny, a senator, ex-minister of finance, ex-governor of the Bank of France, should be its president and represent the French creditors. A duplicate of the ledger was to be sent to Mexico, and the original was to remain in Paris. All the decrees of the future emperor were published in the Moniteur just like French decrees.

The loan had a good puff in spite of prudent men who advised circumspection, and was successful.

Mr. Berryer opposed it in the assembly, because France seemed to encourage it according to the prospectus. Mr. Rouher is indignant at the doubts about Mexican resources, and does all he can to show the solidity of the loan. But he was mistaken; for, in less than a year, on the 10th of March, 1865, he declared to the assembly "that new resources were indispensable to complete the conquest."

A second loan is determined on, to be managed by Mr. Germiny and Mr. Corta, who had been sent to Mexico to examine the resources of the country; and it was made under the superintendence of the minister of finance. On the 30th June, 1865, we read in the Moniteur: "Messrs. Barron, Bourdillon, Count Germiny, and Mr. Corta have arranged the conditions for the new loan." The terms being arranged, the whole army of French financiers is brought into the field to assure its success. It was to have been issued on the 22d of April, but the bankers that engineer it are anxious to know if the government will not let its troops remain in Mexico until Maximilian is firmly seated on the throne.

On the 10th of April the subject is discussed in the assembly, and Mr. Rouher says:

"We are reproached for encouraging a Mexican loan when the finances of the country do not justify it; but Mr. Corta has just given you a glorious account of the resources of that magnificent country. Have no care; Maximillian will restore financial prosperity to the country, and furnish incontestable guarantees to those who trust him with their money. I repeat, this expedition is a great affair. By it France will conquer the civilization of a great country. Let its flag float a few months longer, till all resistance is subdued, and the bandits overcome; a few months more will do—the end will be gained; pacification will be complete. The French army must not return to our shores till its task is accomplished, and it has triumphed over all resistance."

(Applause followed this speech.) Mr. Jules Favre protests against the minister's eloquence that takes the place of facts. He is grieved to think that France, in the present condition of Mexico, would lend "its aid, its officials, and its money, to engage in unheard-of speculations." But the protest was vain, and the loan was opened on the 22d of April, with the consent of the minister of finance and all government agents. Before the close of the third day the 500,000 obligations were subscribed for, and 170,000,000 deposited with the Mexican commissioners by the French public. Such were the circumstances that opened, continued, and closed that loan. The influence of the government was seen and felt in every way, and therefore it is considered responsible. It not only facilitated the loan, in fact it issued it. But for official declarations and formal promises it would never have been taken; and, moreover, a large portion of the funds went to the state. There is no doubt about that. How then can the government refuse a just, equitable, and complete reparation to the bondholders?

Do not say they were tempted by high interest. Instead of using his seducing eloquence on this occasion, Mr. Rouher should have said: "This money we ask you for is to pay English creditors of Mexico, and Maximilian's debts;" then, do you think subscribers would have been so abundant and eager? No, certainly not. All that urged them to accept the loan was the government, and the government should not now resort to chicanery to avoid responsibility. Such an act in a person would be considered mean, and certainly would not be accepted by the government.

Such is the written opinion expressed by Mr. Marie, and concurred in by Mr. Allon, Ploque, Cremieux, and Leblond. These eminent jurists say:

"If the government has taken such a part in these loans; if it not only *facilitated* them, but *realized* them by its sole influence; if it pledged its name, the name of France, to such an extent as to make the public believe that France favored the loan, why should it not be responsible for acts done upon this encouragement? The lenders, now ruined, might say: 'I believed in you; I believed in your assurances, in your fine speeches, in your promises, in France, and now I am ruined!' Could you reply: 'You were wrong; you should have believed in the opposition, for though my authority was imposing, my language was deceptive, my responsibility is null; that is all.'"

No, that is not all. The conduct and influence of the government persuaded capitalists. To them its declarations were positive and decisive; therefore, between the government and the bondholders there is a real responsibility in every sense of the word, and there is a question of loyalty.

J. MAHIAS, *Editorial Secretary.*

No. 3.

[From the Gazette de France.]

PARIS, *June* 25, 1867.

Nothing is more unpleasant than this Mexican business, in whatever way you consider it. Mr. Berryer has handled it gently, and yet he called it "a shameful affair, where advantages were taken over poor people, and complaisance and condescension shown to contractors." It is very true these Mexican loans were a loss to the purchasers, and a gain to the brokers. The operation was so managed that the public and the state lost, while the brokers realized millions.

Mr. Berryer, who has followed this Mexican affair step by step, has clearly shown all the errors of the administration, and their deplorable consequences. Since Mr. Rouher's explanations, and the publications of the contract between Mr. Fould and Mr. Pinard, we can understand the progress of the negotiation. It certainly does no honor to the sagacity of Mr. Fould's administration.

In fact, from the stipulations, all the chances were against the state and the public, and in favor of the managers of the loan. We are surprised to see the treaty give the bankers the privilege of extending their payments to eighteen instalments from twelve, and permitting them to cancel their obligations in case of *vis major*.

This negotiation of Mexican bonds is a strange affair. The more we study it, the less can we understand how Mr. Fould managed such an important operation. In explaining this episode to the house, Mr. Berryer has rendered a signal service to the public. It is a memorable page for the hard history of the Mexican expedition, for documents about it are scarce, and we have to hunt hard to find any.

Mr. Berryer had the Fould-Pinard contract published. It was well; but we fear he will not be so lucky with the diplomatic documents. Mr. Rouher declared he could furnish none to the house at present, and he added: "In the serious predicament where we find the sovereign of Mexico, it would not be proper to publish documents showing coolness, conflicts and discussions, now of no importance to either government."

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We regret this suppression the more, since the last news from Mexico says Maximilian is no longer in danger, and that he will return soon from that sad journey. We are, moreover, astonished that the government that has assumed such great responsibilities in times past should now dread the publication of diplomatic notes that might enlighten the close of this expedition. Mr. Rouher ought to know that those refused documents are of much less interest to Mexico than to us, for they know much that has been concealed from us, and that those documents would have revealed. Does Mr. Rouher suppose, under present circumstances, the instructions given to Marshal Bazaine, or to his agents, would be of no interest to us? If he does, he is very much mistaken. The Mexican expedition is more interesting to France now than it ever was, and the manner in which it has been carried on and concluded is of the greatest significance in public opinion.

We know how the Italian, Roman, and German questions have been managed; why should we not know all about the Mexican question? We cannot imagine why Mr. Rouher deems its details of no importance to France, when nothing could better enlighten us on an expedition against which foreseeing public opinion had pronounced, and which it would have prevented if its voice could have been heard, or the free press had served it better. The opposition so bitterly complained of finds in these late revelations, scantily obtained, the proof of the correctness of its views; the genuineness of its patriotism, free from all party spirit.

Mr. Berryer says with truth: "In reflecting upon the disastrous consequences of that expedition, and on the victims it made, I cannot forget that it was chimerical, and that I opposed it from the first, declaring that it would end in disaster; and General Prim said so at Vichy, the very man who lately tried to revolutionize Spain, his native land."

On listening to that sad speech everybody said: "If we had heeded Mr. Berryer, we would not have had that deplorable expedition, and the public would not now be called on to furnish the enormous sums it has cost, and to repair the deficit caused by the lamentable Fould-Pinard transaction.

GUSTAVE JANICOT.

No. 4.

[La Gironde. Bordeaux, June 24, 1867.—Translation.]

The interpellations presented by Mr. Berryer, on the subject of the supplementary credits for 1866, contain a foretaste of the debate to which the Mexican question must soon give rise. We set it down at once that if the explanations of the government are to resemble the answer by which Mr. Rouher tried to satisfy Mr. Berryer, a very strong light will not be shed abroad by them. What did Mr. Berryer ask? that the diplomatic documents promised at the beginning of 1866, by a note in the Livre Jaune be at last communicated. Last year, to postpone this publication, the state of our relations with the United States was invoked; this year the eventuality of a conflict with the American Union has been set aside by the return of our expeditionary troops; but another motive for discretion has imposed itself on the willingness of the government; it is under consideration not to aggravate the position of the ex-emperor Maximilian. According to Mr. Rouher, if the diplomatic papers exchanged between Paris and Mexico were to see the light, the unfortunate prince whom we have taken to Mexico, would find himself more seriously committed than at this moment. This appears to us to be difficult enough to admit, but, in fine, the apprehensions of the minister of state spring from a good disposition, and we understand exactly that Mr. Berryer has not pressed the matter too much. What is less easy to comprehend is that at the very hour when Mr. Rouher was preoccupied with the destiny of Maximilian, he should have attributed to him the quality of "sovereign of Mexico." It is plain also that Mr. Romero recently wrote that the greatest danger to Maximilian consisted in his title as pretender, and in the fear of the usage he would make of it at a later day should he recover his liberty. If, therefore, the speech of Mr. Rouher should reach Mexico before the fate of the ex-emperor should be decided, it would very probably produce upon men's minds the most dangerous effect. See, the partisans of rigorous measures would not hesitate to say, this man, who is our prisoner, is always regarded by the powers of Europe as in lawful possession of the sovereignty of our country, and we ought promptly to get rid of him if we do not seek to draw upon ourselves fresh invasions. But let us pass on from this detail to another portion of the interrogations put by Mr. Berryer.

It is remembered that by the treaty of Miramar, the emperor Maximilian, besides the annual indemnity of twenty-five millions for the maintenance of the French troops, acknowledged himself indebted to France in a sum of two hundred and seventy millions for the first costs of the expedition. At the close of 1864 our government was in part reimbursed with Mexican bonds representing, at the rate of sixty francs, a capital of fifty-four millions, on which 40,100,000 francs were appropriated to the budget of current expenses, and 13,900,000 francs to the budget of 1865. In announcing this combination, Mr. Fould said, in his report: "The situation of the treasury admits of awaiting for the negotiation of Mexican bonds of circumstances more favorable, which every day leads us to believe will soon develop themselves." These lines were written on the 9th of January, 1865. A year later Mr. Fould said: "These bonds have been negotiated since the close of the session, and in taking account of arrearages received, the treasury has had to bear, in this negotiation, a loss of 2,542,000 francs. Strictly this should have been divided between the budgets of 1864 and 1865; but the situation of the budget of 1864 not permitting the weakening of these resources, I have charged all the loss on the budget of 1865, which, in consequence, will only receive 11,358,000 francs, in place of 13,000,000 francs." The lines are dated December 20, 1865.

Thus, at that epoch, the minister affirmed that our Mexican portfolio was sold at a simple loss of 2,000,000, and a sum of 11,000,000 seemed acquired for the current expenses. This sum of 11,000,000 corresponded exactly with an excess of receipts for 1865—an excess which was the occasion of the warmest effusions from a devoted press. Never had more brilliant proof been given of the prosperity of our finances. We shall now see what should be thought of all this enthusiasm.

A year passed away. There is a fresh report from M. Fould, (December, 1866,) where we read: "The Mexican bonds, which had been negotiated, and which figured in the budget of 1865 for the sum of 11,358,000 francs, have only been in part collected. Circumstances of great force, invoked by the concessionists, have not allowed them to execute the conditions of the contract." We seize here, and at the earliest moment, the manner in which the mysterious and fantastic operation, called the equilibrium of the budget, is carried out. In his report of December 20, 1865, the minister had affirmed that the Mexican bonds were sold; he had only forgotten to say they were not paid. It is in this manner that the excesses are conquered.

On reading, six months ago, the report of Mr. Fould, the importance of the fact announced by that document became patent to us. We said (Gironde of December 27) all the papers must be placed before the eyes of the members and carefully examined. Then, attempting to divine in anticipation what had passed, "The government (we added) has, without doubt, sold its Mexican bonds to a financial company, which, not having been able to put them off at the exchange before the great fall in price last summer, must have sought for a revision of its contract for purchase. However, we regard it as incontestable that the legislative body alone is competent to decide a question of this importance. It is, therefore, indispensable that the government should produce the contract before the chambers, and request it to pass upon it. If the company that bought the bonds has really suffered a loss by compulsion, and one not to be foreseen, the chamber will estimate the return which equitably should be made to it. It is important that it be not forgotten that it is money from contributors, for in case of return, the imposts must bear the burden; but if the company had gone into a speculation, dependent on events; if the fall was with the estimates of ordinary prudence, upon what principle, or by virtue of what law, could there be imposed on the treasury a loss which would not have any connection with it."

These are precisely the claims which we read of, that form the chief part of Mr. Berryer's speech. More fortunate than on the question of diplomatic papers, the eloquent orator has obtained from Mr. Rouher the textual communication of the treaty declared to be annulled by Mr. Fould. The reading of this paper will prove to our readers that when we reproach the administration of the finances with having incompletely informed the legislative body, we were within the bounds of truth. It is, in fact, evident not only that fifty-four million of Mexican bonds were not paid, when Mr. Fould placed them in the line of account of value received, but even that they really were not sold. As Mr. Berryer has announced the intention to return to this subject, in the form of an amendment, we will not dwell on it any longer to-day; neither will we attempt an estimate of the remarks of Glais Boizen, Picard, and St. Paul, on Mexican finances. The debate, although earnest and interesting, is not, to speak truly, gone into in a manner sufficiently direct, and it was agreed to drop the discussion until that on the budget of 1868 shall come up.

ANDRE LAVERTUJON.

No. 5.

[From the Courrier de la Gironde.]

We resume the continuation of our Paris correspondence.

PARIS, *June* 23.

Scarcely a day passes in the legislative assembly without a proposal to suppress the address.

Not one-fourth of the time has been spent in useful legislation. The unfortunate Mexican question was the chief reason for that proposal; yet it will be hard to avoid that question.

Day before yesterday Mr. Berryer asked explanations of the government on the Mexican loans, and operations to which they had given rise.

I have often mentioned a sum of over 40,000,000 in the public treasury, received in payment from the Mexican committee. That sum, in bonds of the last Mexican loan, has never been realized. The French company that made such profits by that loan would have nothing to do with the bonds in possession of the state. This shows that there are certain institutions that issue bonds, but don't keep them or buy them.

Mr. Berryer was surprised that the discount bank, after profiting so much in issuing the Mexican loan, should refuse to take the 42,000,000 in bonds that remained in the treasury. Mr. Rouher handed in the treaty, signed by Mr. Fould and Pinard, director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the most important feature in it is that the institution should be released from its engagements, in case of *vis major*—that is, if a revolution overturns Maximilian.

The Comptoir d'Escompte refused to receive, on its own account, the Mexican bonds long before the Mexican revolution, for it saw Maximilian's throne tottering. In fact, as there has been no *vis major*, the comptoir is liable to prosecution. But is it reasonable to force a financial institution to execute contracts that would ruin it, and at the precise time when the government had resolved to withdraw its troops?

It was boasted that the Mexican expedition was a glorious affair, the aim of which was to elevate, reorganize, and civilize Mexico; but Mr. Berryer has shown it was got up to make money—was simply an operation of avaricious speculators, whose sole cry was money from the first. It was said our countrymen had suffered from spoliation and must be indemnified, and our exorbitant demands caused England and Spain to quit us at Soledad. It was an unfortunate demand that brought on a disastrous war, without honor or profit to anybody. Not only the French creditors have lost by it, but the government has spent immense sums for nothing.

The consequence was most unfortunate, and amounts to this: To have our creditors paid their entire demands against Mexico, money was wasted, blood spilt, honor tarnished, and poor people ruined by two Mexican loans got up in France.

Mr. Rouher was not as explicit as he might have been; he was troubled by Mr. Berryer's questions. There is a Mr. Jecker, who is a personage of considerable importance in the concern. He was transformed into a Frenchman to take part in the French claims. His little claim was only 50,000,000!

The minister of state was much embarrassed yesterday when Mr. Picard mentioned Mr. Jecker's name, and he confessed that Jecker had caused much trouble to the government. When Mr. Haetjens asked him if the government intended to do anything for the Mexican bondholders, he refused to reply positively, because he feared his words would cause trouble outside of the assembly. Such a reply is unworthy of an imperial government. Too many interests are involved, to speak so lightly of such a serious affair. Mr. Rouher's answer will certainly be misinterpreted. People will think the government intends to do nothing for its victims, whose maledictions will certainly shower upon it. Our members are receiving thousands of petitions from Mexican bondholders. Mr. Haetjens has told you so. This question of reimbursing these men causes as great a sensation as the military bill.

The government asserts, through Mr. Rouher, that it is not responsible for the Mexican loans, but admits that these loans were encouraged and the bonds issued by a committee appointed by the Mexican government, under French patronage. Now, can any one deny that the loans were encouraged by the newspapers, by public agents of France, by its receivers general, by our army that went to Mexico, and by setting Maximilian on the throne of that country?

J. GOURRAIGNE.

No. 6.

WHAT MEXICO HAS COST FRANCE.

[Annexed to Mr. Romero's letter of July 12, 1867.]

The following statement of the outlays and receipts of the French government on account of Mexico has been furnished to the committee of the corps legislatif intrusted with the examination of the budget:

incontestable that the legislative body alone is competent to decide a question of this importance. It is, therefore, indispensable that the government should produce the contract before the chambers, and request it to pass upon it. If the company that bought the bonds has really suffered a loss by compulsion, and one not to be foreseen, the chamber will estimate the return which equitably should be made to it. It is important that it be not forgotten that it is money from contributors, for in case of return, the imposts must bear the burden; but if the company had gone into a speculation, dependent on events; if the fall was with the estimates of ordinary prudence, upon what principle, or by virtue of what law, could there be imposed on the treasury a loss which would not have any connection with it."

These are precisely the claims which we read of, that form the chief part of Mr. Berryer's speech. More fortunate than on the question of diplomatic papers, the eloquent orator has obtained from Mr. Rouher the textual communication of the treaty declared to be annulled by Mr. Fould. The reading of this paper will prove to our readers that when we reproach the administration of the finances with having incompletely informed the legislative body, we were within the bounds of truth. It is, in fact, evident not only that fifty-four million of Mexican bonds were not paid, when Mr. Fould placed them in the line of account of value received, but even that they really were not sold. As Mr. Berryer has announced the intention to return to this subject, in the form of an amendment, we will not dwell on it any longer to-day; neither will we attempt an estimate of the remarks of Glais Boizen, Picard, and St. Paul, on Mexican finances. The debate, although earnest and interesting, is not, to speak truly, gone into in a manner sufficiently direct, and it was agreed to drop the discussion until that on the budget of 1868 shall come up.

ANDRE LAVERTUJON.

No. 5.

[From the Courrier de la Gironde.]

We resume the continuation of our Paris correspondence.

PARIS, *June* 23.

Scarcely a day passes in the legislative assembly without a proposal to suppress the address.

Not one-fourth of the time has been spent in useful legislation. The unfortunate Mexican question was the chief reason for that proposal; yet it will be hard to avoid that question.

Day before yesterday Mr. Berryer asked explanations of the government on the Mexican loans, and operations to which they had given rise.

I have often mentioned a sum of over 40,000,000 in the public treasury, received in payment from the Mexican committee. That sum, in bonds of the last Mexican loan, has never been realized. The French company that made such profits by that loan would have nothing to do with the bonds in possession of the state. This shows that there are certain institutions that issue bonds, but don't keep them or buy them.

Mr. Berryer was surprised that the discount bank, after profiting so much in issuing the Mexican loan, should refuse to take the 42,000,000 in bonds that remained in the treasury. Mr. Rouher handed in the treaty, signed by Mr. Fould and Pinard, director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the most important feature in it is that the institution should be released from its engagements, in case of *vis major*—that is, if a revolution overturns Maximilian.

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J. GOURRAIGNE.

No. 6.

WHAT MEXICO HAS COST FRANCE.

[Annexed to Mr. Romero's letter of July 12, 1867.]

The following statement of the outlays and receipts of the French government on account of Mexico has been furnished to the committee of the corps legislatif intrusted with the examination of the budget:

OUTLAY.

Year.	Departments.			Total.
	War.	Navy.	Treasury.	
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
1861	....	3, 200, 000	....	3, 200, 000
1862	27, 119, 000	35, 902, 000	379, 000	63, 400, 000
1863	72, 012, 000	24, 606, 000	1, 001, 000	97, 619, 000
1864	51, 732, 000	15, 667, 000	1, 675, 000	69, 074, 000
1865	29, 342, 000	10, 583, 000	1, 480, 000	41, 405, 000
1866	41, 792, 000	13, 798, 000	9, 567, 000	65, 147, 000
1867	9, 993, 000	13, 117, 000	200, 000	23, 310, 000
Total	231, 990, 000	116, 873, 000	14, 302, 000	363, 155, 000

RECEIPTS IN 1864.

	Francs.
Six months of the annual reimbursement stipulated at Miramar	12, 500, 000
On account of the Vera Cruz railroad	1, 500, 000
Proceeds of the sale of 47,625 Mexican imperial bonds	14, 287, 000
[NOTE.—There still remain in the portfolio of the treasury 5,232 bonds.]	
Arrears on amount of bonds	5, 400, 000
Total in 1864	33, 687, 000

RECEIPTS IN 1865.

Annual reimbursement stipulated at Miramar	25, 000, 000	
Arrears, &c	2, 700, 000	
		27, 700, 000

RECEIPTS IN 1867.

Drawn from Mexican customs	588, 000
Total receipts	61, 975,000

According to this statement the excess of outlay over receipts will amount to 301,190,000 francs, without taking into account the portion of the 31,713,000 francs, extraordinary expenses, which belongs to the Mexican account, estimated at 13,000,000 francs. We must also add the loss of *materiel*, which, up to 1864, amounted to 22,500,000 francs, and the expense of bringing home the expeditionary corps, about 20,000,000 francs. Commenting on these figures, the *Courrier Français* asks, "Where is the capital of French subjects—sunk in that expedition, or confiscated and lost in consequence of its failure?" This is what tables of the budget, however exact they may be, can never tell us, but which are calculated at something over 250,000,000 francs; and what makes us momentarily expect to see broken-down merchants, who were well off and happy until our intervention, and to whom our victories have brought nothing save ruin and the gloomy recollection of their past prosperity.

Statement of the material work accomplished by the Mexican Legation in Washington from August 15, 1860, *to December* 31, 1866.

Year.	Correspondence with the Department of State of Mexico.												Correspondence with the Department of State of the United States.									Correspondence with the consulates of Mexico in the United States, Mexican legations abroad, departments of the Mexican government, and other officials of Mexico.				Private letters on official and other subjects.			
	From the legation.						From the State Department of Mexico.						From the legation.					From the State Department of Washington.				From the legation.		To the legation.		From the legation.		To the legation.	
	Number of letters.						Number of letters.						Number of letters.					Number of letters.											
	Official.	Confidential.	Total.	Enclosures.	Total.	Pages.	Official.	Confidential.	Total.	Enclosures.	Total.	Pages.	Official.	Enclosures.	Total.	Pages.	Printed pages.	Official.	Enclosures.	Total.	Pages.	Number of letters and enclosures.	Pages.	Number of letters and enclosures.	Pages.	Number of letters.	Pages.	Number of letters.	Pages.
1860	93	10	103	49	152	745	66	14	80	10	90	190	7	2	9	13	......	4	2	6	8	46	59	51	74	201	516	193	507
1861	392	38	430	212	642	4, 053	300	41	341	43	384	875	55	102	157	814	125	42	19	61	72	182	231	193	260	741	1, 192	698	1, 038
1862	421	8	429	472	901	4, 381	106	10	116	15	131	681	61	192	253	1, 834	463	32	8	40	57	160	211	176	248	908	2, 524	1, 019	2, 635
1863	184	..	184	304	488	1, 369	52	..	52	6	58	201	32	83	115	793	164	38	10	48	69	68	119	69	137	489	1, 091	421	903
1864	333	..	333	365	698	2, 068	74	..	74	9	83	120	64	151	215	1, 181	437	58	55	113	190	221	309	237	343	1, 297	2, 916	1, 309	2, 987
1865	705	..	705	865	1, 570	4, 497	470	..	470	63	533	1, 212	121	320	441	1, 975	474	65	17	82	109	331	415	343	471	1, 816	3, 189	1, 774	3, 927
1866	903	..	903	1, 289	2, 192	6, 678	552	..	552	74	626	1, 555	136	394	530	2, 338	909	115	18	133	216	293	385	310	418	1, 978	3, 492	1, 991	4, 681
Total	3, 031	56	3, 087	3, 556	6, 643	23, 791	1, 620	65	1, 685	220	1, 905	4, 834	476	1, 244	1, 720	8, 948	2, 572	354	129	483	721	1, 301	1, 729	1, 379	1, 951	7, 430	14, 920	7, 405	16, 678

AGGREGATE STATEMENT OF WORK.

	Letters and enclosures to—	Pages.	Letters and enclosures from—	Pages.
Department of State of Mexico	6, 643	23, 791	1, 905	4, 834
Department of State of the United States	1, 720	8, 948	483	721
Consulates, legations, &c., &c	1, 301	1, 729	1, 379	1, 951
Private letters	7, 430	14, 920	7, 405	16, 678
Total	17, 094	49, 388	11, 172	24, 184

GRAND TOTALS.

	Letters and enclosures.	
	Number.	Pages.
From the legation	17, 094	49, 388
To the legation	11, 172	24, 184
	28, 266	73, 572

This correspondence is contained in 45 bound large volumes, as follows: Correspondence to the State Department of Mexico, 24 volumes; from that department, 5; to the State Department at Washington, 7; from the Washington State Department, 2; to and from different Mexican officials, 3; and private letters received, 4.

The year 1860 can be taken as an average of the ordinary work of the legation in normal times. During all the time embraced in the preceding statement Mr. Romero has been at the head of the Mexican legation. He arrived in Washington on the 24th of December, 1859, as secretary of legation, José M. Mata being then the minister. On the 14th of August, 1860, Mr. Mater left New York for Vera Cruz, accrediting Mr. Romero as chargé d'affaires *ad interim* to the State Department. Mr. Romero presented his letters of credence on the 16th to Mr. William Henry Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, then Acting Secretary. On the 26th of May, 1862, Mr. Romero presented his credentials to the Department of State as chargé d'affaires near the government of the United States, they being signed by General Doblado, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, on the 3d of April. On the 23d of April, 1863, Mr. Romero notified Mr. Seward that he had received a leave of absence of which he would avail himself. He took leave of President Lincoln on the 27th; left Washington the next day, and New York on the 16th of May following.

Mr. Romero returned to New York on the 23d of October, 1863, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Mexico to the United States, and presented his credentials to President Lincoln on the 29th of the same month, having since remained in Washington in that character.

Out of 2,155 days that Mr. Romero has been in the United States (counting five full years, 139 days in 1860 and 190 in 1863) he has only spent out of Washington, and always on official business, 306 days, as follows: in 1860, 6; in 1861, 31; in 1862, 36; in 1863, 29; in 1864, 96; in 1865, 89; and in 1866, 19; having passed in Washington 1,849 days.

While Mr. Romero was acting as chargé d'affaires he only had one attaché to the legation; Mr. Mariano Degollado first, and Mr. J. Escobar y Armendariz afterwards. He was at some intervals alone. Since he returned as full minister he has had two or three assistants, Mr. Mariscal having been during all that time the secretary of legation.

The total number of official interviews which Mr. Romero had with the Secretary of State, the Hon. William H. Seward, from the 2d of September, 1861, to the 31st of December, 1866, is 109, as follows: As chargé d'affaires, (to the 23d of May, 1863,) 63; as minister, (from the 27th of October, 1863,) 46; and 26 with the President of the United States on official business, as follows: with President Buchanan, 3; with President Lincoln, 15; with President Johnson, 8. Total, 135.

During the two years and a half that the republican government of Mexico was in the State of Chihuahua their communication with the republic and the outer world was entirely cut off, and they depended upon their legation at Washington to hear from the central, southern, and eastern parts of Mexico, from the United States and Europe. All the mails for the Mexican government, including newspapers for President Juarez and his cabinet, had to be sent to Mr. Romero, the duties of the legation increasing thereby considerably, as it was necessary to keep an active correspondence with several Mexican generals in the field, and with friends of Mexico in France and other places in Europe and South America. Besides this, and the regular functions of a minister, Mr. Romero has been charged with the purchase of arms and munitions of war, the chartering of steamers to carry to Mexico the war material, the printing of Mexican bonds, and the negotiation of them in the market, and the making of contracts for several other purposes, the circulation of the official paper of the Mexican government, &c., &c.

The appreciation by the United States government of Mr. Romero's correspondence is shown by the fact that Congress has often asked the President, in a special manner, for Mr. Romero's letters, and the President has sent out of 489 letters, which Mr. Romero has addressed to the State Department, 371, in the following manner: of 1861, 27; 1862, 35; 1863, 21; 1864, 54; 1865, 115; 1866, 119. Total number of enclosures sent to Congress and published, 1,204.

The total number of messages on Mexican affairs sent by the President to Congress during the time embraced in the preceding statement is 27, as follows: in 1862, 3; in 1863, 4; in 1864, 1; in 1865, 3; and in 1866, 16.

EULALIO DEGOLLADO, JR.,
Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *February* 24, 1867

Mr. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, July 17, 1866.

SIR: Believing that any information in relation to the critical state of the affairs of this country will be of some interest to our government at the present moment, I have the honor to acquaint you that, in addition to a force of 700 liberals besieging this place on its west side, about 500 more have just arrived at Tampico; also from the towns in the Huasteca, where they await a chief and re-enforcements to co-operate with those first above mentioned in the capture of Tampico.

By very late letters from Mexico and Vera Cruz I am credibly informed that Bazaine has assured Maximilian that there was no remedy for him but to abdicate, and suggested Santa Anna as the best person in whose favor to abdicate; to which Maximilian replied, on no account; but that in the case of abdicating he should do so in favor of Juarez. Such a course on the part of the retiring emperor would be a severe rebuke to the Emperor of France, but nothing more than an act of justice to the meritorious and patriotic President Juarez. The name of Santa Anna has become so distasteful to the people of this country that his former friends and supporters now deem his return here in any capacity a national calamity.

The news of the intended departure of the empress from this country, and to embark from Vera Cruz on the 13th instant, and the probable departure of the emperor at the same time, has reached here and caused much excitement and ill-feeling against the French, and when an attack is made on this place I am fearful that but little or no mercy will be shown them.

The garrison of Tampico is defended with 180 French soldiers, 50 Americans from General Mejia's late command at Matamoras, and 350 Mexicans. One of the Americans lately told me that he and his companions are stationed at the artillery, and as soon as the liberals attacked the military lines they would spike the guns and, with the 350 Mexicans, join the liberals. It seems that the Americans who have served in the imperial cause have received no pay; hence they await the first opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the party who has deceived them.

All the funds of the municipality have been expended or squandered, and the members of that body are endeavoring to hypothecate the public edifices to obtain funds for current expenses.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

[Notice.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO MEXICO,
Mexico, January 8, 1867.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that the French residents who would wish to leave Mexico should be returned to their country at the same time as the expeditionary corps. Those persons whose intention it is to avail of this favor are requested to make it known as soon as possible at the office of the legation, Angel street, No. 7.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

No. 54.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, January 17, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 17th instant the notorious Colonel Canales, late in command of Matamoras, arrived in this city with a few adherents to the cause of Ortega, and that an attempt has been made through his suggestion to put this port under a contribution of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to be paid by semi-monthly instalments of forty thousand dollars.

For the object of raising the above-mentioned sum the merchants have been summoned before the principal commandant, and ordered to take immediate measures to comply with the terms of payment as aforesaid, but they have shown the impossibility of raising that enormous sum, while the previous forced loans levied upon them are not paid.

The question is still pending, and it is impossible to form a correct opinion as to the final result.

An officer who belongs to the staff of Canales assures me that Ortega is now between this port and San Luis Potosi, and if funds can be raised in this place a formal "pronunciamiento" will be made here in favor of Ortega as President of the republic.

Unless some of our ships of war touch here, it will be a long time before I shall have another opportunity for the transmission of letters to the United States, but I will avail of every means to report to you as early as possible the result of this unwelcome party.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Mr. Murphy to the minister of Mexico in France.

[Translation.]

DEPATMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MARINE—CIVIL SECTION, NO. 21.

Remonstrance against the French authorities on account of incidents that occurred between the 15th instant and this date.

MEXICO, *January* 29, 1867.

SIR: The annexed documents will give you the correspondence between his majesty's government and the representatives of his Majesty the Emperor of the French at this court, on account of the following occurrences:

On the night of the 15th instant Mr. Marquez, general-in-chief of the second army corps, had the brothers Pedro, and Eduardo Garay arrested, on good suspicions of being rebel agents.

On the 16th General Ugarte, chief of the police, received a note (No. 1) from the French General A. de Maussion, commander of the subdivision of Mexico, summoning him to appear at his house at 3 o'clock that evening. Mr. Ugarte went, was arrested and informed that he would not be released till Pedro Garay was set at liberty. Mr. Ugarte was told that Pedro Garay had a safe-conduct from Marshal Bazaine, and therefore he could not be, and ought not to have been, arrested. As chief of police, Ugarte was responsible for all arrests, and guilty of this one. This is learned from a letter, (No. 2,) sent on the 16th by Ugalde, to the department of government, from the house of the French subdivision commander, where he was detained. The minister immediately addressed a note (No. 3) to Marshal Bazaine, denouncing the act as outrageous, as Garay was not arrested by the police; and even if he had been, the French had no right to interfere in his liberation. If the commander presumed he had that right, he should have applied to the government of his majesty, that directs the police, and has sole jurisdiction in its cases. While this took place at the department of government, General Marquez sent (No. 4) to the minister of war the copy (No. 5) of a letter from General Maussion, ordering the immediate release of Pedro Garay, returning the safe-conduct that had been taken from him. Mr. Marquez enclosed a copy of his reply (No. 6,) and one to General Maussion, informing him that Pedro Garay had showed no safe-conduct from Marshal Bazaine, at the time he was arrested, nor made any mention of having one. The minister of war replied (No. 8) that Pedro Garay and his brother ought to be tried by court-martial. At the same time he addressed a confidential note (No. 9) to Marshal Bazaine if he had actually given Pedro Garay the safe-conduct mentioned, and told him how dangerous it was to give such documents to enemies of the government, allowing them to come and go when and where they pleased, to carry instructions from the enemy to their agents, and thus foment treason. The marshal made no reply to that note.

On the 16th General Marquez wrote again to the War Department, (Nos. 10 and 11,) enclosing a note from General Maussion, telling of his order for the arrest of General Ugarte, and saying he would be detained till Pedro Garay was set at liberty. The minister of war sent it to Marshal Bazaine, (No. 12,) requesting him to order the release of the chief of police, with the apology due the cordial relations of France, and in accordance with justice. Next day the minister of war called to see Marshal Bazaine, and General Ugarte was released, and Pedro Garay was delivered to the French authorities, to be tried by a Mexican court-martial, with an apology from the marshal to the Mexican government, written the 19th, (No. 13,) for Ugarte's imprisonment. Thus that unpleasant affair was satisfactorily settled.

But in the mean time, on the 17th, another incident took place. Marshal Bazaine sent a note (No. 14) to the minister of government, complaining that the Patria (No. 15) of that morning had published an insulting article to the French military authorities, and for his own dignity and the interest of his army, as well as by right, he had ordered the editor of the paper and the writer of the article to be imprisoned and tried by court-martial, and the Patria to be suppressed. His excellency was told that José Tynacia Anievas was the writer of the article, (but the marshal was misinformed,) and he was arrested, with the editor, and they were both imprisoned, when the order was to arrest only one or the other of them. The minister of government, in his reply on the 18th, (No. 16,) told the marshal just what I said to Mr. Dano, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France at this court, on the same day, (No. 17.) The minister sent my note to the marshal, as you will see from his reply, (No. 18,) and the marshal replied to Mr. Marin on the 22d, (No. 19,) affirming his right to detain the editors of the Patria, and to suppress that paper. However, the editor of the Patria and Mr. Anievas were released on the 18th, but the paper did not appear.

As a consequence of this, the president of the ministerial council addressed an invitation to Marshal Bazaine, General Castelnau, and Mr. Dano, minister plenipotentiary of France, to hold a conference upon the best manner of settling the dispute in question in a friendly manner, in relation to the suppression of the Patria, and other important points, for the purpose of giving them a solution conformably to the harmony and good relations that happily exist between both countries. Generals Bazaine and Castelnau refused to attend the conference, and Mr. Dano was alone; and when the points of discussion between his majesty's government and the French authorities were read, he repeated what he had said on the 21st in reply to my note of the 18th, that he had nothing to do with questions between his majesty's government and the French staff. The conference, therefore, was vain, and when the result was reported the next day, the 23d, to his majesty, it was resolved in ministerial council, presided over by his majesty, that the President himself should address a note (No. 20) to Bazaine, Castelnau, and Dano, in the terms of the annexed copy of the note, and in Marshal Bazaine's reply, (No. 21.)

This is the account that your excellency will find confirmed by the subjoined documents of all that has occurred since the 16th instant to this date; and, indeed, it is no easy task to decide which is most glaring in Mr. Bazaine's note, the irregularity and illegality of the acts, or the arrogance and total want of consideration towards his majesty's government. The government of his majesty cannot accept the theory that the general-in-chief of the French army, now on Mexican territory, as an ally and friend of the empire, may shelter and protect its enemies, and not permit it to arrest conspirators, without running the risk of having the captors of the conspirators arrested in their turn by Marshal Bazaine's officers. Neither will the government of his majesty allow Marshal Bazaine the right to arrest the editors of a paper and suppress the sheet itself, as such proceedings are insulting to the sovereignty of the country. It likewise protests against the language employed by Marshal Bazaine in his communications with the government of his majesty; nor will it acknowledge a state of war between France and the empire, which the marshal adduces as an excuse for his proceedings. The French army came to Mexico to demand satisfaction for insults offered to France by the government of Juarez, and declared if the Mexican nation wished to change its institutions and its form of government, the French forces would lend their assistance. And the nation did, in the most effective and unequivocal manner, express its wishes for a monarchy and in favor of the august prince who now sits upon the throne; and from that time the empire has regarded the French army residing in its midst as an army of allies and friends. Nothing has occurred to alter that condition of things, even though the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French have adopted resolutions for withdrawing its forces from this territory.

In accordance with his majesty's order, your excellency will inform the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, of the just complaints of the Mexican government against the French military authorities in this country, and at the same time express the hope that due satisfaction will be offered to his majesty's government for the imprisonment of the editors of the Patria, and the suppression of that paper, as well as an indemnity to its editors for loss and damages resulting from the suppression of the paper.

Your excellency will read this note and the accompanying documents to the minister or foreign affairs, and leave him copies of them if he requests it.

God grant you many years!

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine,
MURPHY.

His Excellency the Minister of Mexico in France.

No. 1.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO—TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION OF MEXICO.

Note.

Mexico, *January* 16, 1867.

The general commanding the subdivision begs General Ugarte, chief of police, to present himself in his cabinet to-day, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The General Commanding the Subdivision of Mexico,
A. DE MAUSSION.

Mr. Ugarte, *Mexican Chief of Police.*

A true copy. Mexico, January 18, 1867.
The Sub-secretary of Government,
ANTONIO MA. VISCAINO.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 2.

Mexico, *January* 16, 1867.

To the Minister of Government: I have just been summoned by the general whose name is appended to the enclosed letter, to inform him who arrested Pedro Garay and took his papers. As I knew nothing about the arrest till this moment, I told him I did not know. I am told that Garay has a safe-conduct from General Bazaine, and therefore should not have been arrested. I have been shown a despatch from Mr. Marquez, saying that Garay presented no document to the chief who arrested him. I was arrested in a lower room of the commandancia, and will be detained till Pedro Garay is set at liberty, because the general of the subdivision says, as I am chief of police, I am responsible for all arrests.

I inform you of this that you may act as you think best; assuring you that before I spoke to the French general, I did not know of the arrest, and up to this moment I do not know by whom it was made.

Director General of the Police,
JOSÉ DE UGARTE.

Sub-secretary of Government,
Antonio Ma. Viscaino.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 3.

Mexico, *January* 16, 1867.

Señor Mariscal: The director general of police, Don José Ugarte, was summoned to-day by a note from General de Maussion, commander of the division of Mexico, to appear in his office at three o'clock in the afternoon. The consequence of the interview was Mr. Ugarte's arrest, under the pretext that Pedro Garay had been arrested by his orders, and he was told that he would not be released till Mr. Garay was set at liberty. I must call your particular attention to the fact that Garay was not arrested by the police, and even if he had tion conformably to the harmony and good relations that happily exist between both countries. Generals Bazaine and Castelnau refused to attend the conference, and Mr. Dano was alone; and when the points of discussion between his majesty's government and the French authorities were read, he repeated what he had said on the 21st in reply to my note of the 18th, that he had nothing to do with questions between his majesty's government and the French staff. The conference, therefore, was vain, and when the result was reported the next day, the 23d, to his majesty, it was resolved in ministerial council, presided over by his majesty, that the President himself should address a note (No. 20) to Bazaine, Castelnau, and Dano, in the terms of the annexed copy of the note, and in Marshal Bazaine's reply, (No. 21.)

This is the account that your excellency will find confirmed by the subjoined documents of all that has occurred since the 16th instant to this date; and, indeed, it is no easy task to decide which is most glaring in Mr. Bazaine's note, the irregularity and illegality of the acts, or the arrogance and total want of consideration towards his majesty's government. The government of his majesty cannot accept the theory that the general-in-chief of the French army, now on Mexican territory, as an ally and friend of the empire, may shelter and protect its enemies, and not permit it to arrest conspirators, without running the risk of having the captors of the conspirators arrested in their turn by Marshal Bazaine's officers. Neither will the government of his majesty allow Marshal Bazaine the right to arrest the editors of a paper and suppress the sheet itself, as such proceedings are insulting to the sovereignty of the country. It likewise protests against the language employed by Marshal Bazaine in his communications with the government of his majesty; nor will it acknowledge a state of war between France and the empire, which the marshal adduces as an excuse for his proceedings. The French army came to Mexico to demand satisfaction for insults offered to France by the government of Juarez, and declared if the Mexican nation wished to change its institutions and its form of government, the French forces would lend their assistance. And the nation did, in the most effective and unequivocal manner, express its wishes for a monarchy and in favor of the august prince who now sits upon the throne; and from that time the empire has regarded the French army residing in its midst as an army of allies and friends. Nothing has occurred to alter that condition of things, even though the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French have adopted resolutions for withdrawing its forces from this territory.

In accordance with his majesty's order, your excellency will inform the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, of the just complaints of the Mexican government against the French military authorities in this country, and at the same time express the hope that due satisfaction will be offered to his majesty's government for the imprisonment of the editors of the Patria, and the suppression of that paper, as well as an indemnity to its editors for loss and damages resulting from the suppression of the paper.

Your excellency will read this note and the accompanying documents to the minister or foreign affairs, and leave him copies of them if he requests it.

God grant you many years!

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine,
MURPHY.

His Excellency the MINISTER OF MEXICO IN FRANCE.

No. 1.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO—TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION OF MEXICO.

Note.

MEXICO, *January* 16, 1867.

The general commanding the subdivision begs General Ugarte, chief of police, to present himself in his cabinet to-day, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The General Commanding the Subdivision of Mexico,
A. DE MAUSSION.

Mr. UGARTE, *Mexican Chief of Police.*

A true copy. Mexico, January 18, 1867.
The Sub-secretary of Government,
ANTONIO MA. VISCAINO.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 2.

MEXICO, *January* 16, 1867.

TO THE MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT: I have just been summoned by the general whose name is appended to the enclosed letter, to inform him who arrested Pedro Garay and took his papers. As I knew nothing about the arrest till this moment, I told him I did not know. I am told that Garay has a safe-conduct from General Bazaine, and therefore should not have been arrested. I have been shown a despatch from Mr. Marquez, saying that Garay presented no document to the chief who arrested him. I was arrested in a lower room of the commandancia, and will be detained till Pedro Garay is set at liberty, because the general of the subdivision says, as I am chief of police, I am responsible for all arrests.

I inform you of this that you may act as you think best; assuring you that before I spoke to the French general, I did not know of the arrest, and up to this moment I do not know by whom it was made.

Director General of the Police,
JOSÉ DE UGARTE.

Sub-secretary of Government,
ANTONIO MA. VISCAINO.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 3.

MEXICO, *January* 16, 1867.

SEÑOR MARISCAL: The director general of police, Don José Ugarte, was summoned to-day by a note from General de Maussion, commander of the division of Mexico, to appear in his office at three o'clock in the afternoon. The consequence of the interview was Mr. Ugarte's arrest, under the pretext that Pedro Garay had been arrested by his orders, and he was told that he would not be released till Mr. Garay was set at liberty. I must call your particular attention to the fact that Garay was not arrested by the police, and even if he had been, the French forces have no right to interfere for his release. If the commander of the subdivision of Mexico thinks he ought to meddle in the business, he ought to have applied to his majesty's government by right, for that rules the Mexican police, and laid in his complaints, so that they might have been legally considered and properly disposed of according to law.

I hope you will examine the facts I have stated and order Mr. Ugarte's immediate release, so that he may be tried by the French authorities.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

The Minister of Government,
TEOFILO MARIN.

The Marshal,
Commander in-chief of the Expeditionary Army.

A true copy. Mexico, January 18, 1867.
The Sub-secretary of the Government,
ANTONIO MA. VISCAINO.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
The Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 4.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, NO. 424.

Mexico, *January* 16, 1867.

I send you the original of a communication I have just received, together with a copy of the reply I made, to have your decision in the case.

General-in-Chief of the Second Army Corps,
L. MARQUEZ.

The Sub-secretary of the War Department.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
The Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 5.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO, TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION OF MEXICO, NO. 223.

Mexico, *January* 16, 1867.

General: Mr. Pedro Garay, a Mexican subject, was arrested about 9 o'clock yesterday evening by the Mexican police. His papers were taken from him and he was locked up. Mr. Peter Garay was provided with a safe-conduct from Marshal Bazaine, and I cannot conceive why it has not protected him from violence. I beg you will give orders to have Mr. Peter Garay released immediately, and safe-conduct he had from the marshal restored to him.

Please accept, general, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

General Commanding the Subdivision of Mexico,
DE MAUSSION.

General Marquez, *Mexico.*

A true copy:
A. PIQUERO, *Secretary.*

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
The Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 6.

SECOND ARMY CORPS—GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, NO. 424.

January 16, 1867.

General: In reply to your note of to-day, concerning Don Pedro Garay, I must inform you that I can do nothing in the affair without instructions from my government, that has knowledge of your note. Please accept, general, the assurances of my most distinguished sentiments.

General-in-Chief of the Second Army Corps,
L. MARQUEZ.

General De Maussion,
Commander of the Mexican Subdivision.

A true copy:
AGOSTIN PIQUERO, *Secretary.*

A true copy. Mexico, January, 29, 1867,
The Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 7.

SECOND ARMY CORPS—GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, NO. 437.

Mexico, *January* 16, 1867.

At this moment (two o'clock in the afternoon) I write to General Maussion as follows:

General: After writing to you just now, I learn from the chief who arrested Pedro Garay last night, that he neither presented any safe-conduct from Marshal Bazaine, did not say he had any, nor made any mention of having had any, so that nothing was known about it. I send this for your information.

Accept, &c.

General-in-Chief of the Second Army Corps,
L. MARQUEZ.

The Sub-Secretary of War.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867,
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No 8.

Department of War, First Division,
Mexico, January 16, 1867.

Excellent Sir: I have received your two communications of to-day in relation to General de Maussion's request that Pedro Garay be set at liberty, by virtue of a safe-conduct he says he holds from Marshal Bazaine, though we did not find it upon him when arrested, nor did he mention having it at that time. I also received a copy of your reply. In answer, I have the honor to say, I now write to Marshal Bazaine for explanations, informing him how improper it is for enemies of the government to be protected by such respectable persons in their conspiracies, even at the seat of government, bringing and carrying letters and instructions between the chief conspirators and armed forces without. In consequence, and until something is determined upon, the two Garays remain in the power of the permanent council of war.

I renew to you, &c., &c.

F. MURPHY.

His Excellency GENERAL-IN-CHIEF
of the Second Army Corps.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 9.

[Confidential.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, FIRST DIVISION,
Mexico, January 16, 1867.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: General Marquez, chief of the second army corps, has consigned Peter and Edward Garay to the permanent council of war, as agents of Juarez, as shown by papers found upon them, and given notice of it to this department, for the delivery of certain orders that were immediately executed. The general also sent me a note from General de Maussion to him, requesting him to set Pedro Garay at liberty immediately, and expressing his surprise that a safe-conduct from you did not protect him from outrage. It is worthy of note that General Marquez informed this department that Pedro Garay, when apprehended, presented no safe-conduct from you, did not say that he had any, and made no mention whatever of ever having had one, which is a very singular circumstance, when it was his only protection, to a certain extent. I have not ventured to decide such a delicate case as this is, alone, but will submit it to the council of ministers, hoping you will tell me if you did give him a safe-conduct. It is my duty to inform you, with that candor and loyalty I claim, how wrong it is for a marshal of France and commander-in-chief, who has been a friend of the empire and has assisted the emperor, to permit notorious enemies of the government to seek protection under safe-conducts, to come into and go from towns subject to his majesty's rule, using the safe-conduct to enable him to bring and carry documents and instructions to its secret agents; for it seems easy to deceive you with pretexts of exchanges, in order to get this protection, which was used for their wicked purposes, even to our knowledge. For my part, I would deem it a dereliction of honor and duty to do such an act at such a serious time; and I appeal to you to say if I am not discharging the duties intrusted to me by my emperor; to act otherwise would be to betray the confidence that has been placed in me, and I would become contemptible. I will always act correctly, and I am sure I will deserve approbation. I hope, marshal, you will give me your opinion confidentially, and in the mean time I repeat the assurances of my high and distinguished consideration.

F. MURPHY.

His Excellency the MARSHAL,
Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department.
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 10.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

MEXICO, *January* 16, 1867.

I enclose you the original of the note I have just received, for your information. I protest to you the assurances of my esteem.

General-in-Chief of the Second Army Corps,
L. MARQUEZ.

The SUB-SECRETARY, *Acting Minister of War.*

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 11.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO—TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION OF MEXICO,
NO. 233.

MEXICO, *January* 16, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have secured the person of the director general of the Mexican police, the only one who is responsible, in my opinion, for the arrests that have been made in Mexico. General Ugarte will be detained till Pedro Garay is set at liberty, and the papers that were taken from him given back to him.

Accept the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

General Commanding Subdivision of Mexico,
GENERAL DE MAUSSION, *manu propria.*

General MARQUEZ, *Mexico.*

A certified copy:

A. PIQUERO, *Secretary.*

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Mexico, January 16, 1867.

MARSHAL: I have the honor to remit to your excellency a copy of the note addressed to-day to his excellency the general-in-chief of the second army corps by General de Maussion, commander of the subdivision of Mexico. From its contents you will learn the outrage committed upon the person of the director general of the police in the affair relating to the imprisonment of Pedro Garay. I beg your excellency to inform me, in reply to this, whether you approve or disapprove of such irregular proceedings, so that your answer may serve to govern me. Trusting in your justice, I hope you will condemn the translimitation of power exercised by General Maussion invading attributions that are absolutely foreign to him; and I beg you will order the director of police to be set

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at liberty, with the satisfaction that the good, right, and cordial relations with France require.

I repeat to your excellency the assurance of my high and respectful consideration.

Sub-Secretary of War,
F. MURPHY.

His Excellency the Marshal,
Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps.

A certified copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 13.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO, OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Mexico, *January* 19, 1867.

In reply to your letter of the 16th of this month, in relation to the detention of General Ugarte, director of the Mexican police, in the garrison of this place, by order of General Maussion, I have the honor to inform you that I did not give instructions in that sense. General de Maussion, as military commander of the territory, had been charged to reclaim Mr. Pedro Garay, who had been authorized, under the safeguard of the French flag in 1863 or 1864, by General Neigre, at the time of my expedition to Guadalajara, to reside in Mexico, on the necessary condition that he would not engage in politics. A safe-conduct has never been given by me, or by my orders, without the exaction of such a promise. As I have had the honor to inform you, if Mr. Peter Garay has broken his promise, and he is found guilty by investigation on the part of the Mexican government, I am disposed to act in concert with the French minister, and resort to measures authorized by international law.

Mr. Peter Garay not having been given up to General Maussion, that officer took upon himself the responsibility to have the police director arrested, and afterwards informed me of it. He certainly exceeded his powers in that act.

Accept, Mr. Under Secretary of State, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

By his order:

Colonel on Staff and Office Chief,
NAPOLEON BOYER.

Mr. Murphy, *Under Secretary of State for the War Department.*

An authentic copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 14.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO, OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Mexico, *January* 17, 1867.

Monsieur le Ministre: The newspaper La Patria published an article this morning highly insulting to the French military authorities. The care of my own dignity, and my duty to insure the interests of my army, impose upon me the obligation to curb every hostile tendency, either in writing or conversation, calculated to excite popular passion or hate for the French name. In virtue of that obligation which gives me the right, and relying, moreover, upon the decree in relation to the state of the war, I have given the order to have the responsible editor of the newspaper entitled La Patria put in prison, or the writer of the article in question incarcerated, if he can be found out. The council of war will be called upon to take cognizance of the affair. I also inform the minister of government that, from this day, supported by the same obligations and the same right, the newspaper called La Patria is hereby suppressed. The armed force will attend to the execution of this last disposition.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

By his order:

Colonel on Staff and Office Chief,
NAPOLEON BOYER.

Minister of Government *in Mexico.*

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.
Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 15.

[From the Patria of the 17th of January, 1867, city of Mexico.]

ARREST.

A certain Don Pedro Garay was arrested the day before yesterday by order of General Marquez. Packages of correspondence with the enemies of the imperial government were found upon his person at the time of his capture. The prisoner and documents were sent to the court-martial, and the Emperor has been informed of it. Yesterday Mr. de Maussion, commander of the French garrison, sent for General José Ugarte, director general of police; and Mr. Ugarte, presenting himself through courtesy to the French commander, Mr. de Maussion, ordered him to liberate Don Pedro Garay immediately, because he had a safe-conduct from Marshal Bazaine, and was not liable to arrest. Mr. Ugarte said, as he had not ordered the arrest of Garay, he could not order his release. As Commander de Maussion insisted upon his singular demand, to which Mr. Ugarte properly refused to comply, the former ordered the chief of police to be confined in the French garrison till Garay should be set at liberty. Mr. Ugarte was actually arrested by the French authorities, that have no right to treat the Mexican authorities in that manner.

The minister of government denounced this strange and irregular proceeding of the French commander to Marshal Bazaine, and asked that Mr. Ugarte be released. We have not yet learned the marshal's reply. Our readers will wonder at this case. Why does the French authorities take such an interest in Pedro Garay, the notorious foe to the empire? How did Pedro Garay get a safe-conduct from Mr. Bazaine? Was it intended to give him a chance to concert with the enemy of the empire? Does a safe-conduct give power to conspire with impunity against the government of a nation? Because Garay has a safe-conduct, must he be left unpunished for corresponding with the enemies of the government? Is it feared that certain papers may be found among those documents?

We respect the position of Mr. Garay, who is now in the hands of justice. But we ask the French authorities to order the immediate release of Mr. Ugarte, who, as a Mexican, a general, and an officer of the empire, should not be treated in this manner, to the great condemnation of public opinion.

No. 16.

Department of Government,
Mexico, January 18, 1867.

Señor Mariscal: I received your yesterday's communication this morning, informing me that your duty and respect to your dignity, as well as the good of the army, require you to suppress every act or speech tending to excite hatred of the French name, or to excite popular passion; and this is done also in accordance with the decree on the state of the war. You ordered the imprisonment of the responsible editor of the Patria, or of the writer of the offensive article, that appeared yesterday against the French authorities; the men to be judged by a council of war, and the newspaper to be suppressed by armed force The government of his majesty, regarding the French army as friends temporarily in the country since their determination to quit, and there being no war between France and Mexico, the chiefs have power over their subordinates, and have no right to correct errors or punish offences committed by Mexicans, who are only amenable to their natural judges and subject to the laws of the empire. If the commandant of the French military subdivision in Mexico, to whom the Patria alludes, thinks himself insulted by the article of yesterday, he can prosecute the author of the article before the proper tribunals, under the laws of the press in the empire. If civil justice is denied him, he can then have recourse to diplomatic intervention, or may appeal to the marshal, that the offence offered the French army may be satisfied; but this must be done according to Mexican law and in Mexican tribunals. The state of war to which the decree you quote refers, is that between rebels and the imperial government, and the expeditionary army and those same malcontents, in case they remain hostile; and martial proceedings only can be instituted against them; but subjects obedient to the empire, which is not at war with France, are not amenable to the laws and tribunals of that friendly nation.

From these considerations the government of his majesty will not consent to the trial of the proprietor and editor of the Patria by a court-martial; but hope you will order the prisoners to be given up to the Mexican tribunals, in accordance with the principles of public right and international law, to be tried for violation of the imperial laws concerning the public press. Neither can the government recognize your power to suppress the publication of a newspaper in Mexico, as that is an imperial prerogative, and therefore he is compelled to protest against the employment of armed force.

In thus making known his majesty's reply to the marshal's note of yesterday, I assure you of my most distinguished consideration,

THE MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT.

The Marshal of France,
Commander of the Expeditionary Corps.

By his order:

The Under-secretary of Government,
ANTONIO VISCAINO.

An authentic copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

The Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 17.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION.

Mexico, *January* 18, 1867.

The undersigned, acting minister of foreign affairs, has the honor to address Mr. Dano, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to inform him that he learns through the minister of government of the imprisonment, by order of Marshal Bazaine, of the responsible editor of the Patria, and of Mr. Ignacio Anievas, for an article published yesterday in that paper, and of its suppression, by reason of "respect to his dignity and the interests of the army, as well as his duty and right, given him by the decree relating to the state of war." The above facts have caused great surprise to the government of his majesty, and they are considered outrages to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

If Mr. Bazaine has such regard for his dignity and the interests of his army as to resort to these measures, you will permit me to say that these very acts of his are more calculated than anything else, to draw odium upon the French name, and that even those hostile to the imperial government would consider them disreputable.

The undersigned knows nothing about the decree on the state of the war, mentioned by the marshal as an excuse for his proceedings. He is not conscious that war exists between France and Mexico, the government only being at enmity with the rebels against the empire. It is the duty of the undersigned to call the French minister's attention to the attempt to subject Mexican citizens to the judgment of a foreign tribunal, such as a French court-martial, when they are only amenable to the civil courts for violation of the press. His majesty's government therefore hopes that the editor and Mr. Anievas will be immediately delivered to the Mexican civil authorities, and the republication of the paper be permitted; and if there is any complaint against them, it be brought in the proper courts.

I embrace the occasion to renew the assurances, &c., &c.,

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,
MURPHY.

His Excellency Mr. Dano, *Envoy Extraordinary*
and Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

The Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 18.

Legation of France in Mexico,
Mexico, January 21, 1867.

Mr. Minister: I have received your communication regarding the suppression of the Patria, and the imprisonment of the proprietors and one of the editors of that paper.

I had nothing to do with the affair, and cannot interfere in any case between the French authorities and the imperial government in Mexico. I send a copy of your communication to Marshal Bazaine.

I must add, however, that I am sure the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary corps had good reasons for acting as he did.

I embrace this occasion to renew the assurance of my high regard,

ALPH. DANO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French.

A true copy. Mexico, January 20, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

His Excellency Thomas Murphy,
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No. 19.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO—OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MEXICO, *January* 22, 1867.

Mr. MINISTER: I have read your note of the 18th, in which you seem to want to establish, in the name of the Mexican government, the right of protest against the order I have given, first, to imprison the responsible proprietor and one of the editors of the Patria newspaper, and second, to suspend the Patria. I do not see proper to enter into a discussion of my rights; I proclaim them, and force respect for them. To deny the existence of war in Mexico, in the very capital, is puerile. To prove what I say I refer you to Chaleo, Texcoco, Tlanepantla, and even to the suburbs of the city.

When, in April, 1865, I suspended a paper in Mexico, just as I did the Patria on the 18th of this month, I founded my right on the same obligations. What was right then is right now, unless the advisers of the sovereign in 1867 think what was good against the enemy in 1865 is not applicable now, particularly to a paper in its interests.

The code of military justice promulgated by order of his majesty the emperor of Mexico has a letter proclaiming the existence of war. The court of cassation, in Paris, gave a decree allowing the commander of an army in a foreign country to bring any man before a military tribunal who insults the honor or endangers the security of the French army.

I therefore affirm my right, and will force it to be respected.

I have ordered the proprietor and editor of the Patria to be released, because I did not wish to give fresh cause of quarrel among hostile parties just as the army is leaving Mexico. But I continue the suppression of the journal La Patria, as its language is insulting to the French name. The government regulated the language of other papers and should have regulated this.

Receive, Mr. Minister, the assurance, &c.

Marshal of France,
BAZAINE.

The MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT.

A true copy. Mexico, January 20, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department,
FELIX GALINDO.

No. 20.

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,
January 29, 1867.

SEÑOR MARISCAL: His majesty the emperor, desiring a friendly settlement of several questions, in order to avoid everything that might complicate the present situation, embarrass the free action of the government, or disturb in any manner good intelligence and harmony with the representatives of France, ordered me to invite you, in union with Minister Dano and General Castelnau, to a conference, which was to have taken place yesterday. You and General Castelnau thought proper to excuse yourselves from attending, and Mr. Dano, the only one who was present, said he was not competent to decide the questions proposed, though they were of the greatest importance, and demanded a prompt settlement to avoid the serious inconveniences mentioned; and therefore the government of his majesty, desiring to avoid a written correspondence by means of an oral conference, finds himself obliged to address the present note to you and Mr. Dano and General Castelnau, to settle in a clear and precise manner the following points: 1. In a communication of the 7th of November last, the marshal and General Castelnau declared that, as long as the French troops were in Mexico, they would protect the authorities and towns as they had heretofore done, and preserve order within the zones they occupied, but would undertake no distant expeditions. But in the recent attack at Texcoco you did not offer the least assistance, as the general-in-chief of the second division informs us; and the government would like to know what would be the attitude of the French troops in the capital if the city were besieged by the rebels before they had left, or any part of it attacked by the enemy.

2. The government of his majesty wished the French troops to remain in the country till the autumn of 1867; for, in the memorial of the 31st of May last, sent directly by the Emperor Napoleon to the emperor Maximilian, it said that if the combinations that would be proposed to him (that is, by his majesty's diplomatic minister on questions of finance) were accepted by the emperor Maximilian, the terms fixed for the successive departure of the troops would be maintained, and Marshal Bazaine would arrange the evacuation of Mexican territory on conditions most favorable to the maintenance of order and consolidation of the imperial power. Now, as the speedy withdrawal of the French army from the capital seemed to be determined, and his majesty the emperor is firmly decided to remain in the position where he has been placed by the nation, his majesty's government, which has to take care of itself in the future, would like to know the precise day fixed upon for the evacuation of the capital by the French troops, so as to be enabled to make proper provision for the security and defence of the same.

3. For the same reason it wishes the cities and other fortified places to be given up, as well as all munitions of war belonging to them, to provide for the proper defence of the capital.

4. The conference also was intended to have an amicable settlement of the trouble caused by the suppression of the Patria by Marshal Bazaine, and to decide the question of the application of the French military laws to the subjects of a government fixed in its own country, against whose citizens justice can be enforced by their natural judges.

5. The convention was also to consider the irregularity of the fact that a French agent used French military force to take his goods out of an interior custom-house that held them for duty, which act could not be authorized even in execution of the convention of the 30th of July.

6. The government also wished to treat with the French representatives about the funds of the Vera Cruz custom-house, arising from duties paid previous to the 1st of November last, and drafts accepted by the same custom-house before the date mentioned.

The undersigned hopes that the representatives of France will give him an answer upon all these points, so plain and satisfactory that it will once more prove the good harmony he would be so happy to see reign between both nations, and thus avoid all causes of a bad understanding that might disturb the relations now existing between both nations and their sovereigns.

Accept the expression of my most high consideration.

F. LARES,
President of the Council of Ministers.

Marshal BAZAINE, Mr. A. DANO, *Minister Plenipotentiary of France,* and General CASTELNAU.

MEXICO, *January* 29, 1867.

A true copy:

FELIX GALINDO,
Director of the Civil Department.

No. 21.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO—OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—No. 190.

MEXICO, *January* 27, 1867.

MR. MINISTER: I have received your letter of the 29th instant. I ought to confine myself to a simple acknowledgment of its reception, as it treats of questions that have been already decided in writing and by former conferences. You will please find, therefore, the explanations you ask in my replies to you, and in my letters to the various under-secretaries of state to whom I have written.

You seem to accuse the French army of want of activity. Have I not, on the contrary, the right to remonstrate against the arbitrary acts, against violence committed every day for some weeks, and which our presence in Mexico seems to render the French flag an accomplice in?

As your letter, Mr. Minister, shows a sentiment of distrust, constantly based upon calumniating appreciations injurious to our loyalty, I am compelled to say to you that, in future, I will have no direct communication with your department.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

BAZAINE, *Marshal of France.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, *&c.*

MEXICO, *January* 29, 1867.

A true copy:

FELIX GALINDO,
Director of the Civil Department.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward.

No. 9.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
City of Mexico, February 10, 1867.

SIR: I have to announce the evacuation of this capital on the 5th instant by the French forces under command of Marshal Bazaine in person, which I communicated on the same day by telegraph to our consul at Vera Cruz, authorizing him to report the fact officially to the department. This event was precipitated by an entire rupture of all relations some five days previous between Maximilian and his excellency. The day preceding his departure the marshal published a farewell address, enclosure No. 1, to the inhabitants of Mexico, which may be regarded both as an apology for what had been done as well as for what should have been done under more propitious circumstances.

With the design of observing events, and of being in a position to act as the condition of affairs might require, the French forces encamped at but a short distance from the capital on the day of the evacuation. Had the imperialists employed, as it was reported to be their intention, unnecessarily severe measures to suppress a movement rumored to be initiated by the liberals in the city, the marshal would have interposed his forces; while if the liberals succeeded in mastering the capital, his excellency would be near by, and prepared to enter into negotiations with the successful party.

General Marquez, the chief of the second military division, took immediate command of the city, of which in an address and proclamation, enclosures Nos. 2 and 3, he advised the population on the morning of the 6th. Inasmuch as by this proclamation General Marquez places the capital under martial law, and assumes irresponsible powers of judgment and exercise of will, I determined to address him a note, of which enclosure No. 4 is a copy. His reply, enclosure No. 5, refers my communication to the minister of foreign affairs for a decision of the points involved in the inquiries directed to the commander-in-chief. The proclamation has awakened much excitement and disquietude among the representatives of the nations who have recognized the empire, and induced a meeting of the diplomatic corps for a discussion of the measures proper to be taken in order to meet the dangers threatened by a state of affairs so suddenly brought into existence. Acting with entire independence of all other foreign agents, from the relative position of the United States and the authorities here, I have found it necessary to recur to different measures which might secure the interests of American citizens, and the honor of the flag that covers them.

The finance minister, from the unsatisfactory results of the forced loan imposed upon the capitalists, as communicated to the department in a former despatch, has appealed to a general contribution of one per cent. upon property and values of every kind, enclosure No. 6. The decree authorizing this contribution, though unquestionably designed to obtain resources for the maintenance of civil war, gives but little room for direct protest against its provisions. I have, while awaiting the result of the protest from the foreign ministers against the exaction of this new forced loan, made by a skilful mode of imposition, applicable alike to foreigners and natives, desired citizens of the United States, who have sought advice upon the subject at this office, to return on the 11th instant, the day named for the collection of the first instalment, when I could probably give a decisive opinion as to the most effective course to be adopted. Contrary to all expectations Maximilian still remains in the palace, and there exists the same uncertainty as to his continuance or departure as prevailed previous to the retirement of the French army from the capital. Our reports announce the French to have reached San Martin, at twenty leagues from Mexico, on the high road to Puebla, in prosecution of their march towards the port of Vera Cruz.

Official information was last night received of the rumors of Miramon's complete rout at San Jacinto, a point between Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes, with the loss of his entire army, artillery, and military chest. He himself escaped to Queretaro, accompanied by several officers, and was joined at the same city by General Severo Castillo, now in command of Mejia's division, who had fallen back with his forces from Leon on learning the defeat of his chief.

President Juarez is believed to be at San Luis Potosi with the officers of his government.

The imperial General Tabera has suffered a severe disaster while returning from Toluca, whither he had gone with a column of 1,000 men to cover the withdrawal of the garrison into Mexico. The blow was inflicted by General Velez, an officer who a short time ago pronounced in favor of Ortega against Juarez and the empire.

The most accurate information gives the number of foreign soldiers at present in the service of the empire at 1,500 men of all arms. These men, rejecting the offer of a return to Europe extended by the French government through Marshal Bazaine, have remained at their own risk and peril in this country.

Business enterprise and commercial activity, which for months past have been declining, are now completely paralyzed in consequence of the condition of the political situation and the heavy contribution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul, in charge of United States Legation.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

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MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul, in charge of United States Legation.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO.

MEXICANS: Within a few days the French troops will leave Mexico.

During the four years that they have resided in your beautiful capital, they have had none but motives to congratulate themselves upon the sympathetic intercourse which has been established between them and its inhabitants.

It is, therefore, in the name of the French army under his command, as also from the impression of personal sentiments, that the marshal of France, commander-in-chief, takes leave of you.

I address you, therefore, our desires in common for the felicity of the generous Mexican nation.

All our efforts have aspired to establish internal peace. Be assured, and I declare it at the moment of leaving you, that our mission has never had other object, and that it has never entered within the intention of France to impose upon you any form whatever of government contrary to your sentiments.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

HEADQUARTERS, MEXICO, *February* 3, 1867.

[Enclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

The general-in-chief of the 2d army corps to the inhabitants of this capital:

COMPATRIOTS: I have just taken charge of this beautiful city, and as you know me, I believe it to be unnecessary to say anything. You have proof that I know how to sacrifice myself for what is confided to me, and I will perish sooner than permit the slightest disorder. Consequently I have taken all my precautions for your security. I have the armed force necessary, and you for yourselves are about to see in what manner this plaza is garrisoned. I hope there may be no restless character who shall entertain the mad pretence of disturbing the peace, that I may not find myself under the sad necessity of applying the law, to which I am firmly resolved.

LEONARDO MARQUEZ.

HEADQUARTERS, MEXICO, *February* 5, 1867.

[Enclosure No. 3.—Translation.]

LEONARDO MARQUEZ, GENERAL OF DIVISION AND CHIEF OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Be it known, although there is no motive actually for alarm in the capital, these headquarters having the obligation to foresee every eventuality, however remote, in the use of the faculties which the ordinance concedes, has thought proper to decree:

ARTICLE 1. The great bell of the cathedral, which shall be sounded for the space of ten minutes, will give the signal of alarm for the city.

ARTICLE 2 On the sounding of said alarm all inhabitants of the city will retire to their dwellings and remain therein, with closed doors, and not go out again, or appear at the balconies, windows, or upon the *azoteas* (flat roofs) until the alarm shall cease, which will be announced by the ringing for an equal length of time of the large bell of the cathedral.

ARTICLE 3. Every individual, be his rank what it may, who, in any manner, shall infringe the foregoing article, will be punished by the government directly, according to the circumstances of his fault.

ARTICLE 4. Consequently the armed force, which shall be conveniently posted for the security of the population, will receive orders to imprison the culpable, and to employ force should it be necessary.

ARTICLE 5. Equally, those shall be punished or consigned to the tribunal to which it corresponds, who arm themselves without the knowledge of these headquarters, who discharge or fire arms or cause alarm by means of any detonation, who make any demonstration of hostility, who use subversive expressions, who utter aloud alarming or seditious cries, or who in any manner excite the slightest disorder.

ARTICLE 6. Immediately as any fire-arm is discharged, or any detonation heard, the armed force will present itself at the house where the shot may have proceeded or the detonation been produced; the door will be opened in the ordinary way, or by force, the culpable party will be apprehended, and if he be not found all the inmates of the dwelling will be punished in conformity with article 3 of this edict.

ARTICLE 7. From the moment that it is announced to the city that the alarm has ceased, all the inhabitants are at liberty to open their doors, go out into the streets, and engage in their occupations, with the single circumstance of not committing any disturbance, because, in case of so doing, it will be repressed as herein provided.

Given at headquarters, Mexico, February 5, 1867.

The General-in-chief, L. MARQUEZ.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 6, 1867.

The consul of the United States of America finds himself, in consequence of the proclamation of his excellency General Leonardo Marquez, dated yesterday, 5th instant, under the obligation imposed by his position as guardian of the American flag and the interests which it represents under the guarantees of treaties, to make respectfully the following inquiries of the general-in-chief in command of this capital:

Whether the third article of his excellency's proclamation includes legations, consulates, and other foreign agents; whether the person in charge of the United States legation and archives should be expected to open the doors of the house where that property is kept to any party, armed or unarmed, who might demand admittance thereto; and whether, in view of the second article of the proclamation already quoted, American citizens, without any interference in the political questions of Mexico, occupied solely with their daily pursuits, shall have free access to the consulate of the United States.

Upon the reply to these inquiries, which only as a duty the undersigned addresses to his excellency the general-in-chief, depends the answer to the many peaceful citizens of the United States who, under the existing circumstances, have applied at this consulate, soliciting guidance for conduct in which may be involved their dearest interests.

The undersigned has the honor to assure his excellency the general-in-chief of his distinguished consideration.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul in charge of U. S. Legation.

His Excellency General LEONARDO MARQUEZ,
Commanding Second Corps.

[Enclosure No. 5.—Translation.]

SECOND ARMY CORPS—GENERAL-IN-CHIEF—NO. 1074.

MEXICO, *February* 6, 1867.

The general-in-chief of the second army corps has the honor to acknowledge to the consul in charge of the legation of the United States the receipt of his note of this date, and to state that as it contains matters to be decided by the minister of foreign affairs, the original has already been referred to that department.

I avail myself of this opportunity to present to the consul in charge of the legation of the United States the assurance of my high consideration.

L. MARQUEZ,
General-in-Chief of the Second Corps of the Army.

Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
Consul in charge of the Legation of the United States of America.

[From the Diario del Imperio, February 4, 1867.—Translation.]

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY,
Mexico, January 28, 1867.

SIRE: In the report which I had the honor to present to your majesty upon the resources on which you can rely to cover the public expenses, I made known the necessity of an extraordinary expedient for the formation of a fund wherewith to equalize, as far as practicable, the income and the disbursements, while the laws for contributions are in progress of execution, and produce the result which I expect from them; since for the moment the want is seriously felt of the products of the maritime custom-house of Vera Cruz, which to-day cannot be disposed of. I indicate to your majesty the extraordinary recourse of a forced loan, not because this odious means of providing resources forms a part of my system, but because after having endeavored to contract a small voluntary loan, to be promptly returned under sufficient guarantee, it was brought to my notice in the name of several proprietors, that the exaction of a loan, with the character of a forced loan, would be well received, and would be collected without contradiction. Under this impression I adopted the means, although with repugnance, consigning at once the products of a branch of the treasury to the reimbursement of the contractors of the loan. But if in fact some few of the persons assessed have commenced to pay up the amounts assigned them, the generality resist and compel the government to adopt coercive means in order that its provisions may not prove illusory.

With the energy which the want of resources requires, the exaction of the loan will be able to be carried into effect, and the ministry in my charge would thus notify the executors of the measure, were there not another way of obtaining the end proposed, with more certainty, greater generality in the imposition, and the absence of even the slightest motive of any well-founded ground of complaint. Inasmuch as the loan cannot be extended to a great number of persons, nor be partitioned in strict proportion from the want of exact data, the end proposed can be obtained without their inconvenience by the products of an extraordinary contribution. which, falling upon the mass of contributors, will lessen the weight of the exaction, and its quotas be graduated from precise data already existing. Frequently in Mexico recourse has been had to the imposition of a contribution equivalent to one fixed upon capital invested in real estate, or in business; tax-payers were already habituated to it, and have always received it with less repugnance than the loans; and although the basis is not in conformity with any rentistic system, and never would be, on account of the repetition of the impost, as has been done in former years, at present, when the ordinary contributions have diminished considerably, when they were at the highest rate, I resolve to propose to your majesty to decree its imposition for this sole occasion, in preference to the loan, and calculating that even with its imposition the tax-payers will pay on real property less than in the past year.

As to those who pay upon industrial and mercantile establishments, they will be taxed more than the preceding year, because the license duty was extremely low, yet they will contribute extraordinarily less than the proprietors of real estate, in proportion to their respective capitals, in view of the fact that capital employed in mercantile pursuits incurs the risk of being lost or diminished, while that invested in real estate can only be temporarily unproductive, without diminution; and in respect to industrial establishments, they will pay less than the mercantile branches, because, besides the previous considerations, their profits proceed more from industry of man than from the amount of capital invested.

The annexed project of a decree, which I have the honor to submit to the enlightened examination and sovereign approbation of your majesty, unites brevity in the proceedings, which the circumstances demand, with the greatest possible equality in the apportionment, as flowing from the same bases which are actually serving for the collection of the ordinary contributions, and, as is just, contains the provision that the amounts paid to date on account of the loan, by the persons among whom it was disbursed, will be credited to the one per cent. extraordinary.

Should the project meet the high approbation of your majesty, you will deign to sign the decree, or determine what may be your sovereign pleasure.

Sire, the under-secretary of treasury, charged with the ministry,

JOSÉ MARIA CAMPAS.

The EMPEROR.

MAXIMILIAN, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

In virtue of what our under-secretary of the treasury in charge of the despatch has manifested, and after hearing our council of ministers, we decree:

ARTICLE 1. To meet the estimates of the public administration during the present year, every capital of one thousand dollars and upwards, whether employed or to be employed in any branch of industry, shall pay a contribution of one per cent.

ART. 2. This contribution shall be paid in two equal instalments—the first within the first six days, exclusive of feast days, reaching from the day following the publication of this law at any place, and the second fifteen days after the completion of the first named term, within the six following days.

ART. 3. This contribution is due upon and is to be collected where the property is situated; but in the capital of Mexico and points of the valley, it shall be collected from the tax-payers who reside therein, although they may hold their property in other departments; and the obligation which this loan imposes upon the owners of capital shall in their cases be discharged by their managers, whether under the name of administrators or on account of infirmity, absence, minority, legal interdiction, sequestration, partnership, or usufruct of the owner.

ART. 4. This contribution, which is imposed once for all, shall be exacted in the following manner: That assessed upon rural and urban property shall be collected upon the value at which these have been appraised to the end of December of the last year, just passed, for the payment of the contribution on real estate in the last four months ending with the said December. For capital employed in mercantile pursuits, the collection shall be made by triplicating the quota which every person ought to have paid in one year for a simple contribution, and not double, according to the last qualifications under which the payments of the last four months of the year 1866 were made. The branches of business opened the present year will be assessed by analogy with others of equal kind should they not be already classified. An amount equal to one year's payment, according to the existing assessment, shall be collected upon industrial establishments. For mining concerns or others difficult to be classified, the collection shall be made upon the manifestation which the owners or their representatives shall have given in writing within the term fixed in article 2, in the intelligence that if after payment it should result that the truth has been concealed in the manifestation, either by diminishing the amount of capital or making it appear less by any other method, the facts shall be exposed at the collectors' offices, and double the amount, or two per cent., shall be charged to those who have presented false manifestation.

ART. 5. There are no exceptions to the payment of this contribution, not even in favor of those mercantile or industrial companies which by any right whatever may have been excepted in former cases.

ART. 6. Proprietors of rural or urban estates upon which mortgages exist are allowed to deduct from the amount one per cent. of the amount of the total value of his payments without injury to the especial contracts which they may have entered into.

ART. 7. In this capital, the payment of the contribution to which the present law refers shall be made in the general direction of rents, to which effect an especial section is established, charged exclusively with the collection and delivery of the products into the general treasury.

ART. 8. In towns and places beyond the capital, the collection of this impost will be taken in the offices of direct contributions.

ART. 9. The collectors of this contribution and their agents will employ the economico-coactive authority to make effective the collection within the term indicated, and will be assisted by the public authorities in all cases where force is required.

ART. 10. Those who shall have paid any sums of money under the last forced loan imposed by the government, with guarantee of a branch of the public treasury for its return, shall be paid from the funds of the present contribution, crediting them in the amount they have paid or returning them what may appear to their credit, according to what corresponds to each individual.

ART. 11. All those who from any motive soever shall delay or neglect to present their returns during the days named as the first term shall suffer the penalty of paying double the amount of this impost on the qualification which the respective officers shall make and without a right to future reclamation.

ART. 12. Our ministry of the treasury is charged with the execution of this decree.

MAXIMILIAN.

Given in Mexico, February 1, 1867.

By the Emperor:

JOSÉ MARIANO CAMPOS,
Under Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the despatch.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 6, 1867.

SIR: You have my thanks for your two interesting despatches, No. 9 of the 10th and No. 10 of the 16th of February.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Esq., *&c., &c., &c., Mexico.*

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

No. 57.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, February 15, 1867.

SIR: I had the honor, in my No. 6, dated 17th January last, to report to you the arrival of Colonel Canales, late commandant at Matamoras, at this port, and of his intention of causing a public pronunciamiento to be made in favor of Ortega, which was fortunately frustrated by the majority of the authorities here, who had become convinced that the government of the United States would sustain Juarez at all hazards, and that their best policy was to continue under his authority.

The recent turn of events in the interior, by the arrest of Ortega and the defeat of Miramon at Zacatecas, serves to convince the inhabitants of this State that they must also yield, for the present, to the rule of Juarez.

In the mean time they are without the means for the support of their garrisons, and they can only subsist their forces from day to day by forced loans from capitalists, or obtain funds by heavy discounts upon the limited revenue derived from importations. Either of the above-mentioned systems only affords a temporary relief and an increase of the national debt.

Under this state of things the authorities here are endeavoring to obtain a loan from the United States by an offer, in the name of Juarez, of the customs of this port in payment of the same.

On the other hand, every Mexican who is not employed in some civil or military service openly declares that there are no hopes for peace or prosperity in this country unless the United States take it in hand and under its protection.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

No. 59.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, February 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that an express arrived here on the 24th instant, bringing dates from San Luis Potosi to the 18th, from which I am informed that the liberal and imperial forces are seeking a battle in that vicinity, which would, doubtless, take place in a few days.

I notice that the liberals here seem much disturbed in consequence of this information, and they now admit that the imperials are not only numerically the strongest party in the field, but that they are the best equipped.

Should the imperials gain the ascendency at San Luis Potosi, they will send a force against this place, and I trust that the commanders of our vessels of war will be instructed to touch here frequently for the protection of American interests. The imperialists are highly incensed against our government, and our countrymen here will be harshly treated by them if they are permitted to hold the ports on this coast.

On the 23d instant a bando was published in this city, by order of General Gomez, imposing a new extraordinary tax of three per centum on capital and real estate, for the avowed purpose of subsisting the troops of this garrison.

I have endeavored to dissuade General Gomez from collecting this tax from

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

our countrymen, and I have some hopes that he will finally yield to my appeals.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

No. 60.]
UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, February 27, 1867.

SIR: Now, at 8 p. m., the mail is just in from San Luis Potosi, bringing the important information of the arrival at that city, on the 21st instant, of President Juarez, where he was received by its inhabitants with the most fervid demonstrations of joy.

The imperial forces, of from six to seven thousand strong, under the command of Miramon and Marquez, were at Queretaro on the 21st instant. It is asserted that Maximilian is also at Queretaro, and that he has assumed the command of the army, but I consider that this assertion requires confirmation.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Hunter.

No. 62.]
UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that a courier arrived at this consulate at 2.30 a. m. of the 4th instant from the government of Juarez, at San Luis Potosi, with despatches for the authorities of this place, all of which were sent to my address.

By that courier I received a copy of the address of Maximilian to the imperial army, of which he is now at the head, and have the honor to enclose a copy thereof (No. 1) for your information.

The force under the immediate command of Maximilian is reported to be ten thousand strong, distributed under the command of the generals mentioned in the address aforesaid, in front of whom are sixteen thousand liberals under the command of Escobedo and Treviño, and a battle was momently expected to be fought between them. Such was the attitude of affairs on the 1st instant between San Luis Potosi and Queretaro, while the liberals were closely besieging the city of Mexico and Pueblo de los Angeles, with, I presume, but faint hopes of immediate success against those fortified posts.

Under these circumstances I must venture to express the hope that the department will cause the interest and the lives of our countrymen to be protected by frequent visits of our ships of war on this coast, which are now more required than ever.

Should the liberals be defeated, and the imperials obtain possession of this and the port of Matamoras, there will be but little or no mercy shown to the inhabitants thereof, unless they are checked by the protecting hand of our government.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Second Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

[NOTE.—Enclosure No. 1 already published.]

Mr. Chase to Mr. Hunter.

[Unofficial.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 7, 1867.

SIR: My No. 14 of yesterday's date will doubtless convince you that the affairs of this country are becoming very interesting by the active and hostile attitude of the contending parties, and that much depends upon the result of the battle which must inevitably be fought in a short time in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi for the stability of the constitutional government. If the liberals should be victorious, the empire will soon fall; but if the imperialists should gain the battle, we will have nothing to expect but a lengthened guerilla warfare, which will finally complete the ruin of this country.

The instructions of President Juarez are almost invariably disregarded by the governors of States and the military commands of posts, which renders him almost powerless.

By the courier which came to this consulate from President Juarez on the morning of the 4th instant instructions were sent to General Gomez to repair forthwith with his forces to San Luis Potosi, which are not complied with, nor will the same general admit of some new appointments of custom-house officers made by the President.

The plain truth is that the authorities here, with the exception of General Cuesta, are in favor of Ortega, and I am confident that they are only waiting a favorable opportunity to proclaim him President.

By a sailing vessel which sailed hence for New Orleans on the 3d instant I sent a letter to Mr. Campbell, advising him that President Juarez had established his government at San Luis Potosi, and I am confident that the presence of his legation in this section of the country would give an increased support to the republican party, and be the means of keeping it together. It is to the arrival of the Susquehanna with the members of our new legation, and the visit of the Paul Jones in these waters, that the retention of this place, in the name of Juarez, must be attributed.

I am, sir, with great regard, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—In order to convince you that President Juarez cannot rely upon the fidelity of his officers here, he sends his instructions to them under cover to this consulate.

Respectfully,

F. C.

Mr. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 66.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 27, 1867.

SIR: From very recent and reliable information from San Luis Potosi the imperial and republican forces were in hostile array against each other at Queretaro, and several attempts by the latter had been made upon the fortifications of the former without any favorable results.

The campaign lately opened by Maximilian against the liberties of the people of this country has already initiated a war of extermination of life and utter ruin to property, either by confiscation or by over-taxation. This is the system of both parties, and they seem to be striving to outvie each other in the accomplishment of the utter ruin of the country and its inhabitants.

This place is still garrisoned with about fourteen hundred men, under the command of General Ascension Gomez. And although they have received orders from the President to join the other forces at Queretaro, they found excuses for disobeying those orders.

Juarez and his cabinet are still located in San Luis Potosi, and if our legation should be speedily established in this city it would doubtless have a most salutary influence over the minds of the Mexicans throughout the country, and result in incalculable benefits to our countrymen.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Mr. F. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the United States steamer Tacony, Commander F. A. Roe, anchored off the bar of this port late in the evening of the 25th, and yesterday communicated with this consulate. The Tacony left last night for her port of destination, Vera Cruz, where she is doubtless much wanted at the present moment.

Commander Roe informed me that the United States gunboat Yantic, Lieutenant Commander Maxwell, is on her way to Tampico, and will be in in a day or so.

This is very acceptable news to our countrymen and myself, for the simple reason that with such protection we feel perfectly secure.

With the highest respect, I am your very obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. F. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 68.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, April 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 2d instant the United States steamer Tahoma, Commander Ghuardi, arrived in this port from Vera Cruz, and on the 12th the United States steamer Yantic also arrived here from the north.

The repeated commands of the President to General Gomez, the commander of the garrison, to turn over the command of this place to the Prefect Don Ramon Castello, and to march with the State forces under his command to the scene of action at Queretaro, having been disobeyed, much excitement and alarm was evinced here at the time of the arrival of the Tahoma, and a public pronunciamiento would doubtless been made against Juarez in favor of Ortega had it not been for the apprehension of Gomez and his adherents that the commander of the Tahoma would have aided the friends of Juarez. Thus far Gomez has merely removed the persons appointed to civil posts by Juarez; that is to say, collector and comptroller of customs, postmaster, and prefect.

On the 12th instant Colonel Haro, commanding the forts on the west side of the city, took possession of all the artillery, and stationed his men at Casa Mata in open defiance against the pretensions of Gomez, from whom he demanded immediate submission to the orders of Juarez; but during the night, from some mysterious cause which may prove disastrous to Juarez, Haro abandoned his pretensions and his post of duty and retired, leaving the artillery in full possession of Gomez.

In the mean time I am credibly informed that Gomez has sent expresses for the return of the notorious Canales and his adherents to this place; and if it were not for the presence of our vessels of war I should now feel much concern for the security of life and property.

The mail which arrived here yesterday from San Luis Potosi brings the reliable report of the capture and occupation of the city of Puebla on the 3d instant by the republican forces.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. F. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 74.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, May 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that on the morning of the 14th instant a portion of the troops belonging to the garrison of this place revolted against General Gomez, who, although having incurred the displeasure of the President, still retains possession of the said garrison, and the control of the revenue of this port. The disturbance lasted about six hours, when the revolted party were put to flight, some of whom escaped in boats to the United States steamer Yantic, from whence they were sent to the opposite shore, and others rushed into the houses of the foreign consuls, as places of refuge, while about twenty were shot by their pursuers while in the act of endeavoring to swim to the Yantic and the merchant vessels in port.

The last and sharpest part of the fighting took place in the square in which this consulate and consular residence are situated, but I was fortunately protected by a guard of 30 men and 2 officers timely sent me by the commander of the Yantic.

General Pavon, acting under orders from Juarez, is now organizing a force in the Huasteca, for the object of recapturing this city and its garrison. Within the last two weeks about 400 men have left this garrison with their arms, and joined the command of Pavon.

A more perfectly disordered state of affairs than those that now exist in this place cannot be well imagined, but the presence of the Yantic has been a protection to both lives and property in this community irrespective of nationality.

Immediately after the troubles of the 14th were ended, all the prisoners were

Mr. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

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I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Mr. F. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

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Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. F. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

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Tampico, May 20, 1867.

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A more perfectly disordered state of affairs than those that now exist in this place cannot be well imagined, but the presence of the Yantic has been a protection to both lives and property in this community irrespective of nationality.

Immediately after the troubles of the 14th were ended, all the prisoners were put upon a summary trial, but their lives have been spared through the timely interposition of Mrs. Chase and myself, several of whom will be sent this day to Matamoras. Whilst I am not insensible to the important protection which our government has given to its citizens in this place, still I beg to suggest that at least one of our gunboats may be stationed here until the government forces may obtain full control.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. F. W. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 25.] Consulate of the United States,
Mexico, April 17, 1867.

Sir: In pursuance of the resolution to defend the capital adopted in a council called together on General Marquez's return from the scene of his defeat, most rigorous measures have been resorted to for the exaction of instant payment of the forced loan and contributions imposed prior to his expedition. Soldiers have been stationed in the houses of recusants, and, where they could not succeed in eluding the vigilance of the police, heads of families have been imprisoned upon the hesitation to answer the impositions of the authorities. A second forced loan is exacted, and contributions based upon the most extravagant pretensions in political economy are levied anew upon the population. No resource has been left untouched that could possibly furnish the means of resistance, which it has been resolved to sustain to the last extremity.

Under the influence of this system of terror, many citizens of the Hanseatic towns have made urgent appeals to me for protection, the responsibility of which I have as invariably declined unless it be solicited by a written communication from the consul general of the league. Though the circular to consuls (a copy of which is herewith enclosed, No. 1) does not require such applications to be made in writing, I have been more decided in this reply to several verbal calls to the same effect of the consul general, by the difficulty experienced in shielding American citizens and their interests, which alone would appear motive sufficient to put on record the protection extended in the present dangerous crisis by the United States to the citizens of another power at the solicitation of their representative, the consul general of the Hanseatic cities. And the propriety of my decision is sustained more fully, if it be true, as intimated, that the reluctance to consent to this single condition proceeds on the part of the consul general from instructions received by him from the cities he represents to apply for countenance and advice to the minister of Prussia accredited near the government of Prince Maximilian.

I respectfully submit the entire subject to the judgment of the department, and shall await instructions as to any future action in the matter.

The liberal army, following up their recent success, is now massed around the city to the number of 20,000 men, as reported, and is making preparation to commence an attack in form as soon as the siege train shall have been received from Puebla.

Under an impression prevailing generally that but an ineffectual resistance can be offered to the forces now upon the capital, the corps of foreign representatives suspended their discussion of the terms of another protest against forced loans and contributions, in order to learn from the high Mexican functionaries their proposed action in the present momentous situation. On the reply that the city would be defended to the last cartridge, the diplomatic corps addressed to the secretary of foreign affairs, in return to the answer, enclosure No. 2, to a former protest, a notification (a copy of which I have not as yet secured) of their resolve to ask of their respective governments instructions in regard to their future relations with this government.

A letter from the consular agent at Puebla gives the information that the liberal authorities have imposed on that city a forced loan of $150,000, and a contribution of one per cent. on all capital exceeding $250. I have advised the consular agent, in reply to his request for instructions as to his conduct in the protection of American citizens against these impositions, that Americans would pay the legal imposts levied upon Mexicans, and that at a proper season the government of the United States would interfere wherever any infraction may have been committed upon the rights of their citizens.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
U. S. Consul, in charge of U. S. Legation.

Hon. F. W. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—No news that can be relied upon has been received from Queretaro.

[Enclosure No. 1.—Circular to consuls.]

Legation of the United States,
Mexico, June 18, 1862.

Sir: On the 22d of May last I informed you that the republics of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck had placed their citizens of Mexico under the protection of the United States, and requesting you to extend such protection, "should they need it." Some doubts have arisen as to the extent of your powers under this order. I have to inform you that in all cases where a consul of either of these powers resides in the same place with yourself, you are in no case to act as to the persons under his protection unless he shall request you. Where there is no such consul, you will of course extend such protection as may be proper to the citizens of either of said republics, in the absence of their proper consuls.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CORWIN.

[Enclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

POLITICAL SECTION.

Mexico, *April* 10, 1867.

The undersigned, assistant secretary of the department of foreign affairs, during the indisposition of his excellency the minister, and as he had the honor to announce in his communication dated 7th instant, addressed to his excellency the minister of his Majesty, dean of the diplomatic corps, has made report to his excellency the president of the department charged by the government with the collective note dated 6th of the same, relative to the anticipations which, in exchange for bills on Vera Cruz, the government has been obliged to ask for from various landed proprietors and merchants at this capital, among whom it is supposed may be some Belgian subjects, because Mr. Hoorricks is one of the signers of that note.

His excellency being informed of the contents of that note, has thought proper to decide, in concert with the council of ministers, that it be said in reply to the chargé d'affaires of Belgium, that the present circumstances of the empire are notoriously such as to make necessary the exceptional measures that have been dictated, so that it cannot fall back from them at this moment, and that if there has been any excess in executing them, not occasioned by undue and disrespectful insubordination, the government will instruct its agents to conduct themselves with favor toward foreigners, provided they manifest, at the same time, the obedience and respect due to the public authority.

Such is the conclusion which the undersigned has order to transmit to the chargé d'affaires of Belgium.

The undersigned avails of the occasion to assure the chargé d'affaires of his Majesty the King of Belgium of his distinguished consideration.

J. N. PEREDA.

Mr. Frederick Hooricks,
Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Belgium.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

Department of State,
Washington, May 15, 1867.

Sir: Your despatch of the 17th of April, No. 25, has been received. You inform me that many citizens of the Hanseatic towns have made earnest appeals for protection, which you have declined to concede. You have also given me a copy of a circular instruction which was issued by Mr. Corwin, United States minister at Mexico, upon the subject of protection to citizens of those states, on the 11th of June, 1862.

We have now to take into consideration the present revolutionary situation of Mexico, and also the change which has occurred in the political condition of the Hanseatic towns. Those towns are now understood to be politically connected with and under the protection of the kingdom of Prussia, or at least constituents in the new North German Confederacy, of which Prussia is the leading state. It is understood that Prussia, with the consent of those towns, now represents them in their intercourse with foreign nations. Prussia, if I remember rightly, has recognized the so-called empire of Mexico, while the United States have persistently adhered to their recognition of the republic of Mexico. Under these circumstances no sufficient grounds exist for an assumption by the United States to extend protection or care over the citizens of the Hanseatic towns in Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Marcus Otterbourg, Esq.,
United States Consul, Mexico.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward.

No. 32.]

Consulate of the United States,
Mexico, May 25, 1867.

Sir: The condition of affairs, in all but the increase of suffering among the masses of the capital, remains unchanged during the twenty days which have elapsed since my despatch dated May 5. Contributions and forced loans continue to be exacted inexorably, on the plea of the necessities of the soldiery at the ramparts, who withal receive but scanty pay or rations. The imposition of such contributions and forced loans, with painful and unceasing exertions, I have, to the present moment, succeeded in warding off from those under the protection of the consulate. Unusual rejoicings along the lines of the besieging forces on the afternoon of the 15th instant proclaimed some extraordinary event, and on the morning of the 16th rumors had already penetrated into the city of the fall of Queretaro on the day previous, and the surrender at discretion of Maximilian, his generals, entire army, and material of war. This report, confirmed over and again in every manner that could be required to insure belief, has been obstinately denied by the authorities in control of the capital, and tenaciously combated by the ministerial press. It is now understood that General Diaz only awaits the junction of the whole liberal force before this city in order to commence vigorous operations with 40,000 men, should his summons to surrender on the 27th be not responded to in the affirmative within three days.

Prince Maximilian, by the general voice, is courteously treated at Queretaro by his captors, and is to be subjected to trial by a council of war as soon as the constitutional government shall have been re-established in the capital. While the liberals have been warm in expression of their displeasure at the tone of the correspondence between the minister of Austria at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States upon the treatment to be awarded to Maximilian, the journals of the ministry make it an occasion to reproach their opponents with subjection to the will of the American government. An article in "La Union" of the 10th of May so completely exposes the passions sought to be aroused against the United States as to claim the attention of the department.

The friendly relations suspended between the functionaries of the palace and the diplomatic corps have been further weakened by the withdrawal of the Spanish consul's exequatur on the allegation of disrespectful language employed in a protest published by that official against the sale of property belonging to a Spanish subject. In consequence of this determined measure of the authorities the minister from Spain, having demanded and received his passports left the city to-day with his entire legation.

The appeals for protection addressed by foreigners of every nationality to this consulate and, on the occurrences just narrated, by Spanish subjects in particular, have led me to reflect seriously upon the course I shall necessarily have to pursue should Mr. Campbell not appear in season to meet the early exigencies of his position as minister near the constitutional government of Mexico. In the conviction that the policy of the United States has never been to refuse countenance to those who rightly solicit their protection, I should feel authorized to exert officiously the influence of the consulate by serving whenever applied to as a medium of communication between foreigners and the government; and while thus acting I should endeavor to obtain security for the former, who would thus come to regard the authorities as their best protectors, and the government would accept the responsibility which naturally belonged to them, of regarding the security guaranteed alike to every nationality as a natural obligation.

Should the progress of events now promising a close to the actual contest place Mexico in possession of the constitutional government, I shall immediately advise Mr. Campbell, at New Orleans, and by the same courier inform the department at Washington.

Mr. Barksdale, of whose arrest and imprisonment the department was advised in despatch No. 29, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him and put at liberty. Mr. Dalcour, named in the same despatch, though absolved from the accusation of conspiracy, is yet a prisoner.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
U. S. Consul in charge of U. S. Legation.

Hon. F. W. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State, U. S. of America, Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 32, dated May 25, 1867, has been received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

M. OTTERBOURG, Esq., *U. S. Consul, City of Mexico.*

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 13.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, February 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I sent the enclosed to Colonel Du Pin, commandant superior of this city. He returned it to my messenger, telling him to say to me that he wished I would write my communications to him in French or Spanish. I declined to do so.

Every French authority and consulate, except the Mexican and said commandancia, have their flags up to-day. All the foreign vessels of war have the American flag at the main.

The American steamships Key West and Cortes arrived here from New York with provisions consigned to the French administration of war, (on 17th instant.) The Key West finished her discharging on the 19th, but as yet her freight money has not been paid. I have declined to act for these captains further than to advise them, viz: that to avoid the conflict of authority that the French treasury embark the freight money.

I met the intendant yesterday on the street, when he told me that he was only waiting an order from General Triant, commissary general, to pay over to me the duties I have paid on the freight moneys of the American steamers Concordia and Victor.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
Acting United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Saulnier to Colonel Du Pin.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, February 20, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The 22d of February being the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, I have the honor to invite you to join with me in the celebration of said day by ordering your flag to be raised over your office.

With assurances of my high esteem, I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
Acting U. S. Consul.

Colonel DU PIN, *Commandant Superior of Vera Cruz.*

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 14.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, February 22, 1867.

SIR: Since writing my despatch No. 13, at 9 o'clock, I advised you that Colonel Du Pin, commandant superior, had not put up his flag. I have now to advise you that at 11 o'clock a. m. the French is flying over his commandancia; also that the Mexican flag is now flying over the palace of this city.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Saulnier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 6, 1867.

SIR: Your two despatches, Nos. 13 and 14, of the 22d of February have been received.

It is a good rule, in the exercise of consular as well as diplomatic functions, to avoid, as far as consistent with true dignity, the taking as well as the giving of offence. The return to you by Colonel Du Pin, superior commandant of Vera Cruz, of your note inviting him to join with you in the celebration of the 22d of February by ordering his flag to be raised over his office, and his request through the messenger that you would write your communications to him in French or Spanish, were not altogether courteous. On the other hand, your request was made without instructions from this government, and the compliance with it on his part was optional with the commandant. I think it was as injudicious on your part to decline to write to him in French or Spanish in compliance with his suggestion, as it was injudicious on his part to require you to adopt one of those languages.

I express myself thus, not for the purpose of censuring a proceeding on your part which was prompted by a laudable spirit of national pride, but only for the purpose of showing that it is compatible with the national character to decline controversies on unimportant questions.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. SAULNIER,
Acting U. S. Consul, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 46.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that an arrangement has been agreed upon between Don Domingo Bureau, the imperial commissary in this city, and General Rafael Benavides, the commander of the liberal forces besieging this city, for the delivery of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa to said liberal general within the next three days.

As an earnest of said arrangement, the commanding general Taboado was paid off yesterday, and embarked on board the Spanish mail steamer Ciudad Condal for Havana. This same General Taboado was opposed to entering into any arrangements with the liberals for the delivery of this city, and was also strong in favor of General Santa Anna.

Now the commanding general is General Mariano Camacho, and is in favor of giving up the imperial contest.

The only element of discord now is the French and Spanish troops in the imperial service in this city, who claim back pay. To enable General Camacho to pay them also, the merchants of Vera Cruz are withdrawing their merchandise from public store and paying the duties on them.

The imperial commissary is sick and heartily tired of his position. Guarantees have been given by General Benavides to all concerned in the imperial cause, provided the arrangement for the delivery to him of the city be carried into effect within the said three days.

The latest news from the city of Mexico is by telegraph to the camp of General Benavides, to the effect that on the 15th instant Marquez made a second attempt to cut his way out of the city but was driven back with severe loss.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Saulnier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches from No. 42 to No. 45, both inclusive, have been received.

* * * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

E. H. SAULNIER, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Vera Cruz.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 47.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 25, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 46 I advised you that an arrangement has been agreed upon between the imperial commissary, Don Domingo Bureau, and the commanding general of the liberal forces, for the delivery of this city within seventy-two hours, dating from noon of the 20th instant. The imperial commissary fell sick on the 20th, and in consequence he was unprepared until the 24th to treat with General Benavides. On the 24th a flag of truce was sent out, but as the city of Mexico had fallen into the liberal Porfirio Diaz's power, the commission was answered that the previous arrangements were null and void, and that orders had been received from General Diaz that they could not be treated with until they should lay down their arms and surrender at discretion. The imperial commissary will, in my opinion, go from here the first opportunity, and leave the situation in an unsettled condition. The French troops—some one hundred and fifty—are the most difficult to dispose of, as they claim back pay and their passages from here. The enclosed extra will inform you of the surrender of the city of Mexico on the 20th instant to General Porfirio Diaz. Also, one advising of the sentence of death on Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, which was carried into effect on the 19th, at the city of Queretaro.

The United States steamer Tacony returned here on the 21st instant from Pensacola, and now lies in this harbor.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Supplement to No. 19 of the Concordia, of Orizaba, June 20, 1867.—Translation.]

Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, archduke of Austria, in league with Napoleon III to rob Mexico of its independence and institutions, usurper of its sovereignty, calling himself emperor, overthrown by the national will and made prisoner by the republican forces in Queretaro, on the 15th of May, 1867, and judged by the law upon offences against the independence of the nation of the 25th of January, 1862, and sentenced by the respective council of war to the extreme penalty, was executed in Queretaro on the 19th of June, 1867, at seven o'clock in the morning, together with his ex-Mexican generals, Miramon and Mejia. Peace to his ashes.

Here is the official notice of that momentous and notable event, which was received by telegraph to-day by the citizen General Alexander Garcia, governor and military commander of our State:

[Sent from Tacubaya June 19, 1867.—Received at Orizaba June 20, at 9.30 a. m.]

To the Citizen Governor of Vera Cruz:

The citizen General Escobedo sends me this telegram to-day from Queretaro:

"On this day I report to the minister of war as follows:

"'On the 14th day of the present month, at eleven o'clock at night, the council of war condemned Ferdinand Maximilian, Miguel Miramon, and F. Mejia to suffer the extreme penalty. The sentence was confirmed at these headquarters on the 15th. The 16th was fixed on for the execution, which was postponed till to-day by disposition of the supreme government.

"'It is now seven o'clock in the morning, and the said convicts, Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, have been shot.

"'Make this known to the citizen President of the republic.

"'ESCOBEDO.'"

DIAZ.

[Supplement to No. 19 of the Concordia, of Orizaba, June 21, 1867.]

LONG LIFE TO THE REPUBLIC, THE EASTERN ARMY, AND TO ITS WELL-DESERVING GENERAL-IN-CHIEF!—THE CAPITULATION OF MEXICO—SURRENDER OF ITS GARRISON, BOTH NATIVES AND FOREIGNERS, WITHOUT CONDITIONS.

The most enthusiastic jubilation is expressed at the reception of the glorious news that the capital of our republic is now in the power of our well-deserving forces, led by that valiant citizen General Porfirio Diaz. His imposing attitude, his courage in combat, and his untiring efforts have hastened this result, which all our brave citizens will hail as the last resting place that separates us from the reconquest of our national territory, that will never more be profaned by traitors. This victory will hasten the fall of Vera Cruz, now ready to open its gates to the patient and brave soldiers of our division. After such a brilliant and splendid victory our country will soon enjoy that long-desired peace so necessary to its prosperity, and will have the respect and admiration of the whole world. Citizen Benito Juarez, President of the republic, has given us the example. We now hail the triumph of right and justice in the republic. Let us hasten to proclaim the complete triumph of law and morals, so that we may proudly exclaim, "Long live Mexico—great, omnipotent, and happy!"

The news came by telegraph to-day, addressed as follows, to our worthy governor and military commander:

[Despatched from Tacubaya June 20.—Received at Orizaba the 21st, 1867, at 10.18 a. m.]

"Citizen General GARCIA:

"The capitulation of Mexico has just been signed. Its garrison, composed of Mexicans and foreigners, surrender unconditionally, and remain prisoners at the disposal of the supreme government of the republic. General Diaz is now leaving Chapultepec for Mexico to make the necessary arrangements for the preservation of public order.

"BENITEZ."

By previous telegram from citizen Licenciado Benitez, the secretary of citizen General Diaz, received this day, we have the following particulars:

"Marquez was abandoned by his adherents on the 19th. Tabera solicited a conference, that took place on the morning of the 20th; but General Diaz, not accepting the proposed conditions of surrender, renewed the bombardment that had been suspended till three in the afternoon from early morning. This brought the besieged to their senses; and at half-past six they offered to surrender."

RICARDO B. SUAREZ,
Editor and Proprietor.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 48.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the imperial commissary, Don Domingo Bureau, fled from this city on the evening of the 25th, taking refuge on board the Austrian steamer of war, Elizabeth, on her departure from here for New Orleans. General Don Luis Perez Gomez remained in command of the forces in this city and the castle of San Juan de Uloa. Yesterday morning a friend of his called on me and solicited an interview; said interview took place at the house of the British consul, in the presence of Commander Roe of the United States steamer Tacony; Captain Ainsley, of her Britainic Majesty's ship Jason; the commander of the French corvette Phlegston; the English, French, and Prussian consuls, and myself. General Don Luis Perez Gomez then formally delivered the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Uloa to the British, American, and Prussian consuls, only stipulating time sufficient to allow the foreign troops to embark. This is being done at this present moment, say 8 o'clock a. m., on the Mexican steamer Tabasco, for Mobile.

Immediately that the embarcation is effected the consuls will advise the city authorities that the city is at their disposition, and that they forthwith send a

deputation to wait on General R. Benavides and invite him to enter and take possession of the city.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 51.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, July 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this city is perfectly quiet; as yet no one has been molested for political offences; the most of the chiefs had embarked from here previous to the entry of the liberal forces. General Ignacio Ala Torre has been appointed governor and commandant general of the State of Vera Cruz; he is expected to arrive here to-day. Dr. José A. Gamboa, of Oaxaca, is the new collector of customs in this city.

A succession of feast days, since the entry into this city of the liberals, say from the 27th to 30th of June, inclusive; illuminations, &c.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Supplement to the Revista.—Translation.]

COUNTRY, INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY!

Constitutional order is now established in Vera Cruz. At this moment the worthy General Benavides and his brave soldiers are in the city. The meritorious Zamora battalion came in yesterday. After three mouths of privations and suffering, liberty and independence, those precious treasures of which we have been deprived for six years by the errors and unpatriotism of wicked Mexicans, are again restored to us. Now the conquered are fugitives; we will respect them; let history be their judge.

The Archduke Maximilian, chief of the faction that sought to burden us with a monarchy, has been judged, condemned, and executed. Peace to his tomb! Other chiefs have paid the forfeit of their lives for the crime of making common cause with the invaders.

Let us respect their memory! Our duty now is to forget past errors, and to labor faithfully to reconcile Mexicans and consolidate the government. Citizen Benito Juarez is the saviour of his country. May God reward him!

Citizens Benavides, Garcia, Baranda, Milan, and others, are the redeemers of Vera Cruz. Glory be to them! Zaragoza, Arteaga, Zalazar, Ferrer, Berna, and many others, died the death of the righteous. May their names be immortal!

Now our city is clad in colors, in homage to our brothers of the southern brigade, a testimony to the valor and patriotism it has ever shown. Let us bless the names of our saviours, and let us not forget that republicans are generous, great, and magnanimous.

all our brave citizens will hail as the last resting place that separates us from the reconquest of our national territory, that will never more be profaned by traitors. This victory will hasten the fall of Vera Cruz, now ready to open its gates to the patient and brave soldiers of our division. After such a brilliant and splendid victory our country will soon enjoy that long-desired peace so necessary to its prosperity, and will have the respect and admiration of the whole world. Citizen Benito Juarez, President of the republic, has given us the example. We now hail the triumph of right and justice in the republic. Let us hasten to proclaim the complete triumph of law and morals, so that we may proudly exclaim, "Long live Mexico—great, omnipotent, and happy!"

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Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

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E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 51.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, July 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this city is perfectly quiet; as yet no one has been molested for political offences; the most of the chiefs had embarked from here previous to the entry of the liberal forces. General Ignacio Ala Torre has been appointed governor and commandant general of the State of Vera Cruz; he is expected to arrive here to-day. Dr. José A. Gamboa, of Oaxaca, is the new collector of customs in this city.

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E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Supplement to the Revista.—Translation.]

COUNTRY, INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY!

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The Archduke Maximilian, chief of the faction that sought to burden us with a monarchy, has been judged, condemned, and executed. Peace to his tomb! Other chiefs have paid the forfeit of their lives for the crime of making common cause with the invaders.

Let us respect their memory! Our duty now is to forget past errors, and to labor faithfully to reconcile Mexicans and consolidate the government. Citizen Benito Juarez is the saviour of his country. May God reward him!

Citizens Benavides, Garcia, Baranda, Milan, and others, are the redeemers of Vera Cruz. Glory be to them! Zaragoza, Arteaga, Zalazar, Ferrer, Berna, and many others, died the death of the righteous. May their names be immortal!

Now our city is clad in colors, in homage to our brothers of the southern brigade, a testimony to the valor and patriotism it has ever shown. Let us bless the names of our saviours, and let us not forget that republicans are generous, great, and magnanimous.

Peace and reconciliation; union and generosity; concord and toleration; peace to the nation; long life to Juarez, and to our valiant brothers of the Casemate and Vergara!

Citizen Alexander Garcia, general of division in Vera Cruz, and governor and military commander of that State, to its inhabitants, greeting:

Know ye, that, wishing to relieve the wants of heroic Vera Cruz, and alleviate its sufferings, endured for so long a time of siege, thus giving a proof that the government tries to ameliorate the condition of its citizens, and efface every trace of past misery, in use of powers with which he is invested, decrees:

Only Article. All meal, flour, sugar, corn, rice, beans, lard, coal, salt, and all food of prime necessity, brought into Vera Cruz, but not from foreign ports, shall be free of all duty for the space of fifteen days, beginning from the publication of this decree.

Let this be printed, published, circulated, and observed.

Done in Vera Cruz, on the 28th June, 1867.

ALEJANDRO GARCIA.

R. B. SUAREZ, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Saulnier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch of the 2d of July has been received, together with several interesting papers which accompany the same. Your proceedings therein mentioned are approved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul, Vera Cruz.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 33.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
City of Mexico, June 21, 1867.

SIR: The capital of Mexico was surrendered yesterday, the 20th, at 7½ p.m., to General Porfirio Diaz, in command of the liberal army, after a vigorous blockade of more than seventy days.

General Marquez had suddenly disappeared the evening previous, leaving General Tabera with a demoralized garrison to bear the weight and odium of a defence protracted far beyond the rules of civilized war.

Referring to the diary, enclosure No. 1, for details connected with the siege, I have the honor to submit to the department a report of my proceedings during the delicate and perilous crisis through which this consulate has passed without compromitting, I trust, the neutrality or dignity of the United States government.

Persuaded finally of the fall of Queretaro, the French minister, in his anxiety as to the fate of Maximilian, requested officially that I would accompany the Prussian minister and the counsel who had been called to that city by the prisoner, and exert my good offices to the benefit of the archduke of Austria.

In a conference with these gentlemen and others of the diplomatic corps, my objection to the proposal turned upon the want of instructions in the matter from Washington, and upon my opinion that the Mexicans ought, uninfluenced by outer pressure, to enjoy the undivided credit of lenity and forbearance, were they inclined to pardon Maximilian's errors; and that the susceptibility of the Mexican people already exhibited upon the subject clearly indicated the prejudice both to the archduke and the future relations of the United States with Mexico, did the agent of my government at this city make any move which could even remotely be interpreted as an interference with the sovereign action of the nation. These observations, recognized to be just by the eminent lawyers Mariano Riva Ralavio, Martinez de la Torre and E. Ortega, were concurred in by the foreign representatives present, who nevertheless urged me to procure from General Diaz a safe conduct through his lines for Father Fischer, regarded, inasmuch as he had been Maximilian's private secretary and constant attendant, as an important witness for the defence. The correspondence, enclosure No. 2, shows my compliance and the reply of General Diaz to the solicitations which anticipated the denial prepared to the same request by the functionaries within the limits besieged.

Generals Marquez and Lacunza, with whom as president of the ministry Maximilian had intrusted an act of abdication to be made public in any contingency like the present, were now alarmed lest the absence of these eminent personages should strengthen belief in a report, the truth of which they were actively enlisting falsehood and every species of deception to suppress, and interposed every obstacle from this departure from the city. The Prussian minister with the lawyers, the Austrian and the Belgian chargés d'affaires, notwithstanding numerous artifices put in play to detain them, succeeded in leaving on the 27th of May, and were within two days followed by the chargé d'Italy. Applications were also addressed in the last resort to the consulate, as the agent of the only government whom Marquez feared or any longer respected, to obtain permission for the consuls named by General Miramon to proceed to their mission at Queretaro. To my note, enclosure No. 3, making the request and explaining the motives therefor, no reply was returned. General Marquez already thought it unnecessary to respect either the rights or usages of society. From this moment the horrors of the situation frightfully increased. To the hunger of the masses were added the terrors of the wealthy. Maize and other articles available as food were seized for the soldiery or sealed up by speculators; from the rich, money was extorted day after day. Those who felt guilty of having anything left were afraid to appear abroad, and barred their doors alike against the authorities and the populace.

It became clear that I must no longer hesitate to claim openly for citizens of the United States exemption from arbitrary imposts and imprisonment, and the declaration was made public that all who ordered or effected outrages upon those residing under the protection of the American flag would be hereafter held responsible in their persons and property. At the same time our citizens were notified that there was no exception in their favor to the payment of contributions which could not be qualified as illegal.

Threats proceeding from General Marquez against the consul and all Americans were now reported. I considered it prudent to prepare for the safety of the government property and the liberties, perhaps the lives, of our people, and to that end invited Americans to enroll as a guard on duty and in readiness to be summoned at a moment's notice from the consulate. Twelve men were selected of the many who offered their services, arms and ammunition provided, and every necessary preparation unostentatiously taken for the defensive. Anxious withal to defer an issue which must change the neutrality held by the consul and all prudent American citizens, I offered to General Tabera, at the suggestion of many respectable Mexican gentlemen, to visit Tacubaya, provided the city were surrendered on my return, with unquestionable evidence of Maximilian's captivity. These conditions not proving acceptable to the so-called Lieutenant General Tabera, it thus became evident that Marquez's object was alone to secure his own safety, though the city were impoverished and its inhabitants perishing.

Thoroughly aroused at length by the report of the French agent at Tacubaya corroborating the news of Maximilian's captivity and pending trial, still a fact systematically ridiculed by the military power in Mexico, the French minister sought through the medium of this consulate a free passage beyond the besiegers' lines, with the intention of visiting Queretaro and averting, if possible, the fate of the prisoner. The whole correspondence connected with this subject is embraced in enclosures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Enclosures Nos. 9 and 10 show why my mediation proved ineffectual to serve the minister. The commander of the liberal forces officially, indeed, refused to accede to the French minister's request, which on the refusal of the authorities within the city to grant the necessary passports was conveyed secretly to General Diaz by a volunteer messenger, at his own risk and hazard, but consented that Mr. Dano might pass through his lines to any point beyond the ground on which the liberal army was actually quartered.

The opinion hitherto entertained, that upon the Austrian soldiers of the garrison alone depended a protracted defence or an early release from the tyranny of Marquez, now spread into a general conviction. General Diaz, it was known, was resolved not to attempt to take the city by assault, and the garrison had failed in a sortie upon the lines of the besiegers. Could the Austrians be held to the standard of Maximilian, the populace would be kept in subjugation and the situation indefinitely prolonged. It was therefore of the highest importance to shake the confidence of the officers of this corps in Marquez's proceedings and expose their mistaken loyalty by documents in evidence of the captivity of the brother of their Emperor. Letters written in German by Maximilian and forwarded by the Prussian minister, the one to the Austrian Colonel Khevenhuller and another to myself, asking the interference of this consulate in behalf of a fellow-prisoner, Prince Salm-Salm, who had served in the federal army, were seized and destroyed by Marquez before the contents could be availed of. General Diaz, too, when besought to communicate officially to the American consulate the facts which must at once disarm resistance and absolve the Austrians from longer obedience, declined, with the remark that General Marquez had declared that he would neither receive any communication nor recognize any signature as official proceeding from the enemy's camp. So far General Marquez had been encouraged by impunity to a repetition of any outrage upon the persons and property of the inhabitants of Mexico; an order signed by him to arrest the consul and all Americans was stayed only through the firmness and moderation of the political prefect. Enclosed No. 11 showing that we were abandoned without the slightest guarantee to the caprice and enmity of a military power, which failed to every obligation and recognized no responsibility, I concluded to demand passports (enclosures Nos. 11, 12) for myself and all, being under the protection of the flag, who chose to leave the city. A guard was kept night and day, and a promise was given by General Diaz that on a preconcerted signal he would understand the consulate was attacked and would immediately come to our assistance. Those in power now redoubled their efforts to sustain the faith of friends and to confound the wakening belief to the gross deceptions practiced upon the population. One Colonel Arellano was announced to have penetrated into the city with the news of Maximilian's approach with a victorious army and numerous train. The press rejoiced over this happy event, and every expression of joy was exhausted; the wavering were ashamed of their doubts, and credited the most extravagant story offered to their acceptance. The Austrians, startled at their own disloyal thoughts, relapsed into a blind obedience. On the other hand, the passports asked for Americans were on various pretexts delayed, through the representation of different persons to the officials, that when the American consul left, the single barrier between Marquez and the victims of his outrage would be destroyed.

Still in need of money which could be obtained no more by the application of forced loans, daily contributions and other financial frauds, General Marquez gave orders to arrest and hold in prison a number of inhabitants, regardless of nationality, whom he had determined to keep without meat, drink, or rest, until they produced a certain amount assigned to each for payment. The Prussian consul regained his liberty after twenty-four hours' imprisonment at the price of $6,000; few escaped, according to their means and the influence of friends. It is reported that Marquez raised over one hundred thousand dollars by this operation.

From enclosures Nos. 13 and 14 it will appear that American citizens and interests did not escape this inquisitorial process, which prompted the language deprecated as threatening in the reply of the prefect. At this critical moment the Austrian chargé arrived at Tacubaya from Queretaro, whence he had been expelled, (enclosure No. 16, confidential,) with the other diplomats, by General Escobedo, and succeeded with great difficulty in remitting to this consulate, for Colonel Khevenhuller, official confirmation of Maximilian's imprisonment and proximate execution.

This testimony put in possession of General Tabera was communicated to General Marquez, who forthwith absconded. Negotiations were at once entered into for the Austrians with General Diaz, and this unparalleled history of credulity and submission on the one part, and of duplicity and tyranny on the other, was abruptly brought to a close. On the evening of the 19th an armistice was agreed upon, which gave occasion on the following day to an interview between Generals Tabera and Diaz. Meanwhile the political prefect, General O'Horan, had notified General Marquez that, convinced of Maximilian's captivity, he would no longer recognize him as lieutenant general. At mid-day of the 20th, when the result of the interview was known, I suggested through a friend to General Tabera to surrender on the conditions offered by General Diaz, fearing lest the instructions which the latter had asked by telegraph of his government at San Luis Potosi would not approve the lenient terms which he seemed inclined to concede. Notwithstanding, the whole day continued to be wasted by General Tabera in deliberations and attempts to secure favorable conditions, until at 6 o'clock p. m., as a last resort, an appeal was made to me by General Tabera in person to ask the liberal chief "what one republican had a right to demand of another." I accepted this mission, not feeling at liberty, as I remarked to General Tabera, to refuse my intervention at so critical a moment, when, after experiencing the horrors of the past, we were exposed to the dangers of sack and murder by a disbanding soldiery from within, and were threatened with an assault by the liberals from without.

General Diaz, whom I met at his batteries, said in reply to my petitions for guarantees for the city, that General Tabera's object had been merely to gain time; he had prolonged the armistice beyond the time agreed upon; and that the surrender must now be unconditional, for in less than a quarter of an hour he would open fire upon the city. In reply to my remark, that the troops might disband before he could enter the city, General Diaz commissioned me to tell General Tabera that he, General Diaz, would hold General Tabera responsible with life for the disorder that might ensue thereupon.

The Austrians, in whose name I spoke, he said, would be exposed to an attack from his troops if they left the city in the morning of the 21st, as agreed, for Tacubaya; they should shut themselves up in the palace and hoist the white flag; he guaranteed their lives, and would send them under an escort to Vera

Cruz. All papers relative to this subject I will transmit to the department with my next mail.

Within an hour after my return with the answer to General Tabera's appeal, the city was surrendered after a furious cannonade, General Tabera himself a prisoner and the Austrians shut up in the palace, with the white flag hoisted in token of their neutrality.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
U. S. Consul in charge of U. S. Legation.

Hon. F. W. Seward,
Ass't Secretary of State U. S. of America, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Details connected with the siege of Mexico.

Mexico, *June* 21, 1867.

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS

My last despatch, dated May 26, left matters in such a state that an early solution seemed almost certain. The situation, however, has gone on dragging beyond all expectations until yesterday, when at last the so-called imperial authorities gave up the city of Mexico to General Porfirio Diaz. The liberal troops have entered this morning in the most orderly manner, and the republican government remains, consequently, established anew in the capital of Mexico.

After announcing this happy and long expected event, I must recur briefly to the facts which have marked the three last weeks of the siege.

On the very day I wrote last, the Boletin Oficial declared in his evening edition that "the emperor was coming at the head of his victorious army to the rescue of the capital." That official misrepresentation was the starting-point of a system of falsehood and deceit, which has been carried on up to the last moment with the most audacious and shameless pertinacity. At the same time, however, the authorities began to take horses from every house, and even horsemen in the street, with such activity that they seemed to entertain the idea of a general sortie, in order to escape from the city. This supposition was corroborated the next day, when a sum of $150,000 was forcibly taken from the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., notwithstanding the protest of the British consul. Everybody thought these were preparations to go. It seemed, in fact, impossible that the three or four men who protracted the resistance only for their own sake could expose a city of 200,000 souls to the horrors of hunger, which were already beginning to be felt.

Besides, the evidences accumulated every hour about the fall of Queretaro, and the captivity of the emperor. On the 27th, MM. Martinez de la Torre and K. Mariano Riva Palaus (two eminent lawyers, and the last one father of the chief of the same name) received an invitation to go and present the defence of Maximilian. They consequently left on the 31st, and were followed by Baron Magnus, Prussian minister, Caroz Lagan, Austrian chargé d'affaires, Mr. Koorickse, Belgium chargé d'affaires, and Mr. Foroest, French consul at Mazatlan. All these gentlemen went to Queretaro in order to offer the emperor a proof of their sympathies, and tender him their support as far as it could go. It seems that they were at first allowed to see him, but some effort having been made to bribe the garrison in favor of the prisoner, they received peremptory orders to leave Queretaro within two hours. The princess Salm-Salm was at the same time arrested, as being implicated in the same complot.

Neither the public notoriety of all these facts, nor the increasing sufferings of the people, could deter General Marquez from his fixed purpose to hold the power and misuse it to the last. Flour and corn were almost exhausted and began to reach prices never known before. Bread ceased to be found at the bakers' since the 11th; corn continued to be sold irregularly in some deposits until the 5th, but the crowd which accumulated at those points was such that the majority could not get even a handful of grain. Deaths by starvation began to be announced in the suburbs, and matters reached soon such a point that every kind of food had to be resorted to by people of every class. Bean cakes, barley bread, horse meat became gradually the almost regular diet of even the richest families, the most lucky those who, by foresight, had kept in store a small provision of biscuit. What was meantime the condition of the crowd can be more easily conceived than depicted. Dog and cat meat have been of no uncommon use during these three weeks. But even so famine was daily on the increase, until at last the authorities felt the necessity of leaving free scope to the emigration of the perishing multitude. Thousands of men and women left the city every day, and it is calculated that almost a third of the whole population had gone out, though this diminution of consumers relieved in no way the condition of those who remained.

On the 9th, about dawn, the city was awakened by a heavy cannonade along all the lines, accompanied by the rolling of musketry toward the north. The fire kept up for about an hour and a half, when it began to slacken, and ceased altogether about 7 a. m. It was soon known that a sortie had been made by a large part of the garrison and repulsed with heavy loss. What its real object was has been diversely stated; the general opinion and the most probable is, however, that the chiefs intended to escape from the city and to take themselves to the mountains. Be it so or not, the attempt was not renewed, although new sorties were announced at various times, and the siege assumed more than ever the monotonous character of a blockade, scarcely varied now and then by some momentary cannonading.

On the 7th and 8th there were some symptoms of riot among the pupulace, on account of the increasing scarcity of every kind of food. The Iturbide theatre, where corn was said to be stored, was attacked and partly sacked, but General O'Horan soon appeared and quieted the crowd by offering to direct in person the investigations. He effectively began to go from one house to another taking possession of every provisions he found and distributing them promiscuously to the people. This kind of organized pillage continued the whole day, but was not resumed the next morning. We had only a new cando from General Tabera, ordering every inhabitant to give to the authorities whatever he had in store. This order produced no effect and could produce none, for the very simple reason that almost every kind of eatable was exhausted in the city. Flour had reached the fabulous price of one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars a pound. Corn was worth thirty to thirty-five dollars per hundred weight. What meat could be had must be paid one dollar a pound for, and horseflesh, after selling at six cents, had already gone up to eighteen or even twenty-five cents. The impossibility to confront for a long time such a way of living was becoming more and more apparent; I therefore decided, on the 10th, to ask passes in order to go out of the city with my family and those of our citizens who were anxious to seek more favorable quarters. Most of them put down their names on the list which I kept open for three days at the consulate. This step was more of a precaution than of a real intention to carry it to this end, and in fact I made no particular effort to urge the delivery of passes. It had at the same time a political bearing in showing to the so-called imperial authorities that the United States consulate ceased even to acknowledge them as a *de facto* government, and could not consent to participate, were it only by its presence, in the imposition they continued practicing toward the people.

Mr. Dano, the French minister, wished also to obtain permission to get out, in order I believe to go to Queretaro. He obtained his pass from the city authorities, but General Porfirio Diaz declared he could not give him a safe conduct, and could only communicate his wish to San Louis. In the end Mr. Dano had to stay.

On the fourteenth there came suddenly a new levy of horses, while forced contributions were exacted from almost anybody on whom the government agents could lay their hands. Some of the most respectable foreign merchants were arrested, imprisoned at Fort Santiago, and kept there for hours, even for days, without food, without a mattress, and even without a chair. Among them was Mr. Bennecke, an old and most honored gentleman, who could not even be protected by his title of Prussian consul. He had to pay $6,000 in order to recover his liberty. So general was the money hunt that almost everybody who had anything to lose was obliged to conceal himself to escape prison.

As, notwithstanding the means employed, the profits were poor, General Marquez resorted to an almost incredible trickery. It was publicly and officially announced on the fifteenth that General Ramirez de Arellano, commander of the artillery corps at Queretaro, had entered Mexico on the preceding night disguised as an Indian peddler, and that he brought positive news from the emperor. Said news was that Arellano had left Maximilian and his army on the ninth at Maravatio, forty-nine leagues from Mexico; that they were making their way toward the capital, and that they could be expected here within four or five days. The farce was carried to the last extreme by ringing the bells, firing fire-crackers, and promenading through the city with music and hired hurrahs for the emperor. So bold was the affirmation, in fact, that many of those even who knew best were for a time uncertain of what they ought to believe.

Some thought at first that the real object of this trick was to reanimate the soldiers, especially the Austrians, in order to make a last effort to break up the besieging lines. But the following two nights having passed without anything of this kind, it soon became apparent that such an idea must be given up. Neither the men nor the horses were now able to confront the besiegers, in consequence of their utter exhaustion; they could scarcely stand up, and it was not an uncommon thing to see either man or beast fainting in the streets from want of food. It therefore became evident that the situation was to drag on as long as General Marquez saw fit, unless some unforeseen circumstance interfered.

Colonel Kavenmuller, of the Austrian cavalry, had so far shown himself most reluctant to admit the captivity of the emperor. At last he began to be shaken in his faith, and informed me that if a proof of the fact were given, he and his men could immediately resign service, as they had only engaged to protect Maximilian. As this was the most likely way to bring matters to an issue, I communicated Colonel Kavenmuller's request to General Diaz, who immediately returned a most positive answer, sending a letter from the Austrian chargé himself, who certified that the emperor was a prisoner. General Diaz added that the foreigners in the imperial service had nothing to fear, provided they put down their arms before the city was taken.

The consequence was that Colonel Kavenmuller notified General Tabera of his unwillingness to serve any more, since he was sure that the emperor was a prisoner.

[Enclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, May 30, 1867.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Having been officially notified that the minister of Prussia and the counsel of the Archduke Maximilian, whom the constitutional government designs to try by court-martial on the point of sitting at Queretaro, are about to leave this capital, I believe it to be my duty as a republican, of whom a letter has been solicited for the purpose, to recommend Father Fischer, that your excellency grant him a safe conduct to accompany the gentlemen aforesaid to Queretaro as a witness indispensable to the defence; a request I feel more emboldened to make, since, always alive to the interest and honor of the great republican party, I should regret deeply that its enemies could accuse it of having acted with passion or partiality, which would undoubtedly be the case were the presence of a constant and ocular witness of his conduct be unfortunately denied to the accused.

With assurances of the most distinguished consideration,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General PORFIRIO DIAZ,
Chief of the Army of Operation of the East, Tacubaya.

Translation.]

REPUBLICAN ARMY, EASTERN LINE—GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Possessed of the contents of the estimable note which you were pleased to address me, recommending Father Fischer, in order that a "safe conduct" be issued him for the purpose of attending the trial of the Archduke Maximilian, it is my duty to manifest to you that the laws of the country forbid my conceding such documents in favor of the persons who have served the archduke during the time when he was styled emperor of Mexico; and although I should resolve to issue that which is solicited, it would be useless beyond the States within the limits of my command.

Not long since my government declared, on account of a passport with which D. Buen Aventura Sarabia, who had been prefect of the State of Durango by appointment from Maximilian, shielded himself, that such documents have no validity in connection with persons who have infringed the laws of the republic.

You know, likewise, that in order to communicate to Baron Magnus his call to Queretaro, I consulted the opinion of the President of the republic, and only by his authorization I resolved to expedite the corresponding passport.

I protest to you, with this motive, the assurances of my esteem,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
Consul of the United States, Mexico.

[Enclosure No. 3.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 5, 1867.

GENERAL: Several persons of distinction have called on me to say that General Miguel Miramon has been lately taken prisoner, and has invited men learned in the law to go from this capital to defend him.

In deference to the request of individuals worthy of respect, and prompted by a spirit of humanity, I cannot hesitate in communicating these reports, and requesting that passports be issued to the counsel of General Miramon to leave the capital as early as possible in the discharge of their mission.

With assurances of consideration,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General LEONARDO MARQUEZ.

On the fourteenth there came suddenly a new levy of horses, while forced contributions were exacted from almost anybody on whom the government agents could lay their hands. Some of the most respectable foreign merchants were arrested, imprisoned at Fort Santiago, and kept there for hours, even for days, without food, without a mattress, and even without a chair. Among them was Mr. Bennecke, an old and most honored gentleman, who could not even be protected by his title of Prussian consul. He had to pay $6,000 in order to recover his liberty. So general was the money hunt that almost everybody who had anything to lose was obliged to conceal himself to escape prison.

As, notwithstanding the means employed, the profits were poor, General Marquez resorted to an almost incredible trickery. It was publicly and officially announced on the fifteenth that General Ramirez de Arellano, commander of the artillery corps at Queretaro, had entered Mexico on the preceding night disguised as an Indian peddler, and that he brought positive news from the emperor. Said news was that Arellano had left Maximilian and his army on the ninth at Maravatio, forty-nine leagues from Mexico; that they were making their way toward the capital, and that they could be expected here within four or five days. The farce was carried to the last extreme by ringing the bells, firing fire-crackers, and promenading through the city with music and hired hurrahs for the emperor. So bold was the affirmation, in fact, that many of those even who knew best were for a time uncertain of what they ought to believe.

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With assurances of the most distinguished consideration,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General Porfirio Diaz,
Chief of the Army of Operation of the East, Tacubaya.

Translation.]

REPUBLICAN ARMY, EASTERN LINE—GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

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You know, likewise, that in order to communicate to Baron Magnus his call to Queretaro, I consulted the opinion of the President of the republic, and only by his authorization I resolved to expedite the corresponding passport.

I protest to you, with this motive, the assurances of my esteem,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Marcus Otterbourg,
Consul of the United States, Mexico.

[Enclosure No. 3.—Translation.]

Consulate of the United States,
Mexico, June 5, 1867.

General: Several persons of distinction have called on me to say that General Miguel Miramon has been lately taken prisoner, and has invited men learned in the law to go from this capital to defend him.

In deference to the request of individuals worthy of respect, and prompted by a spirit of humanity, I cannot hesitate in communicating these reports, and requesting that passports be issued to the counsel of General Miramon to leave the capital as early as possible in the discharge of their mission.

With assurances of consideration,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General Leonardo Marquez.

[Enclosure No. 4.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO MEXICO,
Mexico, June 2, 1867.

MR. CONSUL: I have had the honor to converse with you on several occasions on the fate of the emperor Maximilian, who interests me and engages my attention so earnestly for several months. You know how much I would have desired to have been able to go to Queretaro in order to obtain from the liberal party the adoption of evidence of moderation in an extreme case. On the one hand, my overtures to accompany Baron de Magnus were repelled; the advocates pretended that, far from being useful, the presence of the minister from France would be prejudicial, bring on an undue excitement of feeling which would hurt the defence, and would augment the severity of the council of war. On the other hand, some liberals, far from encouraging me to go to Queretaro, made me, through you, give advice to set out for Vera Cruz, in order not to expose the legation of the Emperor to a hostile manifestation which it would be difficult to check at the first moment of effervescence which would follow the entry of their troops into the capital.

I have sent to my colleagues of Austria, of Belgium, and of Italy, letters for several leaders I formerly knew. These letters have remained unanswered. In fine, not being able to go in person to Queretaro, I have found means to send an agent there who enjoys all my confidence, and whom I have furnished with full powers to take in my name the most active steps in behalf of the unfortunate emperor.

This agent informs me from Tacubaya that all the rumors put in circulation for a fortnight past, and so obstinately contradicted by the imperial authorities, are unhappily in all respects true. The life of the unfortunate Maximilian incurred the greatest dangers, and notwithstanding all remarks, all the hindrances, this one or the other, I must report your situation. Mr. Consul, you authorized me to wait an answer from General Porfirio Diaz, and I was very thankful to you for gaining me permission to go and converse with him on the measures to be used to get me near to the emperor.

I hesitate, besides, that the intention in what concerned my government and person could be so ill-purposed as has been affirmed. Our acts are of public notoriety, and every one knows what I did personally to prevent the actual state of events, and stop effusion of blood which I considered useless.

You will oblige me much by putting it in my power to carry out my plan as soon as possible. As to my leaving Mexico, it has been long determined by my government, also that of my personal surroundings, but I will not carry it out until I have tried everything to fulfil important duties which are incumbent on me.

Accept in advance, Mr. Consul, my thanks, with the assurance of my friendly and devoted feelings.

ALFO. DANO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Emperor of the French.

[Translation.]

TACUBAYA, *June* 16, 1867—10 o'clock evening.

We have been here some hours by order of Escobedo.

Maximilian blindly reckoned upon a plan of escape, impossible in reality, for this imprudent, and that of Salm* has been baffled by fine promises. Horricks, Jules and I are always kept out of the way of these managements; we have always dissuaded Maximilian, but uselessly.

When he wanted to go beforehand and asked us for funds, we told him he should have them; it was then in our power to keep that promise, and without appearing in the matter and without being exposed.

On the 14th, at nine o'clock, the trial of Maximilian was to begin. It was then that Escobedo gave us two hours to get off, threatening us with death if we should return within four or five days.

Maximilian had been trapped, and our relations with him rendered us suspected.

The death of Maximilian was ordered at midnight yesterday.

If there is a slight hope of saving him it is at San Luis, where the American government can alone act efficaciously Magnus was included in the order sending us off, but to San Luis only. What he has done there we are in ignorance about.

JUNE 18—Evening.

Maximilian wrote us on the 14th that the empress Carlotta is dead. He thanks us also for the interest we have manifested in him.

At this moment news reaches us that Juarez has suspended, and had given the best hopes to Mr. Campbell's secretary, who is at San Luis. If this is confirmed we will inform you of it as soon as we can.

JULES, *Italian Chargé.*
HORRICKS, *Belgian Chargé.*
FOREST, *French Consul, Mazatlan.*

The foregoing was remitted to the French legation in cipher, from which it was correctly interpreted.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and shall endeavor immediately to communicate with General Porfirio Diaz for the purpose of obtaining the authorization that shall open to your excellency a free passage through the lines of the besieging army.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency A. DANO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

[Enclosure No. 6.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 5, 1867.

EXCELLENT SIR: I beg that you have the kindness to remit me a safe conduct for Mr. Robert Beckman, whom I think of sending to Tacubaya on a matter which has no connection with the political situation of this capital—a favor for which I shall be obliged to your excellency.

Your most attentive servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General D. RAMON TABERA, *Present.*

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* Wife of Prince Salm-Salm, formerly an officer in the federal army.

UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

[Translation.—Private.]

MEXICO, *June* 6, 1867.

ESTEEMED SIR: These headquarters do not issue documents authorizing departure from the city, and therefore I do not send that which you are pleased to ask for Mr. Robert Beckman, but the said individual can apply at the prefecturate, where the passports he desires are issued, as there is no impropriety in conceding one to him.

Without other motive I place myself at your disposal as your very attentive servant,

R. TABERA.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Esq.

[Enclosure No. 7.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 6, 1867.

ESTEEMED SIR: I again trouble you with the request to give a passport to go and return to Mr. Robert Beckman, whom I am interested in sending to Tacubaya on account of a private matter which has no connection with the political situation of this capital.

Mr. Beckman is accompanied by his servant, John Rodriguez.

Hoping that you will excuse this interruption of your very important occupations, I am, general, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General THOMAS O'HORAN,
Political Prefect.

[Enclosure No. 8.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 7, 1867.

GENERAL: Mr. A. Dano, minister from France resident in this capital, being desirous to leave for Queretaro, I have at his request addressed a communication, a copy of which is at the disposal of the authorities, asking of General Porfirio Diaz to grant Mr. Dano a free passage as far as Tacubaya, through the lines of the forces besieging this plaza.

As it is useless to mention, since they are public and notorious, the ends which Mr. Dano proposes on undertaking a journey in moments so difficult, I restrict myself to informing General Marquez that on seconding the views of Mr. Dano as appears from copies of the correspondence adjoined, I have encountered the order recently given, which prohibits the issue of passports to those who wish to leave the city, and to request that this difficulty be removed by instruction which shall permit the passport to be signed at the ministry of war for Mr. Beckman, who is in every other respect prepared to set out with the object indicated.

With assurances of the highest consideration,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General LEONARDO MARQUEZ.

[Enclosure No. 9.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 5, 1867.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Mr. A. Dano, minister from France, having manifested to the consul of the United States his desire to leave the capital, at the request of that gentleman and complying with a duty in view of the relations between the United States and the constitutional government of Mexico, I beg that your excellency will be pleased, should you think it proper, to remit by the gentleman charged with the delivery of this note, a safe-conduct which shall allow Mr. Dano to pass, accompanied by his secretary, through the lines of the besieging force as far as Tacubaya, where he can better adopt his ulterior means.

And on communicating it to your excellency I avail myself of the occasion to protest the assurances of my highest consideration.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency D. PORFIRIO DIAZ,
General-in-Chief of the Eastern Line of Operations, Tacubaya.

[Enclosure No. 10.—Translation.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE EAST SECTION OF GOVERNMENT,
Tacubaya, June 10, 1867.

MR. CONSUL: I have received your note of the 5th instant, in which you are pleased to ask of me a safe-conduct for Mr. Dano, in order that in company of his secretary he may pass through the lines of the forces besieging the capital; and in reply I comply with the duty of telling you that, not being able to yield to your request without an express order, I shall remit a copy of your note to the government of the nation for the proper determination upon its contents.

I protest to you the assurances of my personal consideration.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The CONSUL *of the United States in the City of Mexico.*

[Enclosure No. 11.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 10, 1867.

The undersigned not being able to discharge efficiently, under his instructions, the duties which in the present circumstances the charge of the consulate and the archives of the United States legation in this capital impose upon him, finds himself, after a prolonged struggle against the situation and in his own despite, compelled to address to General Thomas O'Horan, political prefect, a request that he will have passports issued for the undersigned to leave the city with his family, accompanied by such American citizens and other persons entitled to the protection of the American flag who may wish, for reasons not unknown to his excellency the political prefect, to take advantage of the opportunity to withdraw from Mexico

With assurances of high consideration,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency General THOMAS O'HORAN,
Political Prefect, Mexico.

[Enclosure No. 12.—Translation.]

MEXICO, *June* 10, 1867.

The undersigned has the honor to reply to the note from the consul of the United States, of this date, with the request that he have the kindness to remit a list of the persons who are to accompany him in his departure, in order that the name of each might be inscribed on the respective passports.

Those of the consul and his family are enclosed with this note.

I renew to you the assurance of my attentive consideration.

T. O'HORAN, *Political Prefect.*

[Enclosure No. 13.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 15, 1867.

The undersigned, consul of the United States, has to communicate to his excellency General Thomas O'Horan, political prefect, to whose attributes it unfortunately belongs to apprehend the persons marked by the military power for the purpose of extorting money, that D. José Anto. Mendizabal, D. Miguel Lizardi, and D. Carlos Widmann have been imprisoned since yesterday in the presidio of Santiago.

As these gentlemen are under the protection of the flag of the United States, the undersigned, after having exhausted every resource and conciliation in the lengthy period of arbitrary acts aimed at the persons and interests of American citizens resident in this capital, believes that the moment has arrived to declare to his excellency the political prefect, that if Messrs. Lizardi, Mendizabal, and Widmann do not find themselves uninjured in their houses before three o'clock this afternoon, all the serious consequences which must ensue will rest upon the individuals who have participated in their arrest and imprisonment.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to his excellency the assurances of his esteem and consideration.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

General THOMAS O'HORAN,
Political Prefect.

[Enclosure No. 14.—Translation.]

POLITICAL PREFECTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE VALLEY OF MEXICO,
Mexico, June 15, 1867.

I received your honor's note of to-day, and in reply I must explain that the consulate has been incorrectly informed as to this prefecturate being charged by his excellency General Marquez to effect the apprehension of certain individuals, and among them that of the American citizens D. José Anto. Mendizabal, D. Miguel Lizardi, and D. Carlos Widmann, since it only furnished his excellency General Marquez aforesaid with its police agents to point out the dwellings of the persons who were to be apprehended by the adjutants themselves of his excellency General Marquez.

As to the imprisonment of the citizens I can assure your honor that they shall be set at liberty to-day in virtue of the reasons which I have employed in their favor.

It is painful to me to make known to your honor that I have seen in your note to which I am replying, threats to which I have given no occasion, which I believe I do not merit, and which I deem unnecessary in claiming the liberty of American citizens—since the consulate has ever, as it will always find in me the highest regard and firmest support alike with all American citizens. Nevertheless, I have the honor to assure your honor that this circumstance shall not alter my kind feelings towards the American flag and to the citizens of that republic.

I have the honor to protest to your honor the assurances of my respect.

T. O'HORAN, *The Prefect.*

The CONSUL *of the United States of America.*

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 35.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, June 27, 1867.

SIR: At the moment of the surrender of the city to the liberal army, several prominent persons sought refuge in this consulate. Those compromised by their connection with the so-called empire, with the exception of one individual, whose admittance was sanctioned by competent authority, I, with violence to my own feelings, declined to receive.

Many ladies asked protection under my roof, in fear of the outrages which might be perpetrated during the night of the occupation by a supposed disorderly rabble.

These alarms, however, subsided when the few troops which entered the city were seen to conduct themselves with perfect order, and to be held in proper control. The night of the 20th passed undisturbed, unless by the report of fire-arms, which were discharged by the soldiery in their flight from the trenches and barracks. By the morning of the 21st D. Juan José Baz, political prefect, had taken every precaution conducive to the peace and security of the capital, interrupted by the soldiers of Suiraya who were caught while attemping to rob and instantly shot.

The enclosed devices, dictating measures of police and retributive justice, manifest a spirit of moderation little anticipated by the friends or enemies of the constitutional government.

An order to the several European representatives and consuls to lower their flags, then hoisted upon their respective consulates and legations, was the sole instance of active interference with the previous customs or habits of the capital.

The necessities of the army, for which the funds were necessary, urgently demanded attention. I offered to General Diaz to supply the money for his immediate wants, through a loan to which only certain capitalists would be allowed to contribute, each, a certain amount, to be returned without payment of interest, at the expiration of a reasonable term. A strong representation was made to him of the danger to the constitutional government, if by a repetition of forced loans and contributions it should attract to itself any of the odium belonging to the military power, which had exasperated and impoverished the citizens by extortionate demands upon their property. General Diaz recognized the propriety of these considerations, and expressed his readiness to accept a voluntary loan upon these terms, from the parties who do not fall under the displeasure of the government.

The capitalists, to whom I applied to make my offer effective, readily contributed towards a voluntary loan on hearing the reasons advanced in its favor, of which the most forcible appeared to be that they would in this manner receive a guarantee against impositions of forced loans or extraordinary contributions in the future.

Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2 furnish copies of my note placing $200,000 at General Diaz's disposal, and his acknowledgment thereof, leaving to my discretion to designate with the contributors the guarantee and mode of reimbursement of their respective shares in the entire amount.

It would be both premature and difficult to attempt to characterize the actual situation of Mexico, which would appear rather from the men provisionally directing its affairs, than from any deeper indication, to be entering upon a new era.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Counsel, in charge of U. S. Legation.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State U. S. A., Washington.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 24, 1867.

The consul of the United States has the pleasure to inform the citizen General Don Porfirio Diaz that he has succeeded in procuring $200,000 towards an amount necessary to cover the immediate necessities of the liberal army, for the supply of which he was requested to employ his intervention.

The very just representations which the consul was enabled to make as a motive for this loan removed at once every difficulty in the way of the parties, invited to assist by their friendly contributions in the fulfilment of the end proposed.

Acquainted with the desire of the United States government to see established in Mexico a permanent government, the consul of the United States begs to assure the citizen general that he shall be ever ready, within the scope of his duty, to further the wishes of the United States government, and aid in the settlement of peace and order in Mexico.

With assurances of the highest consideration,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

The Citizen General D. PORFIRIO DIAZ,
Commanding Eastern Army of Mexico.

[Enclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

TACUBAYA, *June* 25, 1867.

MR. CONSUL: I have received your note of yesterday, in which you are pleased to communicate to me, that by common consent of the proprietors and mercantile establishments named in the list accompanying your note, you have collected the amount of two hundred thousand dollars as a voluntary loan without interest for the purpose of furnishing it to the national army, in order to meet their most pressing necessities.

Profoundly grateful to you and to the persons who have generously contributed to its success, I return you all the warmest thanks, while there remains to me alone to request of you, that, together with the same persons, you will do me the favor to point out the internal revenue or custom-house dues which you may desire to be devoted to the early reimbursement of this amount, in order that it may be set apart with that object with the strictest and most religious punctuality.

Accept, Mr. Consul, the assurances of my attentive consideration.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
Consul of the United States, Mexico.

[Translation.]

Citizen Juan J. Baz, political chief of the capital of the republic, to its inhabitants, makes known:

That considering the present condition of the capital, and how necessary it is to avoid all causes of disorder, he decrees as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction and sale of pulque, rum, and beer in this city, is prohibited for three days.

ARTICLE 2. The above articles may be introduced on the fourth day, but can be sold only from six to three o'clock.

ARTICLE 4. Any one who injures buildings, gardens, or public monuments, besides paying for the damage done, shall be fined from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for one month, or one year.

ARTICLE 5. Games of chance are prohibited, under the penalties fixed by the police regulations of 1856 and 1857.

ARTICLE 6. It is forbidden to carry arms without license, under the penalties fixed by laws of the above period.

Therefore, I order this to be printed, circulated, published, and observed.

Independence and liberty! Mexico, June, 1867.

JUAN J. BAZ.

Juan José Baz, political chief of the capital of the republic, to its inhabitants, makes known:

That the citizen general-in-chief of the eastern army, in a circular of the 27th April, of the present year, decreed, among other things, as follows:

1. Homicide, arson, rape, and robbery, shall be punished with death, without regard to the rank of the person who commits the crime. Robbery is the taking of property, without orders from the general-in-chief, under any pretext whatever. Homicide is the killing of a person by another, who has no right to punish outside of the law.

2. Robbers or thieves, taken in the act, shall be instantly executed by the political chiefs of the districts where the crime is committed, under act identifying the person and the crime he is guilty of.

Ordered to be printed, promulgated, circulated, and enforced.

Independence and liberty! Mexico, June, 1867.

JUAN JOSÉ BAZ.

Citizen Juan José Baz, political chief of the capital of the republic, to its inhabitants, makes known:

That from the publication of this order, all inspectors and sub-inspectors that were in office in May, 1863, shall serve as policemen now, and present themselves at the deputation for orders. Those that have served the empire, are excluded from this regulation.

JUAN J. BAZ.

MEXICO, *June* 21, 1867.

Citizen Juan José Baz, political chief of the capital of the republic:

In obedience to the law decreeing the dissolution of religious communities, the members of such shall quit their convents within forty-eight hours, and present themselves to the officers appointed by this department.

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That this may be generally known and obeyed, I order it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Independence and liberty! Mexico, June 21, 1867.

JUAN JOSÉ BAZ.

Citizen Juan José Baz, political chief of the capital of the republic, to its inhabitants, makes known:

The citizen general-in-chief ordered me yesterday to form a municipal board to preserve order in the capital of the republic, and the following citizens have been named for that purpose:

Antonio Martinez de Castro, Manuel Maria Zamacona, Rafael Dondé, Jose Maria Lafragua, Lucia Padilla, Augustin del Rio, Manuel Villamil, Manuel Inda, Francisco Montes de Oca, Ignacio Baz; Cipriano Robert, secretary; Pantaleon Tovar, treasurer.

Therefore, I order this to be printed, published, circulated, and duly enforced.

Independence and liberty! Mexico, June 21, 1867.

JUAN JOSÉ BAZ.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

No. 4.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

SIR: I have just now had the honor to receive your careful and voluminous despatches of the 21st of June, No. 33, and of the 27th of June, No. 35, with accompanying documents. These papers contain important and interesting accounts of the surrender of the city of Mexico, and its occupation by the army of the republic.

I have been able to bestow upon them only a cursory perusal. After they shall have received the attention of the President, I shall take occasion to refer to them, perhaps, at large. In the mean time, you will take an early occasion to present your credentials to the President of the republic.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

No. 4.

ENLISTMENTS AT HAVANA.—1, 2, 3.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 20, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inform you that in a communication, dated Havana, 20th current, which has reached me to-day, I am advised that Don Ramon Carvallo, who acts as consul of the so-called Mexican empire in Cuba, was enlisting men to serve in defence of Vera Cruz; that he gave twenty dollars bounty, and promised those whom he enlisted that they should receive one dollar daily from the time of their landing at Vera Cruz; that at that date there were already enrolled a long list of Spanish soldiers, acclimated, and whose time had expired, who were to leave Havana for Vera Cruz on the 22d, aboard the steamer Paris, forming the first remittance, and that this was doing with the knowledge of the Spanish authorities. The source from which these important reports come to me cause me to regard them as authentic.

Believing that the government of the United States is disposed to regard the enrolling of Spaniards in a Spanish colony to interfere in the internal difficulties of Mexico, in the same manner in which it regarded the recruitment of Austrians, which was for the like purpose, made in the Austrian empire, I have thought proper to transmit to you, without delay, these reports.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Seward to Señor Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, stating that you have received information that Mr. Carvallo, the consul of the so-called Mexican empire at Cuba, is enlisting men for the armies of his government.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 13, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: Referring to the note which I had the honor to address to you on the 27th of March last, relative to the enlistments that were being made in the island of Cuba of Spanish soldiers whose time had expired, for the service of the rebels of Mexico shut up in Vera Cruz, I remit to you to-day the copy of a communication which I have received from the commercial agent of the Mexican republic in Havana, dated the 5th instant, and of the documents annexed to it, all relating to the affair referred to.

At the same time I have seen in the New York papers of yesterday the news of the arrival at Vera Cruz of the Spaniards that left Havana in the steamer Paris; the most of them bring artillerymen, recruited to manage the cannon that keep that city in the power of the rebels. (No. 6.)

Wishing to keep the government of the United States informed of these events, I take the liberty to remit to you the above-mentioned documents.

I take advantage of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

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No. 1.

No. 5.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
Havana, April 5, 1867.

CITIZEN MINISTER: Enclosed I have the honor to send you an open package for the citizen minister of foreign relations of the republic, which I entreat you to have the kindness to transmit to its place of destination, after having informed yourself of its contents. I allow myself to call your attention respecting the affair of which I treat in it, on the enlistment of people in the so-called consulate of the empire, so that you may be able to proceed in the most proper manner, so as to avoid, as far as possible, the said act of open hostility on the part of the superior government of the island, as it has been proved to me that the captain general approves of it and protects it.

* * * * * * *

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my particular consideration.

A. HOFFMAN Y URQUIA.

Citizen Minister ROMERO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, *April* 13, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

No. 6.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
Havana, April 5, 1867.

CITIZEN MINISTER: On the 16th of March last, as you must be aware, the national territory was definitely evacuated by the French army. When the French left Vera Cruz they gave up the custom-house to the traitors, as well as all the war material to be found in that place; a certain Antonio Robledo acting as political prefect, and a man named Perez Gomez doing the duty of military commander. There are 1,200 men garrisoned in the city. The government forces, amounting to about 2,000 men under the command of General Benavides, held the city strongly besieged, so that no fresh provisions could come in, and had already begun to throw grenades; but I learn that General Benavides is sadly in want of heavy artillery, so he can effect nothing decisive. The strictest vigilance is exercised in the city; nobody dares to speak, and incarceration and exile is the order of the day. On the 2d day of March, twenty persons were immediately imprisoned, or banished to Yucatan; among them were Ramon V. Vila, Juan Pastorisa, Ramon Laine, Eduardo Herrera, Rafael Zamora, Manuel Diaz Miron, Lorenzo Portilla, and another, who were embarked in a schooner. Those individuals, on getting out to the open sea, bound the captain, and obliged him to put into Alvarado, where they are now to be found.

Many other persons are now in this city, who have emigrated for fear of the persecution to which all republicans are now subject there.

The recent news here is that Puebla is besieged, and had been several times assaulted, half of the town being held by General Porfirio Diaz. There is absolutely no news from the interior, and more than a month has passed since letters were received from the capital.

I have a very important piece of news to communicate to you from this place. As soon as the siege of Vera Cruz was known here, the so-called consul of the Archduke Maximilian opened a recruiting office at his place of business, to enlist armed men and send them to Vera Cruz to sustain the pretended empire. As soon as I learned the fact I endeavored to investigate the affair, and found out it was true beyond a doubt, when I immediately repaired to the consul general of the United States in this city, with the annexed communication, marked No. 1. I had an interview the next day with that gentleman, who told me he had seen the captain general on the subject, and he told him he had no knowledge of the facts, but would send and find out about it, and if it were true, he would take measures to have it stopped; yet, after all this, the recruiting has continued publicly, so that everybody knows of it, and in fact two lots of men, fifty in number each, have already been shipped to Vera Cruz; and I learn from various sources that the captain general, far from trying to prevent it, actually approves of it. In view of this I have procured undoubted proof, which I send you, marked number 2, as well that the supreme government of the nation may have an exact knowledge of the fact, so as to know how to act, as that the United States consul general may be convinced of the truth of my assertion. I had another interview with the same consul yesterday, showed him my evidence, and begged him to see the captain general once more upon the subject, which he promised to do to-day, telling me to come back in the evening to hear what the captain general should say. At the same time I requested him to inform his government of the fact, so that the government of the United States might demand of Spain a rigorous observance of strict neutrality. All of this I equally place in the knowledge of the citizen minister plenipotentiary of Mexico in Washington.

I must also inform you, that you may communicate it to the citizen President, of the animosity that the captain general of the island entertains towards our government, and to do this I enclose to you, marked No. 3, various documents, calling your particular attention to the letters of Mr. Fernandez de Coca.

* * * * * * *

Having nothing more to impart at present, I beg you to place this communication in the knowledge of the citizen President, and I supplicate you, Mr. Citizen Minister, to accept the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

A. HOFFMAN Y URQUIA.

Citizen SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA,
Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic.

WASHINGTON, *April* 13, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

HAVANA, *March* 31, 1867.

SIR: Understanding that proof is required of the fact that recruiting is now going on in the house of Mr. Carvallo, agent of the government of the Mexican empire, I see no impropriety in telling you that I went one day this month to that house to enlist as a soldier, and the conditions proposed were to give me twenty dollars on embarking, and a dollar a day for a year, in favor of the service of the government of the empire and against the government of the republic, they paying the passage—that is, the imperial agents—to which I did not consent. And that is all I can truthfully say on the subject.

Yours, &c.

PEDRO BELTRAN.

Señor Don ANTONIO HOFFMAN Y URQUIA,
Commercial Agent of the Government
of the Republic of Mexico in Havana.

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VERITATIS

On this date Don Pedro Beltran presented himself at this commercial agency, at the request of the subscriber, to swear to his signature, which he does in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

A. HOFFMANN Y URQUIA,
Commercial Agent of the Mexican Republic.
PEDRO BELTRAN.

Then comes a seal with the following inscription:
Commercial agency of the Mexican republic, Havana.

Witnesses:
G. M. ISLAS,
JOSÉ VALENTE BAZ.

WASHINGTON, *April* 13, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

HAVANA, *April* 2, 1867.

SIR: I inform you that Mr. Carvallo, consul of the Mexican imperial government in this city, has opened a register to recruit persons of all sorts who are willing to enlist in the service of the empire against the republic. This is a public and notorious fact, and I this day give my testimony to corroborate it by stating that I went to enlist myself at that person's office.

The conditions proposed were these: Engagement as a soldier in the service of the empire, to fight against the republic for one year, for the sum of twenty dollars on embarking, and one dollar per day for the space of one year, to which I answered it did not suit me, and retired. And this is all I know about it, and I communicate to you accordingly.

Yours, &c.,
PRUDENCIO DE LA CRUZ VALDEZ ALVAREZ.

Señor Don ANTONIO HOFFMANN Y URQUIA,
Commercial Agent of the Government
of the Republic of Mexico in Havana.

HAVANA, *April* 3, 1867.

On this day appeared Don Prudencio de la Cruz Valdez Alvarez in this commercial agency, on petition of the undersigned, to attest his handwriting, which he does in presence of the subscribing witnesses.

A. HOFFMANN Y URQUIA,
Commercial Agent of the Mexican Republic.
PRUDENCIO DE LA CRUZ VALDEZ ALVAREZ.

Then follows the seal:
Commercial agency of the Mexican republic, Havana.

Attest:
G. M. ISLAS,
JOSÉ VALENTE BAZ.

WASHINGTON, *April* 13, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

HAVANA, *April* 3, 1867.

SIR: In reply to the interrogatories you were pleased to make, I say: It is true that in the house where the imperial Mexican consulate of this city is established, recruiting has been going on for some days, to engage men to go to Vera Cruz to serve in arms in Maximilian's army. That I know this from various individuals who enlisted for that purpose, who told me they had received twenty dollars, with the promise of a free passage to Vera Cruz, and the pay of one dollar per day, from the time they land in Mexico; and I also know certainly that two lots of men thus recruited have left this port for Vera Cruz, one in the steamer Paris and the other in the steamer Solent, all of which is public and well known in this city, and many persons can testify to it.

Yours, &c.,
R. DE ZAYAS.

Señor Don ANTONIO HOFFMANN,
Commercial Agent of Mexico—Present.

HAVANA, *April* 3, 1867.

On this day appeared Don Rafael de Zayas in this commercial agency, at the request of the undersigned, for the purpose of attesting his signature, which he does in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

A. HOFFMANN Y URQUIA,
Commercial Agent of the Mexican Republic.
R. DE ZAYAS.

Then follows a seal which says:
Commercial agency of the Mexican republic, Havana.

Attest:
G. M. ISLAS,
JOSÉ VALENTE BAZ.

WASHINGTON, *April* 13, 1867.

A true copy:
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 6.

[From the New York Herald, April 12, 1867.]

VERA CRUZ, *March* 27, 1867.

The siege of Vera Cruz is still in progress, and we are getting anxious for some determinative action on the part of the contending forces.

* * * * * *

The Spanish steamer, which arrived from Havana to-day, brought thirty artillerists, who have been placed at the guns upon the walls of the city and in the forts. It is stated that they came as passengers, but well understood that they were recruited in Havana for service here in the imperial army, under such inducements as are usually offered in similar cases. Seventy or more are expected by the English steamer from Havana, now due. This will make a valuable addition to the garrison, especially as their own people cannot be trusted, and the officers well know it. Only a night since forty-five men, with arms and ammunition, deserted and went to the liberal forces, by slipping over the wall, and the most stringent regulations are in force to prevent too frequent repetitions.

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VERA CRUZ, *March* 30, 1867.

Affairs here remain unchanged. The siege of Vera Cruz is still in progress with but little prospect of its speedy termination.

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Those who are not interested here in the empire are anxious to know what view the United States will take of the enlistment of men for the empire in Ha-

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

vana. As stated in a previous letter the first instalment has arrived, and the English steamer from Havana, now due, is expected to bring more. Spain cannot protest if the United States allow enlistments for the liberal army, or the fitting out of privateers under the same flag, from the capture of the imperial gunboat Tabasco.

* * * * * *

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State,
Washington, May 14, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th of last month, containing a copy of a communication addressed to you by the commercial agent of Mexico at Havana, relative to certain enlistments in the island of Cuba of Spanish soldiers, whose term of service has expired, for the armies opposed to the constitution government of Mexico, for which be pleased to accept my thanks.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don Matias Romero, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

No. 5.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

Mexican Legation to the United States of America,
Washington, January 9, 1867.

My Dear Sir: In observance of the charge I took on myself in our conversation to-day, I have the honor to send you copy of communication number 538, which Mr. Lerdo de Tejada addressed to me on the 5th of last month, about the change of the channel of the Rio Grande, no the boundary between Mexico and the United States, and likewise of the annexed document which accompanied it.

I remain, Mr. Secretary, your very respectful and faithful servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. W. H. Seward, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT—SECTION OF RELATIONS—BUREAU OF AMERICA, NUMBER 538.—CHANGES OF THE CHANNEL OF THER IO GRANDE ON THE DIVISIONAL LINE BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Chihuahua, *December* 5, 1866.

I send to you annexed copy of a communication which the governor of the State of Chihuahua addressed to me the 31st October last, transcribing another from the political chief of the district of Brazos, dated 17th of the same month, about the evidence there should be in the archives of that legation respecting the manner of proceeding of the boundary commission, and of what is stipulated in article 5th of the treaty of the 2d February, 1848, on the permanence of the dividing line between the two republics, which was not altered by article 1st of the later treaty of 30th December, 1853, in what relates to the present case.

Although the imperceptible changes caused by alluvion on the banks of the Rio Grande could not be considered, it is not possible to pass without notice the visible and important changes caused by the force of the stream. It appears to be founded in justice, and by the stipulations of the treaty, that in respect of the noticeable portions of land which became fixed on the opposite shore by the force of the river, the eminent domain of the nation to which they belonged, and the private rights which there should be existent over them, should continue.

If that government admits these principles, and in conformity therewith is disposed to give instructions to the functionaries of the United States in the districts of the dividing line, it seems it would not be necessary to do anything more at present; but, in the contrary event, your excellency will please to communicate to me what may be the principles of that government in this particular, in order that what should be proper might be done in respect of cases which already have occurred, and which may easily continue to occur from the nature of the soil through which the Rio Grande flows.

I assure you of my respectful consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Matias Romero,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic at Washington.

Washington, *January* 9, 1867.

A copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 24.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC—SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

Chihuahua, *October* 31, 1866.

The governor of Chihuahua transcribes a communication from the prefecture of Brazos relative to the difficulties which are presenting themselves by reason of the main channel of the Rio Bravo on its immediate bank at the Villa del Paso.

The political chief and military commander of the district of Brazos, in despatch No. 113 dated 17th instant, says to the secretary of the government in my care, what I copy to the letter:

"Since the year 1852, when the boundaries were marked which in the future should divide our republic from that of the United States along all this frontier, the deepest channel of the river at the time when those boundaries were marked was designated as the dividing line, and to fix them, the joint commission of boundaries, having in view the changeableness of the current of the river, owing to the character of the soil which constitutes its bed, made provision for designating that topographically and astronomically, for which purpose a multitude of astronomical observations throughout the whole extent were made by the two commissions, and mainly by the Mexican, which gave the situations in longitude and latitude of old Picacho, the initial point, Morleros, El Paso, San Elizario, Presidio Viejo, Presidio del Norte, San Carlos, &c., solely for the purpose of connecting those points with the deepest channel of the river at that period, that it might serve, as I have said, as a perpetual boundary between both republics.

vana. As stated in a previous letter the first instalment has arrived, and the English steamer from Havana, now due, is expected to bring more. Spain cannot protest if the United States allow enlistments for the liberal army, or the fitting out of privateers under the same flag, from the capture of the imperial gunboat Tabasco.

* * * * * *

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

Department of State,
Washington, May 14, 1867.

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LERDO DE TEJADA.

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UANL
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

"The shifting nature of the soil through which the river runs has caused, in course of time, a change in currents in different parts, and more notably below San Elizario, where it has left all the woodlands which belong to that town on this side, and in this villa, in the partido of the chamizal, where it has carried away more than fifteen hundred varas, which before that were owned by individuals, and now are slashes, sandy and ridged, which, as previously stated, ought to belong to El Paso; but the chief people in Franklin defend this land as theirs, as they also defend in other places what the river has left on this side, as is the case at San Elizario. We respect their woodlands, which the river has left on the right side, (and they also defend them,) because we are convinced that they belong to them; but they neither respect nor recognize as ours the soil which the same river has taken from us and left on the left front at Franklin.

"To-day it threatens us, and perhaps at the beginning of the year, or earlier, will divide El Paso, and the greater portion of the town will be on the left bank. In such case, will the part which remains on the left bank belong to the United States? Should it be that the same river should return to its ancient channel—that which it held in 1850—and leave on the right the towns of Ysleta, Socorro, and San Elizario, in such case, will these settlements belong to Mexico?

"For these reasons this prefecture, considering the evils that the river may cause to this settlement, has arranged to clear a canal in the land which before was on the right, and now is on the left of the river in front of this town, to see if it would be possible to make it change its course, and place it at a distance from the settlement by causing it to take another channel more distant from it, although it should be on the same ground; but the authorities at Franklin don't allow this, because they say it is already private property, and because they have divided it up to various settlers, while we cannot cut a stick in their woods that the river has left on this side without their seizing our drays and oxen and making us pay heavy fines.

"This prefecture, sir, places these facts in the knowledge of the government through your worthy hands, that it may please inform the President of the republic, and do what he may think proper in the case, for it may doubtless happen that if the river does not take to its old channel, it will divide El Paso, and, as is very probable, may end in destroying that town. Please accept the assurances of my esteem and distinguished consideration."

I have the honor to transcribe this for you, sir, that you may please agree with the President of the republic on the most proper solution of the important matter of which the prefecture of Brazos treats.

LUIS TENAGAS.

To the CITIZEN MINISTER
of Foreign Relations and Government, present.

CHIHUAHUA, *December* 5, 1866.

A copy:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *January* 9, 1867.

A copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th ultimo, containing a copy of a communication addressed to you by Mr. de Tejada relative to the change of the channel of the Rio Grande on the boundary between Mexico and the United States.

In reply I have the honor to state that the views of this government on the subject complained of are expressed in the opinion given on November 11, 1856, by the then Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don M. ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Cushing to Mr. McClelland.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 11, 1856.

SIR: Your note of this date, communicating a clause in the draught of the proposed report of the commissioners for determining the boundary between the Mexican republic and the United States, presents the following question of public law: A portion of the boundary is formed by the Rio Bravo, which is subject to change its course in two ways, first, by gradual accretion of one of its banks, followed, in many cases, by correspondent degradation of the opposite bank; and secondly, by the more violent action of the water, leaving its actual bed and forcing for itself a new one in another direction. In case of any such changes in the bed of the river, does the boundary line shift with them, or does that line remain constant where the main course of the river ran as represented by the maps accompanying the report of the commissioners?

The response to this inquiry depends, in part, on the terms of the treaty between the two republics, prescribing the boundary line, the material part of which, in so far as regards the present question, is to the effect that the line "beginning in the gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande," shall proceed thence "up the middle of that river" to a certain point. The treaty further provides that commissioners appointed by the two governments shall survey and mark out upon the land the stipulated line, which, as agreed upon and established by them, shall in all time be faithfully respected, without any variation therein, unless by express and free consent of both republics. (Treaty of December 30, 1853, 10 Stat. at Large, p. 1032.)

If the question here were of certain other parts of the boundary which are to run on parallels of latitude or by straight line from point to point, in that case the monuments placed by the commissioners, or the line as otherwise fixed by descriptive words referring to natural objects, or by the drawings and maps of the commissioners, would, it is plain, be conclusive in all time by force of the stipulations of the treaty. It would be the line agreed upon and established, even although it should afterwards prove that by reason of error of astronomical observations or of calculation it varied from the parallel of latitude where that was the line, or in the other part did not make exactly a straight line. So, if in another portion of the boundary which calls for the rivers Gila and Colorado, there were controversy concerning the identity of either, as upon the north-eastern boundary of the United States there once was in regard to the true St. Croix, then also, by force of the treaty, the determination of that point by the commissioners would be conclusive in all time.

But the present question is a different one, and depends in part for its solution upon other considerations.

In this case the boundary is not an astronomical or geographical line, but a natural object, defined by the treaty. And there is no equivocation here between two distinct natural objects, each of them answering to the descriptive language of a stipulation. It is the Rio Bravo, with a course as definite and almost as destitute of tributaries and embranchments in its main course as the Nile. That is a fact which cannot be modified by surveys or reports.

However, the established principles of public law come in here to settle the question in all its relations.

The respective territories of the United States and of the Mexican republic are arcifinious—that is to say, territories separated not by a mathematical line, but by natural objects of indeterminate natural extension, which of themselves serve to *keep off* the public enemy. Such are mountains and rivers. (Barbeyrac's Grotius, liv. ii, chap 3, s. 16, and note; Coccéi Grotius, illustratus, *ibid.*)

When a river is the dividing limit of arcifinious territories, the natural changes to which itself is liable, or which its action may produce on the face of the country, give rise to various questions, according to the physical events which occur, and the previous relation of the river to the respective territories.

The most simple of all the original conditions of the inquiry is where the river appertains by convention equally to both countries, their rights being on either side to the *filum aquæ*, or middle of the channel of the stream. That is the present fact. With such conditions, whatever changes happen to either bank of the river by accretion on the one or degradation of the other—that is, by the gradual, and, as it were, insensible accession or abstraction of mere particles, the river, as it runs, continues to be the boundary.

One country may, in process of time, lose a little of its territory, and the other gain a little, but the territorial relations cannot be reversed by such imperceptible mutations in the course of the river.

The general aspect of things remains unchanged. And the convenience of allowing the river to retain its previous function, notwithstanding such insensible changes in its course, or in either of its banks, outweighs the inconveniences, even to the injured party, involved in a detriment, which, happening gradually, is inappreciable in the successive moments of its progression.

But, on the other hand, if, deserting its original bed, the river forces for itself a new channel in another direction, then the nation through whose territory the river thus breaks its way, suffers injury by the loss of territory greater than the benefit of retaining the natural river boundary, and that boundary remains in the middle of the deserted river bed. For, in truth, just as a stone pillar constitutes a boundary, not because it is a stone, but because of the place in which it stands, so a river is made the limit of nations, not because it is running water bearing a certain geographical name, but because it is water flowing in a given channel and within given banks, which are the real international boundary.

Such is the received rule of the law of nations on this point as laid down by all the writers of authority. (See ex. gr. Puffend., Jus. Nat., lib. iv, cap. 7, s ii; Gundling, Jus. Nat., p. 248; Wolff, Jus. Gentium, ss. 106, 109; Vattel, Droit des Gens, liv. i, chap. 22, ss. 268, 270; Stypmanni, Jus. Marit., cap. 5, ss. 476, 552; Rayneval, Droit de la Nature, tom. i, p. 307; Merlin Répertoire, ss. voc. alluv.)

I might multiply citations to this point from the books of public law; but, in order that either the United States or the Mexican republic, whichever in the lapse of time shall happen to be inconveniently affected by the application of this rule, may be fully reconciled thereto, it seems well to show that it is conformable to the common law of both countries.

I subjoin before doing this, as authority for Mexican jurists and statesmen, citations from the works on international law of the highest authority in Spain and Spanish America.

Don Antonio Riqueline states the doctrine as follows:

"When a river changes its course, directing its currents through the territory of one of the two conterminous states, the bed which it leaves dry remains the property of the state or states to which the river belonged, that being retained as the limit between the two nations, and the river enters so far into the exclusive dominion of the nation through whose territory it takes the new course.

"Nations must, of necessity, submit their rights to these great alterations which nature predisposes and consummates. * * * *

"But when the change is not total, but progressive only—that is to say, when the river does not abandon either state, but only gradually shifts its course by accretions—then it continues still to be the boundary, and the augmentation of territory which one country gains at the expense of the other is to be held by it as a new acquisition of property." (Derecho Internacional, tom. 1, p. 83.)

Don Andres Bello and Don José Maria de Pando both enunciate the doctrine in exactly the same words, namely:

"When a river or lake divides two territories, whether it belong in common to the conterminous riparian states, or they possess it by halves, or one of them occupies it exclusively, the rights which either has in the lake or river do not undergo any change by reason of alluvion.

"The lands insensibly invaded by the water are lost by one of the riparian states, and those which the water abandons on the opposite bank increase the domain of the other state. But if, by any natural accident, the water which separated the two states enters of a sudden into the territory of the other, it will thenceforth belong to the state whose soil it occupies, and the land, including the abandoned river channel or bed, will incur no change of master." (Bello, Derecho Internacional, p. 38; Pando, Derecho Internacional, p. 99.)

Almeda refers to the same point briefly, but in decisive terms. He says:

"As the river belongs to the two nations, so also the river bed, if by chance it become dry, is divided between them as proprietors. When the river changes its course, throwing itself on one of two conterminous states, it then comes to belong to the state through whose territory it runs, all community of right in it so far ceasing." (Derecho Publico, tom. 1, p. 199.)

Leaving authorities of this class, then, let us come to those which discuss the question in its relation to private rights, and as a doctrine of municipal jurisprudence.

The doctrine is transmitted to us from the laws of Rome. (Justinian, Inst., lib. ii, tit. i, ss. 20, 24: Dig. lib. xii, tit. i, l. 7; see J. Voet ad Pandect, tom. i, pp. 606, 607; Heinec, Recit. lib. ii, tit. 2, ss. 358, 369; Struvii Syntag, ex. 41, c. 33, 25; Bowyer's Civil Law, ch. 14.)

Don Alfonso transferred it from the civil law to the Partidas. (Partida, iii, tit. 28, l. 31,) Thus it came to be, as it still remains, an established element of the laws of Spain and of Mexico. (Alvarez, Instituciones, lib. 2, tit. 1, s. 6; Asso. Instituciones, p. 101; Gomez de la Serna, Elementos, lib. ii, tit. 4, sec. 3, No. 2; Escriche, Dic. s. vocc. accesion natural, aluvion, avulsion; Febrero, Mexicano, tom. i, p. 161; Sala, Mexicano, ed. 1845, tom. ii, p. 62.)

The same doctrine, starting from the same point of departure, made its way through the channel of Bracton into the laws of England, and thence to the United States. (Bracton de Legg. Angliæ, lib. ii, cap. 2, fol. 9; Blacks. Comm., vol. ii, p. 262; Woolrych on Waters, p. 34; Angell on Water Courses, ch. 2; Lynch *v.* Allen, 4 De & Bat. N. C. R., p. 62; Murry *v.* Sermon, 1 Hawks., N. C. R., p. 56; The King *v.* Lord Scarborough, iii, B. & C., p. 91; S. C. ii, Bligh N. S., p. 147.) Such, beyond all possible controversy, is the public law of modern Europe and America, and such, also, is the municipal law both of the Mexican republic and the United States.

In my judgment, therefore, the tenor of the report of the commissioners, in the clause submitted to me for consideration, is in substance correct; and, if it need modification to give to it absolute exactness, that result will be accomplished by the insertion of some word or phrase which shall recognize the distinction which exists in law between gradual changes of a river course by insensible accretion, and changes happening through the absolute diversion of its course, effecting avulsion of land from one or the other territory, or striking out a partially new channel through the territory of one or the other, which it is suggested is subject to occur in some part of the course of the Rio Bravo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, February 6, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: I have had the honor to receive the note you were pleased to address to me, dated yesterday, in reply to mine of the 9th of January last, with which I transmitted to the department copy of a communication from Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, minister for foreign relations of the Mexican republic, relative to the changes of the stream of the Rio Bravo on the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. With said note you sent me copy of the opinion given November 16, 1856, to the Department of the Interior, by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, at the time Attorney General of the United States, on the same subject, which opinion, you add, contains the principles which the government of the United States professes in this respect.

I have read that opinion with interest, and it has appeared to me that the principles enunciated therein are equitable and founded on the teachings of the most accredited expositors of international law. On this date I transmit to my government a copy thereof, and of your note which accompanies it.

In the opinion spoken of, the proper distinction is taken between the case of change of the stream of a river which serves as boundary between two states, whether gradual or by alluvion, without change in its general direction, and that in which such change occasioned by the force of the river be sudden and complete, and cause a change of current. In the first case it is considered that the actual reach of the river continues to form the divisional line, and that the land gained or lost on each bank is acquired or lost by the state to which the bank belongs which undergoes such changes; and in the second case, that the divisional line cannot follow the new stream, but continues along the abandoned one which the river followed before the violent mutation.

It pertains to the government of Mexico to express its conformity to or dissent from these principles. Until I receive its instructions on this point, which I will duly communicate to you, I hesitate not to adopt them, meanwhile, as reasonable and equitable. As the case about which the government of the State of Chihuahua complained, and which I submitted to you with my cited note of the 9th January last, is partially decided by the opinion of Mr. Cushing, I take the liberty to beg you that the document may be officially communicated to the authorities of the United States at Franklin, Texas, and chiefly to the military commanders at Fort Bliss, in the same State, so that they may regulate their proceedings thereby; because, you will remember, in the above-mentioned case, while they considered as property of the United States the portions of Mexican territory which the change of stream of the Rio Bravo has left on the left side, they do not permit the Mexican authorities to consider as Mexican territory that acquired on the same principle, which makes an inequality so marked that the Mexican government had resolved to request that of the United States for an exposition of the principles it wished to observe, that such might be equally applied to both sides.

The opinion of the 16th November, 1856, solves, in the same sense, the question of the several rights that individuals have to property in the lands which the change in the river leaves on one or other of its banks; in which point, also, the United States authorities have not acted with equality in Franklin and at Fort Bliss. Nevertheless, I do not doubt that when they receive this opinion they will conform their procedure to it.

This occasion is very satisfactory to me to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 25, 1867.

SIR: Referring to your note of the 9th ultimo, on the question of boundary between the United States and Mexico, and to the reply of this department of the 5th, and the observations on the same, contained in your note of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that a copy of the whole correspondence has been sent to the Secretary of War for his consideration.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Stanton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 18, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you for your consideration a copy of a note, dated the 9th instant, which has been received at this department from the Mexican minister, and of the correspondence which preceded it, on the subject of a question of boundary which has arisen between this country and Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 6.

STEAMER WILDERNESS.

Mrs. Juarez to Mr. Seward.

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, June 17, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: Mr. Romero duly informed me of the kind offer you had the goodness of making to him on the 10th instant, expressing your disposition to have a United States steamer at my disposal to carry me and my family to Mexico. I would prefer to take the ordinary way for passengers, with a view to avoid giving you any trouble, were it possible to do so. But the present circumstances are such that I do not think I could conveniently go to Vera Cruz, which is the shortest and most pleasant way, should I not avail myself of your very kind offer.

I beg you will allow me to express my sincere thanks for your delicate attention in facilitating my return home; and to inform you that I will be ready to sail, either from New York or New Orleans, whenever it may be convenient to have the steamer ready. All the time I shall need will only be the necessary days to reach with my family the place from which we should start.

While renewing to you my thanks for this favor, I remain, my dear Mr. Seward, most truly yours,

MAGARITA MAZA DE JUAREZ.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copy of a communication received at this department from the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to furnishing passage on board the revenue cutter Wilderness to the wife of President Juarez, of Mexico, from New Orleans to Vera Cruz.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Seward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th instant, requesting that the wife of President Juarez, of Mexico, be provided with a passage from New Orleans to Vera Cruz on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, and to inform you that this department will be gratified to acquiesce in your wishes, whenever the time shall be indicated at which Madam Juarez shall reach New Orleans and be prepared to embark. The necessary instructions will be given Collector Kellogg, at New Orleans, to have the Wilderness put in readiness. * * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 25, 1867.

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you were pleased to address to me, of yesterday's date, enclosing me a copy of a communication from Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, of the 22d, in relation to the steamer which has been placed at the disposal of the wife of President Juarez, for the purpose of conveying her from New Orleans to Vera Cruz.

I have this day communicated your note, referred to, to Mrs. Juarez, and the document annexed thereto, and she requests me to express her thanks to you for the attention which you have shown in transmitting to her the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to inform you that in the course of the week she expects to set off for New Orleans.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

F. W. SEWARD, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *June* 26, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: I have the honor to inform you that Mrs. Juarez came back last night to this city, with the rest of her family, and wishes to leave for New Orleans to-morrow, going by way of the Mississippi.

I enclose to you a list of the persons who form the family and suite of Mrs. Juarez.

I am, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Esq.

Mrs. Juarez; Mr. and Mrs. Santacilia and child; Miss Juarez; Miss Felicitas Juarez; Miss Soledad Juarez; two girls, Mrs. Juarez's daughters, fourteen years old; Master Benito Juarez; Mr. Rafael Zayas; Mr. José Romero; Joana Arce, servant; Maria Rivas, servant; Jebronio Arce, servant.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th instant, accompanied by a list of the persons who propose to embark for Mexico in the revenue cutter Wilderness, at New Orleans. That list was at once communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, who telegraphed the collector of customs at New Orleans on the subject. A copy of a letter from Mr. McCulloch, with the collector's answer, is herewith transmitted.

It is believed that the party may be made comfortable. No efforts for that purpose will be spared.

I avail myself of the occasion, sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my high consideration.

F. W. SEWARD.
Assistant Secretary.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

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Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Seward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the verbal request of yesterday, I transmit herewith copy of despatch just received from Collector Kellogg at New Orleans. Señor Romero was at the office on yesterday, and desired to be informed of the result of despatch sent yesterday, from this department, to New Orleans. Should it be deemed necessary, I will thank you to cause a copy to be furnished that gentleman.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 26, 1867.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH:

Wilderness at Southwest Pass. If desired, get her ready for Vera Cruz by morning; only difficulty seems accommodations for so large a party. General Steedman, just in; has despatches for Mexico. Wishes to send the same by cutter, if going. Please answer.

W. P. KELLOGG, *Collector.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 27, 1867.

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE: I received the note you have pleased to address to me to-day, enclosing to me copy of communication from the Treasury Department of this date, and of the telegram which accompanies it, in relation to the passage of La Señora Juarez and family, from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, on board the revenue cutter Wilderness.

I have communicated these documents to La Señora Juarez, who requests me to repeat to you the assurance of the gratitude with which she regards the efforts of the department to make her voyage convenient and pleasant.

Señora Juarez has determined to set off to-morrow, from this city, for Cincinnati, whence she will go by water to New Orleans. She does not think she can reach that point before the 6th of July next.

This opportunity is very satisfactory to me for renewing to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

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INDEX TO PAPERS

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MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN 1867.

[CAPTURE, TRIAL, AND EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.]

From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	No. of enclosures.	Page.
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	1867.			
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	April 6	Requests him to countersign a passport and return the same	1	6
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	April 6	Returns passport of Frederick Hotze duly countersigned	1	6
Mr. Seward to Mr. Hotze.	April 6	Passport issued to Mr. F. Hotze, to proceed to Mexico with despatches.	....	6
Mr. R. S. Diaz to Mr. Romero.	April 30	(Telegram.) Reports death of Miramon, defeat of Marquez, capture of Queretaro and Maximilian hidden.	....	6
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	May 4	Receipt of above telegram, communicated by Mr. Romero, April 30.	....	7
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 13	Enclosing map showing position of Mexican army around Queretaro.	1	7
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	May 15	Receipt of his note of 13th, with the map enclosed	....	7
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 20	Memorandum of an interview in reference to intercession for the life of Maximilian and treatment of prisoners of war: The conduct of Mexican and French officers in reference to prisoners of war.	1	7, 8
Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Campbell, (enclosure.)	April 22	In reply to Mr. Campbell's letter of the 6th April, requesting that Maximilian and his partisans when captured should be treated as prisoners of war.	....	8, 9
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	July 17	Receipt of memorandum of May 20, and copy of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada's letter of 22d April, 1867.	....	10
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	May 27	Transmits copy of telegram from Mr. Plumb at New Orleans	1	10
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.	May 26	(Telegram.) From President Juarez: Capture of Queretaro; Maximilian, Mejia, Castillo, and Miramon, prisoners of war.	....	10
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 27	His receipt of the above telegram, with thanks to the Secretary of State.	....	10
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 28	Transmits extracts from letters of General Diaz, in command of eastern division, relative to recent events in Mexico; capture of Puebla and treatment of the prisoners there made—released.	1	11
General Diaz to Mr. Romero.	May 3	Siege, attack, and capture of Puebla, April 4, 1867; defeat of Marquez, April 10; his march to Mexico; invests that city; proposals to surrender it rejected; the enemy closely besieged in Mexico, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz; proposals of Bazaine—are rejected.	....	11 to 12
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 13	Receipt of his note of 28th May, with letter of General Diaz, with details of recent events in Mexico.	....	13
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 30	Transmits telegram from General Diaz, confirming the capture of Queretaro and Maximilian.	1	13
General Diaz to Mr. Romero.	May 16	(Telegram.) Announcing capture of Queretaro and surrender, at discretion, of Maximilian, Castillo, and Mejia, May 16, at 3 a. m.	....	13
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	May 31	Receipt of his note of 30th, with above telegram	....	14
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	June 4	Transmits copy of his letter to Mr. Hiram Barney, May 31, published in New York Evening Post.	1	14
Mr. Romero to Mr. Barney.	May 31	Thanks for his congratulations on the successes of the liberals in Mexico—treatment of Maximilian and other prisoners; gives his views on the subject.	....	14
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 31	Copy of the above letter, as published in the New York Evening Post June 3, 1867.	....	14
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 10	Acknowledges receipt of his note of 4th June, with letter of Mr. Romero to Mr. Barney, of May 31, 1867.	....	16
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 15	Memorandum of an interview: Mr. Seward informs Mr. Romero that Austria, France, and Great Britain have appealed to the United States to use any legitimate good offices within their power to avert the execution of the Prince Maximilian; recommends clemency to President Juarez as good policy, and requests Mr. Romero to make same known to his government.	....	17

Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Seward.

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Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
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W. P. KELLOGG, *Collector.*

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[Translation.]

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Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Campbell, (enclosure.)	April 22	In reply to Mr. Campbell's letter of the 6th April, requesting that Maximilian and his partisans when captured should be treated as prisoners of war.	....	8, 9
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Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.	May 26	(Telegram.) From President Juarez: Capture of Queretaro; Maximilian, Mejia, Castillo, and Miramon, prisoners of war.	....	10
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 27	His receipt of the above telegram, with thanks to the Secretary of State.	....	10
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 28	Transmits extracts from letters of General Diaz, in command of eastern division, relative to recent events in Mexico; capture of Puebla and treatment of the prisoners there made—released.	1	11
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Mr. Romero to Mr. Barney.	May 31	Thanks for his congratulations on the successes of the liberals in Mexico—treatment of Maximilian and other prisoners; gives his views on the subject.	....	14
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 31	Copy of the above letter, as published in the New York Evening Post June 3, 1867.	....	14
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From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	No. of enclosures.	Page.
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	1867. June 19	Transmits extracts from a letter dated at Casa Mata, (Vera Cruz,) June 7, containing information relative to the trial of Maximilian.	1	17
Mr. Laine to * * *	June 7	Trial of Maximilian suspended by government in order to give Baron Magnus and other counsel of Maximilian time to reach Queretaro.	....	17
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 21	Acknowledges receipt of his note of 19th, and with letter of 7th June from Casa Mata.	....	18
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 21	Requesting him to inform President Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will restore Maximilian to all his rights of succession upon his release, and renouncing forever all projects in Mexico.	....	18
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	June 21	Receipt of the foregoing, and has communicated same by telegraph to his government; has also made known, by telegraph, Mr. Seward's memorandum of the 15th June respecting the wishes of the Emperor of France and the Queen of England in favor of Prince Maximilian.	....	18
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 22	Requests Mr. Romero to inform his government that Austria consents to the reintegration of Prince Maximilian.	....	19
Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.	June 22	Receipt of the above note, which he has communicated to his government, by telegraph, as far as New Orleans, and thence by steamer to Matamoras.	....	19
Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.	June 15	Interview had with Mr. Seward; at which he reads a memorandum to Mr. Romero, who forwards the same, *via* New Orleans.	1	20
Memorandum.—Interview between Mr. Seward and Mr. Romero.	June 15	Mr. Seward desires that President Juarez be informed that, besides the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the Queen of England have requested the United States to use their good offices to prevent the execution of Prince Maximilian.	....	20
Mr. Romero to Mr. Diaz.	June 21	Send following telegram to minister of foreign relations	2	21
Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.	June 21	Transmits note of Mr. Seward in relation to Maximilian	....	21
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 21	Emperor of Austria will reinstate Maximilian in all his rights as soon as free, and he renounces all his projects in Mexico; requests same be sent to President Juarez.	....	21
Mr. Romero to Mr. Diaz.	June 22	(Telegram.) To send a communication by steamer, and notify his government of the appointment of Mr. Otterbourg as United States minister to Mexico.	2	21
Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.	June 22	Transmits note from F. W. Seward of this date in relation to Maximilian.	....	22
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 22	Imperial family of Austria consents to reinstate Maximilian; requests this be communicated to his government.	....	22
President Juarez to Mr. Romero.	June 22	(Telegram, May 15, 1867.) Communicated: Queretaro carried by assault; Maximilian, Mejia, and Castillo captured.	...	22
Memorandum	July 2	Mr. Romero informs Mr. Seward that he has received copies of all orders issued by the Mexican government respecting trial of prisoners made at Queretaro, and trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia. Mr. Seward asked that other papers be sent him in future as soon as received.	....	22
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	July 3	Receipt of Mr. Romero's memorandum of July 2: Requests an interview; asks for orders respecting prisoners made at Queretaro.	....	23
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	July 3	Receipt of foregoing note: Will furnish copies of documents wanted, and call to-morrow on Secretary.	26	23
Enclosure No. 1.....	May 15	(Telegrams.) General Escobedo to secretary of war: Capture of Queretaro, Maximilian, officers, and entire army.	....	23
Enclosure No. 2.....	May 15	General Mejia to General Escobedo: Receipt of foregoing; thanks of the President to Escobedo and army.	....	24
Enclosure No. 3.....	May 17	General Escobedo to General Mejia: Three requests made by Maximilian declined by Escobedo.	....	24
Enclosure No. 4.....	May 30	General Escobedo to General Mejia: Report of prisoners captured; disposition of the leading officers; demands for their punishment from every direction; order restored in Queretaro.	....	24
Enclosure No. 5.....	May 30	General Mejia to General Escobedo: Maximilian and his officers to be kept at Queretaro; also the army, to the number of 5,000 men, and await instructions.	....	25
Enclosure No. 6.....	May 21	General Mejia to General Escobedo: Dispositions for the trial of Maximilian and his officers, and the causes for these proceedings.	....	26
Enclosure No. 7.....	May 25	(Telegram.) General Escobedo to General Mejia: Desires the government to appoint an attorney for the trial of Maximilian, or authorize him to do so.	....	28
Enclosure No. 8.....	May 25	General Mejia to General Escobedo: Reply to the above; General Escobedo to appoint the attorney.	....	28
Enclosure No. 9.....	May 27	General Escobedo to the President: The attorney permits Maximilian to write to Juarez; doubt of the attorney as to the period allowed to the prisoners for trial.	....	28
Enclosure No. 10....	May 27	Maximilian to President Juarez: Requesting that Baron Magnus and two lawyers be permitted to come from Mexico city for his defence; also that the representatives of Austria, Belgium, England, and Italy be allowed to come and arrange his family matters, &c.	....	29
Enclosure No. 11....	May 27	Maximilian to President Juarez: Desires an interview with him...	....	29

From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	No. of enclosures.	Page.
Enclosure No. 12....	1867. May 27	General Mejia to General Escobedo: The President has received the three foregoing despatches; the counsel desired by Maximilian can come from Mexico; cannot grant the interview; twenty-four hours allowed to each of the accused.	....	29
Enclosure No. 13....	May 25	Maximilian to President Juarez: Desires time necessary for his defence and settlement of his private affairs, as he does not know the Spanish language well.	....	30
Enclosure No. 14....	May 28	General Mejia to General Escobedo: The President grants request of Maximilian under certain conditions.	....	30
Enclosure No. 15....	May 28	General Escobedo to General Mejia: Receipt of foregoing; desires further explanation of the orders given.	....	31
Enclosure No. 16....	May 28	General Mejia to General Escobedo: Desires to know what is the doubt he has as to previous order.	....	31
Enclosure No. 17....	May 31	General Mejia to General Escobedo: In further reply to his letter as to the extension of time to be granted to the persons to be tried at Queretaro.	....	32
Enclosure No. 18....	June 5	General Mejia to General Escobedo: President grants an extension of three days to the prisoners for their defence at request of their counsel, Mr. Palacio.	....	32
Enclosure No. 19....	June 5	General Escobedo to General Mejia: Receipt of foregoing; it is made known to Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia.	....	33
Enclosure No. 20....	June 6	General Mejia to General Escobedo: Directions of the President as to the punishment and disposition of prisoners made at Queretaro.	....	33
Enclosure No. 21....	June 2	General Escobedo to Mr. Lerdo: Desires answer to petition of Baron Magnus to be sent to General Diaz; defence of Maximilian to commence that evening.	....	35
Enclosure No. 22....	June 2	Baron Magnus to Mr. Lerdo: Receipt of telegram of General Diaz; his detention; asks for suspension of decision until arrival of counsel to defend Maximilian.	....	35
Enclosure No. 23....	June 2	Mr. Lerdo to General Escobedo: Receipt of his telegram respecting petition of Baron Magnus; President is indisposed, and has retired for the night; will consult him to-morrow and reply.	....	36
Enclosure No. 24....	June 3	Mr. Lerdo to General Escobedo: President desires to know the whereabouts of Baron Magnus now; when did term of Maximilian's defence begin.	....	36
Enclosure No. 25....	June 3	General Escobedo to Mr. Lerdo: Baron Magnus is at Tepeji, and on his way to Queretaro; Mr. Rivas Palacio accompanies him: Maximilian's first term ends at 6 p.m., this day; Mejia's term ended yesterday; Maximilian's begins at 6 a.m., and then Miramon's begins—no extension granted.	....	36
Enclosure No. 26....	June 3	Mr. Lerdo to General Escobedo: Extension of the term for trial must be granted the prisoners until arrival of their counsel.	....	37
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	July 7	Transmits documents relative to the persons captured at Queretaro, published in the Sombra de Zaragoza: Treatment of prisoners of war, &c.	....	37
Enclosures from No. 1 to 33.	June 19	(Translation.) From the Sombra de Zaragoza: Documents relative to the trial of the Archduke Maximilian, of Don Miguel Miramon, and of Don Thomas Mejia, and the execution which took place at Queretaro June 19, 1867, at 7 o'clock in the morning.	....	38 to 47
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	May 29	Memorandum of an interview, in which Mr. Seward requests Mr. Romero to solicit the earnest interposition of the United States in favor of Maximilian.	....	47
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	June 10	Memorandum of an interview relating to the departure of Mr. Romero and Mrs. Juarez for Mexico.	....	48
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	July 12	Transmits an article from the Sombra de Arteaga, of June 18, giving a succinct narrative of the trial of Prince Maximilian, and Generals Mejia and Miramon—remarks relative to same.	....	49
Enclosure No. 1.....	June 18	Narrative respecting said trial published in the Sombra de Arteaga, of Queretaro.	....	49
Enclosure No. 2.....	June 10	Copy of Maximilian's proclamation on taking the command of the army; establishment of a regency, and its powers and duties.	....	55
Enclosure No. 3.....	June 10	Copy of Maximilian's decree of June 10, 1867, appointing the regency.	....	56
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	July 17	Acknowledges receipt of his letters of the 3d, 7th, and 12th instants, with enclosures, relative to the capture, trial, and execution of Maximilian, and Generals Mejia and Miramon.	....	56

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE LEGATION OF AUSTRIA.

From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	No. of enclosures.	Page.
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	April 5	Desires an interview with Mr. Seward	....	57
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	April 6	Emperor of Austria anxious for the safety of Maximilian: desires friendly intervention of the United States with President Juarez, in order to respect the person of Maximilian should he be captured at Queretaro.	....	....

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From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	No. of enclosures.	Page.
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	1867. April 6	Communicates telegram to Mr. Campbell, and also to Mr. Romero, who will make known sentiments of the United States respecting the safety of Maximilian—will be sent off by telegraph.	....	57
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.	April 6	(Telegram.) Communicate to President Juarez that the United States requests that Maximilian and his followers be treated as prisoners of war if captured.	....	58
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	April 6	Returns his thanks to the Secretary of State for promptness in sending telegram to Mr. Campbell: Mr. Hotze need not go to Mexico now.	....	58
Mr. Hotze to Count Wydenbruck.	April 4	Offers his services to go to Mexico for the purpose of saving the life of Maximilian.	....	58
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	May 28	Inquires whether the news of the capture of Maximilian, published in the Chronicle, is true; renews request for intervention of the United States.	....	59
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.	May 26	Transmits copy of telegram from President Juarez to General Berriozabal, of May 15, announcing the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian, Mejia, Castillo, and Miramon.	....	59
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	May 28	Receipt of his note of this date: Telegram from New Orleans is believed to be correct.	....	60
Mr. Beust to Mr. Wydenbruck.	May 29	(Telegram) Requests the earnest intercession of the United States in behalf of Maximilian.	....	60
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	May 28	Transmits copy of Mr. Campbell's letter of this date and a telegram from Mr. Plumb.	2	60
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.	May 28	Has no information respecting the fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian but that published in the newspapers.	....	60
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.	May 26	Transmits copy of telegram from President Juarez to General Berriozabal, of May 15, announcing fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian, Mejia, Castillo, and Miramon.	....	61
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.	May 31	No further advices from Mexico	....	61
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	May 28	Has received his note of this date, and expresses his thanks; will call on the Secretary, and be thankful for any intelligence respecting the fate of Maximilian.	....	61
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	June 12	Thanks for his instructions to Mr. Campbell to proceed at once to San Luis Potosi; hopes these measures will result in safety to Maximilian.	....	62
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	June 17	His health compels him to go to Oakland; requests that any information respecting the fate of Maximilian be communicated to him by telegraph.	....	62
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	June 20	Communicates a telegram from Baron Beust: Mr. Seward to inform Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will reinstate Maximilian in all his rights after his release, and will renounce all projects in Mexico.	....	62 62
Mr. F. W. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	June 21	Transmits copy of letter from Mr. Campbell of June 17	1	63
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.	June 17	Leaves New Orleans, and sends letter of Mr. Bahman to Mexican consul, who will forward it to San Luis Potosi.	....	63
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	June 21	(Telegram.) The good offices requested by Emperor of Austria have been rendered.	....	63
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	June 21	(Telegram.) Communicated to the department from Baron Beust: "Imperial family consents to eventual reintegration of Prince Maximilian;" requests it may be done.	....	63
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. F. W. Seward.	June 21	Requests a letter be forwarded to the vice-consul of Hamburg at San Luis Potosi; desires any news respecting Maximilian.	....	63
Mr. F. W. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	June 22	Telegram received, and his request complied with	....	64
Mr. F. W. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	June 23	His note received; will give him every information respecting Maximilian; letter to consul of Hamburg at San Luis Potosi forwarded.	....	64
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	June 29	Has heard that Maximilian is shot; has the Secretary any such news.	....	64
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	June 30	Has received official news of the shooting of Maximilian, June 19, 1867.	....	65
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	July 1	He communicated to Juarez, June 21, by telegraph, the proposition of Emperor of Austria respecting Maximilian; and also, on the 15th, the request of the Queen of England and Emperor of the French in behalf of Maximilian.	....	65
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	July 3	Execution of Maximilian and surrender of the city of Mexico confirmed.	....	65
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	July 3	Desires to know what steps were taken by the State Department, at request of his court, to intervene in behalf of Maximilian.	....	65
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	July 3	The Austrian court inquires by telegraph whether the United States has the news of Maximilian's execution from any source of its own.	....	66
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	July 5	Receipt of his note; information already communicated to him.	....	66

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Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	1867. July 8	Requests the good offices of the United States as to disposal of Maximilian's remains.	....	67
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	July 8	Accedes to foregoing requests; Captain Roe, United States navy, has already applied to President Juarez.	....	67
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	July 11	Thanks Secretary; let him know answer to Captain Roe's application, to send same to his court.	....	67
Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.	July 8	Requests that Mr. Otterbourg be instructed to have Maximilian's remains enclosed in a metallic coffin and buried in his own grave.	....	68
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	July 11	Receipt of his above note; refers him to his note of the 8th, which covers the subject.	....	68
Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.	July 12	Will inform him of result of Captain Roe's application, when received, by telegram.	....	68
Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward.	Feb. 16	Maximilian leaves for Queretaro with 5,000 men; his proclamation of February 12 enclosed; the impression is that he will resign in favor of Juarez; protest of diplomatic corps against contribution of one per cent. issued by Maximilian; copy enclosed; the liberals closing around the capital.	2	68
Enclosure No. 1	Feb. 12	Proclamation of Maximilian on his departure for Queretaro; how the government is to be conducted during his absence.	....	69
Enclosure No. 2	Feb. 9	Protest of diplomatic corps against decree of contribution of one per cent.	....	70
Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.	May 25	Military stores sent from Havana to Vera Cruz; fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian and his generals; surrender of imperial army.	....	71
Mr. Dix to Mr. Seward.	June 1	Napoleon desires the United States to exert all their influence to save Maximilian.	....	72
Commander Roe to Mr. Welles.	June 25	Maximilian shot June 19th; his body refused to Austrian captain; Mexico surrendered; Vera Cruz still holds out; Diaz offers no terms.	....	72
Mr. Ulrich to Mr. Seward.	June 26	Transmits an extra, giving account of Maximilian's execution and that of his generals.	1	72
Enclosure No. 1	June 19	Telegram: General Escobedo to minister of war; announces condemnation and execution of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, June 19.	....	73
General Mejia to General Escobedo.	....	Acknowledges receipt of above telegram	....	73
Mr. Ulrich to Mr. Seward.	June 27	Transmits an article from the "Centinella" respecting the execution of Maximilian.	....	....
Enclosure No. 1	....	"Magnanimity and Justice:" Article from the "Centinella" as to the feelings of Mexican people respecting the execution of Maximilian.	....	....

CASE OF SANTA ANNA.

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Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.	1866. Nov. 30	The issue of bonds by Santa Anna, amounting to $750,000	4	75
Enclosure No. 1	....	Copy of one of the bonds for $500	....	76
Enclosure No. 2	....	An article from the New York Herald, January 6, 1867, respecting Santa Anna: "Novel method of raising the wind for a wedding tour—Motion to discharge from arrest."	....	77
Enclosure No. 3	....	Article from same paper: "The host of General Santa Anna in trouble—The general reported among the victims," &c.	....	78
Enclosure No. 4	....	Article from New York Tribune, June 22, 1867: "Mystery respecting the whereabouts and doings of General Santa Anna and his friends."	....	78
Mr. Ketcham to Mr. Romero.	1867. Feb. 28	Desires to know if there is any objection to persons going to Mexico under the influence of General Santa Anna.	....	79
Mr. Romero to Mr. Ketcham.	Mar. 3	Mr. Romero does not encourage the scheme proposed by Santa Anna.	....	79
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	June 14	Transmits copy of a telegram of the 8th June received from United States consul, Vera Cruz.	1	80
Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.	June 8	Arrival of Santa Anna and four officers at Vera Cruz; lands at castle and is finally obliged to return.	....	80
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	June 14	Receipt of his note of June 14 and copy of telegram relating to Santa Anna.	....	80
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	June 24	Transmits the "Imparcialidad," of Vera Cruz, of June 9, containing proceedings of a council of war respecting Santa Anna's proposals.	1	81
	June 9	Article from the "Imparcialidad" of June 9, 1867	....	81
Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	July 1	Acknowledges receipt of his note of 14th with its enclosures	....	84
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.	July 4	Transmits copy of a letter from General Peraza, governor of Yucatan, in relation to the arrest of Santa Anna at Sisal and his proceedings, &c.	11	84
Enclosure No. 1	July 4	Index of documents transmitted as above	....	86
Enclosure No. 2	June 21	Governor of Yucatan to Mr. Romero: Transmits his note to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, of same date, giving an account of the arrest of Santa Anna.	....	87

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Enclosure No. 8.....	June 8	Dialogue between Captain Roe and Santa Anna, on board the Tacony, written by Mr. Gottlieb, Santa Anna's interpreter.	....	92
Enclosure No. 9.....	....	Mr. Vidal y. Rivas to Don Antonio Taboada, commander of the imperial garrison in Vera Cruz: Letter written on board the Virginia, off Sisal, complaining of events, and intimating that Santa Anna's design was to assume the supreme command in the republic.	....	93
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Enclosure No. 11....	June 12	Mr. Santa Anna to General Peraza: Letter written on board the Virginia, announcing his arrival at Sisal, and proposes to General Peraza to act as mediator between him and the so-called imperial commissary Salazar, or to fight him.	....	96
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Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.	July 13	Transmits copy of his memorandum of July 12, respecting visit of Santa Anna to Mexico. (Memorandum at the end of correspondence.)	1	97
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40TH CONGRESS, 1st *Session.* | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | EX. DOC. No. 30.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MINISTERS TO MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of July, 3, 1867, the official correspondence between the Department of State and Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late minister to Mexico, and also that with his successor.

JULY 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting me to transmit all the official correspondence between the Department of State and the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late minister to Mexico, and also that with his successor, I communicate a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *July* 11, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 11, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to this house all the official correspondence between the Department of State and the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late minister of the United States to the republic of Mexico, from the time of his appointment; also the correspondence of the department with his successor," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

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Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

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Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	8, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	12, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with four enclosures,)	December	13, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with three enclosures,)	December	24, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	December	24, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	25, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	27, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	29, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with four enclosures,)	December	31, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	2, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	3, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	7, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	8, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	12, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	11, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	13, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	14, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	18, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	21, 1867.
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward, (with two enclosures,)	January	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)	January	25, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,)	January	26, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,)	January	28, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	30, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	February	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	February	4, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	February	9, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	March	2, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	March	2, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward, (with three enclosures,)	March	7, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward	March	8, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Jacobson, (with one enclosure,)	March	11, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	March	12, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward, (with two enclosures,)	March	13, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	March	18, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with two enclosures,)	March	18, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)	March	20, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	March	23, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,)	March	27, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	March	28, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	April	2, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	April	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	April	3, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	April	6, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	April	6, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with four enclosures,)	April	6, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	April	8, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	April	9, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	April	24, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	April	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)	May	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)	May	16, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	May	17, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May	17, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	May	20, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)	May	21, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	May	22, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	May	25, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward	May	26, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May	28, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	May	29, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May	29, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May	31, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	June	1, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	June	3, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward	June	3, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward	June	3, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward	June	4, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward	June	4, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell	June	5, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward	June	5, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	June	6, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward	June	6, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward	June	7, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell	June	6, 1867.
Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward	June	8, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell	June	8, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	June	10, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	June	11, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	June	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	June	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	June	16, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	June	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. F. W. Seward	June	17, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward	June	21, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg	July	3, 1867.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

Department of State,
Washington, May 21, 1866.

Sir: The President having nominated you, and the Senate confirmed your appointment, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico, I transmit herewith your commission in that character.

If you accept the commission you will be pleased to execute the enclosed oath as required by law, and return the same to this department. As it is desirable that you should proceed to your mission without any delay that can be avoided, the department would like to be informed when it will be convenient for you to start.

You will also inform the department of the State in which you were born, and of that of your residence when appointed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

Washington, D. C., *May* 23, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of communication from F. W. Seward, esq., acting Secretary of State, transmitting my commission as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico, and to inform the Department of State that I accept the same. I enclose herewith the oath sent me, duly executed, &c.

I was born in the State of Ohio on the 9th day of August, 1811, and have always resided in that State. My present residence is in the city of Hamilton, Ohio.

I shall be ready to proceed to my mission on the first of July next, and sooner if the department desire it.

I am, sir, very truly, yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. William H. Seward, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 1.]

Department of State,
Washington, May 25, 1866.

Sir: The commission of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States near the government of the republic of Mexico having been accepted by you in your letter of the 23d instant, I transmit herewith your printed personal instructions in that character, a sealed letter accrediting you to his excellency Don Benito Juarez, the President of the United Mexican States, the usual office copy of the same, and a special passport for yourself and suite.

Your salary will be at the rate of twelve thousand dollars per annum, and will begin on the day of your arrival at your post. You will also be allowed salary at the same rate for such time, not exceeding thirty days, prior to your departure as you may have been detained awaiting instructions, and also for such additional time as you may be necessarily occupied in reaching your post from your place of residence.

You will please inform the department of the date of your departure from your residence, of that of your arrival at the seat of the government of the republic of Mexico, and of your entrance upon your duties there.

A contingent allowance, not exceeding twelve hundred dollars a year without special authority, is also placed to the credit of the legation, the disbursement of which is indicated in the printed instructions.

For your compensation as it falls due quarterly, and for the contingent expenses of the legation, you will draw upon this department.

The department entertains the confidence that your intelligent and zealous attention to the interests of the United States, now confided to your care, will be eminently conducive to the harmony and friendly relations existing between the governments of the two countries.

A trunk containing a supply of stationery for the legation has been prepared, and will be delivered to you when ready to take your departure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., *&c., &c., Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 2.]

Department of State,
Washington, October 2, 1866.

Sir: I transmit for your information a communication received at the department from Monterey, Mexico, signed by Mr. Joseph Ulrick, lately appointed consul of the United States to that city, in which is contained a petition of several citizens of the United States, merchants of Monterey, setting forth that the liberal authorities of Monterey had lately subjected them and other American citizens to forced loans, against which they ask the protection of this government. Mr. Ulrick also states that several citizens of the United States are held to service in the Mexican army against their inclination, whose respective terms of service have expired.

These causes will necessitate your early presence at your post; and you are therefore instructed to proceed to Mexico at as early an hour as convenient, where you will at once lend your attention to the proper investigation of the complaints contained in the enclosed documents.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., *&c., &c., Hamilton, Ohio.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 3.]

Department of State,
Washington, October 25, 1866.

Sir: You are aware that a friendly and explicit arrangement exists between this government and the Emperor of France to the effect that he will withdraw his expeditionary military forces from Mexico in three parts, the first of which shall leave Mexico in November next, the second in March next, and the third in November, 1867, and that upon the evacuation being thus completed, the French government will immediately come upon the ground of non-intervention in regard to Mexico which is held by the United States.

Doubts have been entertained and expressed in some quarters upon the question whether the French government will faithfully execute this agreement. No such doubts have been entertained by the President, who has had repeated and even recent assurances that the complete evacuation of Mexico by the French will be consummated at the periods mentioned, or earlier if compatible with climatical, military, and other conditions.

There are grounds for supposing that two incidental questions have already engaged the attention of the French government, namely:

First. Whether it should not advise the departure of the Prince Maximilian for Austria, to be made before the withdrawal of the French expedition.

Second. Whether it would not be consistent with the climatical, military, and other conditions before mentioned to withdraw the whole expeditionary force at once instead of retiring it in three parts, and at different periods.

No formal communication, however, upon this subject has been made by the French Emperor to the government of the United States. When the subject has been incidentally mentioned, this department, by direction of the President, has replied that the United States await the execution of the agreement for evacuation by the French government at least according to its letter, while they would be gratified if that agreement could be executed with greater promptness and despatch than are stipulated.

Under these circumstances the President expects that within the next month (November) a portion, at least, of the French expeditionary forces will retire from Mexico, and thinks it not improbable that the whole expeditionary force may be withdrawn at or about the same time. Such an event cannot fail to produce a crisis of great political interest in the republic of Mexico. It is important that you be either within the territories of that republic, or in some other place near at hand, so as to assume the exercise of your functions as minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico.

What may be the proceedings of the Prince Maximilian in the event of a partial or complete evacuation of Mexico, of course, cannot now be certainly foreseen. What may be the proceedings of Mr. Juarez, the President of the republic of Mexico, in the same event, cannot now be definitely anticipated.

We are aware of the existence of several political parties in Mexico other than those at the head of which are President Juarez and Prince Maximilian, who entertain conflicting views concerning the most expedient and proper mode of restoring peace, order, and civil government in that republic. We do not know what may be the proceedings of those parties in the event of the French evacuation.

Finally, it is impossible for us to foresee what may be the proceedings of the Mexican people in case of the happening of the events before alluded to. For these reasons it is impossible to give you specific directions for the conduct of your proceedings in the discharge of the high trust which the government of the United States has confided to you. Much must be left to your discretion, which is to be exercised according to the view you may take of political movements as they shall disclose themselves in the future. There are, however, some principles which, as we think, may be safely laid down in regard to the policy which the government of the United States will expect you to pursue. The first of these is, that as a representative of the United States you are accredited to the republican government of Mexico, of which Mr. Juarez is President. Your communications as such representative will be made to him wherever he may be, and in no event will you officially recognize either the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be emperor, or any other person, chief, or combination, as exercising the executive authority in Mexico, without having first reported to this department and received instructions from the President of the United States.

Secondly. Assuming that the French military and naval commanders shall be engaged in good faith in executing the agreement before mentioned for the evacuation of Mexico, the spirit of the engagement on our part in relation to that event will forbid the United States and their representative from obstructing or embarrassing the departure of the French.

Thirdly. What the government of the United States desires in regard to the future of Mexico is not the conquest of Mexico, or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by purchases of land or dominion, but, on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing republican government, or such other frame of government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own free act, without dictation from any foreign country, and, of course, without dictation from the United States.

It results as a consequence from these principles that you will enter into no stipulation with the French commanders, or with the Prince Maxmilian, or with any other party, which shall have atend ency to counteract or oppose the administration of President Juarez, or to hinder or delay the restoration of the authority of the republic. On the other hand, it may possibly happen that the President of the republic of Mexico may desire the good offices of the United States, or even some effective proceedings on our part, to favor and advance the pacification of a country so long destroyed by foreign invasion, combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the re-establishment of national authority upon principles consistent with a republican and domestic system of government; it is possible, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States, without interfering within the jurisdiction of Mexico, or violating the laws of neutrality, which would be useful in favoring the restoration of law, order, and republican government in that country.

You are authorized to confer upon this subject with the republican government of Mexico, and its agents, and also to confer informally, if you find it necessary, with any other parties or agents, should such an exceptional conference become absolutely necessary, but not otherwise. You will by these means obtain information which will be important to this government, and such information you will convey to this department, with your suggestions and advice as to any proceedings on our part which can be adopted in conformity with the principles I have before laid down.

You will be content with thus referring any important propositions on the subject of reorganization and restoration of the republican government in Mexico as may arise to this department for the information of the President.

The General of the United States possesses already discretionary authority as to the location of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico. His military experience will enable him to advise you concerning such questions as may arise during the transition stage of Mexico from a military siege by a foreign enemy to a condition of practical self-government. At the same time it will be in his power, being near the scene of action, to issue any orders which may be expedient or necessary for maintaining the obligations resting upon the United States in regard to proceedings upon the borders of Mexico. For these reasons he has been requested and instructed by the President to proceed with you to your destination, and act with you as an adviser recognized by this department in regard to the matters which have herein been discussed. After conferring with him you are at liberty to proceed to the city of Chihuahua, or to such other place in Mexico as may be the residence of President Juarez; or in your discretion you will proceed to any other place in Mexico, not held or occupied at the time of your arrival by enemies of the republic of Mexico, or you will stop at any place in the United States or elsewhere, near the frontier or coast of Mexico, and await there a time to enter any portion of Mexico which shall hereafter be in the occupation of the republican government of Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

HAMILTON, OHIO, *November* 2, 1866.

DEAR SIR: After the hitch in regard to Mexican matters occasioned by the question raised by General Grant, I called at the department several times and was informed that you were not in—absent on account of the illness of your much loved daughter. Of course I did not feel like obtruding myself on you under such circumstances.

When I left home to go to Washington, I parted with my family in much distress, because of the dangerous illness of Mrs. Campbell's mother, a very aged woman, and a member of my little family. On Sunday I received information calling me home, and had my trunk packed before receiving a verbal communication from you by Mr. Gutman. Since arriving here I have been confined, myself, by a severe attack, the result of exposure in travelling and overtasking my physical energies in the late political struggle. This much I write by way of explanation.

I am informed by General Sherman, now on his way to St. Louis, that he has been substituted for General Grant in the matter of the Mexican mission, and that in a few days he will join me to proceed to New York. Of course, I must go by Washington to receive my final instructions.

I have not yet had my secretary of legation appointed, and one principal object of this letter is to ask, or at least to recommend, that Edward L. Plumb, esq., of New York, be appointed.

He has been strongly recommended to me by many gentlemen of high character and influence; among others, Mr. Hunter, of your department, spoke of him as a man eminently qualified. From my intercourse with him I am satisfied he is a gentleman. He speaks and writes the French and Spanish languages well, and seems thoroughly informed in regard to Mexican matters. I am satisfied that he would fill the position with satisfaction to the government. If, therefore, there be no serious objection to him, I hope the appointment will be conferred on him. It is proper to say, too, that I have written to the President on this subject.

Mr. Plumb is now in Washington, and if he is to be the secretary, he might be informed of the fact in advance of my arrival, thereby avoiding any unnecessary delay on that account.

I expect Lieutenant General Sherman to join me so soon as he can go to St. Louis, arrange his matters, and return to Cincinnati. I shall be in readiness by the time he makes his trip, and will proceed at once to Washington.

In haste, very truly yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department, November 3.

[From Hamilton, Ohio, November 3, 1866.]

To the Secretary of State:

I will start with General Sherman on his return here from St. Louis. Shall I proceed directly to New York, or report myself first to you at Washington?

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to the President.

[Telegram.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

HAMILTON, *Ohio, November* 5, 1866.

To the President of the United States and Secretary of State:

I shall start for New York with General Sherman, unless directed to go by Washington to-day.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New York, November 9, 1866.]

Honorable W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Arrived with General Sherman last evening; have received instructions sent here by mail, and by Plumb. I find in them no instructions as to how I am to proceed to Mexico, nor any orders placing any vessel at my disposal.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By Military Telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 9, 1867.

To LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Minister to Mexico, Metropolitan Hotel, New York:

Your telegram of this morning has been received. The United States steamer Susquehanna, Commodore James Alden, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take you, General Sherman, and your respective suites, and also Mr. Plumb, to any place in or near Mexico which you may designate. The vessel is ready, and at your immediate disposal.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

NEW YORK, *November* 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your personal instructions of the 7th instant, accompanied by my commission and passport as secretary of legation to the republic of Mexico.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, minister to Mexico, and Lieutenant General Sherman arrived in this city late on the 8th instant. I reported that night to the minister, and, as at present advised, our departure for Mexico on board the steamer Susquehanna will take place at 2 p. m. to-day.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 16, 1866.

To LEWIS D. CAMPBELL *Minister to Mexico:*

Mr. D. L. Lane, consul to Vera Cruz, has applied to this department for permission to take passage in the Susquehanna. He has been referred to you for your consent, if you deem it expedient and proper. The department has no objection.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 1.] UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SUSQUEHANNA,
Havana, November 19, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that I left my home in Ohio on the 7th instant for New York, in company with Lieutenant General Sherman, and arrived there late in the night of the 8th. The next morning I received through the post office your printed instructions of the 25th ultimo; also a duplicate copy of the same by the hands of Mr. Plumb, the secretary of legation. In the afternoon of the same day I received your telegram informing me that the United States steamer Susquehanna had been ordered to take Lieutenant General Sherman and myself, with our suites and the secretary of legation, to Mexico.

It is proper to add that shortly before the receipt of your telegram Commodore Alden called on me and communicated the same information.

We embarked on the Susquehanna on the 10th, and arrived here on the 18th. Not having touched at any point since we left New York, we have been subjected to no delay, except for an hour or two off Cape Hatteras on the 13th instant, where, during a gale, Commodore Alden, finding the steamship King Fisher from Baltimore, bound for Charleston, in a sinking condition and abandoned, saved the lives of twenty-three persons of her crew who were in imminent peril, under circumstances of great difficulty—a humane achievement most gratifying to us, and highly creditable to the commodore and officers of this ship.

Should I succeed in obtaining information of any interest here in regard to Mexican affairs, I will make it the subject of another communication before leaving this port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Confidential.]

No. 2.] UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA,
Havana, November 21, 1866.

Although the facts I am about to relate may, in themselves, be of little importance, in connection with other information they may have a tendency to throw some further light upon the present situation of affairs in Mexico. I therefore deem it proper to communicate them.

The day after my arrival in this port I was informed by Mr. Miner, our consul general here, that an interview with me was desired by General Magruder, late of the socalled confederate army, who, after a residence of many months in Mexico, had arrived here on the 17th instant, directly from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Mr. Miner also stated that he had reason to believe that General Magruder might be able to communicate to me some information of value.

I did not deem it proper to call upon General Magruder in any capacity, or to seek any information from him, yet believed that if any information was voluntarily tendered it became my duty to receive it, from whatever quarter it might come. On yesterday, casually meeting General Magruder at the United States consulate, he requested an interview with me, which I granted, and a lengthy conversation at once took place, relating mainly to the situation of affairs in Mexico. The substance of the information imparted by him is as follows:

He left the city of Mexico about the first of November, prior to which date Maximilian had already left the city and proceeded to Orizaba. It was the general understanding that he had abdicated, or at least had in some measure turned over the government to Marshal Bazaine. Being about to leave the city of Mexico for Washington, leaving his family behind in Mexico, General Magruder called on Marshal Bazaine with a view of ascertaining the true situation of affairs, for the purpose of such provisional arrangements for them and their safety as might be necessary.

During the interview, General Magruder said to Marshal Bazaine, "I presume, in the event of the abdication of Maximilian, your excellency will be the government?" To which he replied, "If such should be the case, I shall only occupy the position for transient purposes."

The following day General Magruder left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz, Maximilian then being at Orizaba. He observed, on the road down, that the French were strongly fortifying various points, and especially at Puebla, Orizaba, and the passes below, but he was impressed with the belief that these works were rather designed for the safe withdrawal of the French troops than for the continued occupation of the country by them. On his arrival at Vera Cruz he learned, from reliable authority, that Maximilian was about to take his departure, but had temporarily delayed doing so in consequence of the arrival in that city of Miramon and Marquez, the old leaders of the reactionary party.

On the 13th instant General Magruder was informed by the second captain of the Austrian frigate then lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz that that vessel was to take out Maximilian, and that their departure had only been delayed in consequence of the arrival of Miramon and Marquez, but that Maximilian would certainly leave within ten days, which would be prior to the 23d instant.

General Magruder further informed me that, at the close of his interview with Marshal Bazaine, when he was about to bid him adieu, the marshal said to him, "You are about to visit the United States, general?" Reply: "Yes." "You will see the President?" Reply: "I probably shall." "If you do," said Marshal Bazaine, "deliver him this verbal message from me:"

"The moral influence wielded by the government of the United Statas has destroyed this empire. Upon it, therefore, rests the obligation to see that some government be established and sustained here that shall secure the protection of life and property, and the tranquillity of this people. This, in my judgment, can only be done by furnishing physical aid. The interests of foreigners in this country cannot be left without some protection. Of non-combatants engaged in peaceful pursuits, the larger proportion of whom are French subjects, there are at least thirty thousand; there should be an armed force, properly distributed in the country, temporarily at least, to assist the government that may be established in preserving order and enforcing its decrees. Ten or fifteen thousand United States troops, properly distributed in the northern States, and a similar

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 16, 1866.

TO LEWIS D. CAMPBELL *Minister to Mexico:*

Mr. D. L. Lane, consul to Vera Cruz, has applied to this department for permission to take passage in the Susquehanna. He has been referred to you for your consent, if you deem it expedient and proper. The department has no objection.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

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Should I succeed in obtaining information of any interest here in regard to Mexican affairs, I will make it the subject of another communication before leaving this port.

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LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Confidential.]

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Havana, November 21, 1866.

Although the facts I am about to relate may, in themselves, be of little importance, in connection with other information they may have a tendency to throw some further light upon the present situation of affairs in Mexico. I therefore deem it proper to communicate them.

The day after my arrival in this port I was informed by Mr. Miner, our consul general here, that an interview with me was desired by General Magruder, late of the socalled confederate army, who, after a residence of many months in Mexico, had arrived here on the 17th instant, directly from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Mr. Miner also stated that he had reason to believe that General Magruder might be able to communicate to me some information of value.

I did not deem it proper to call upon General Magruder in any capacity, or to seek any information from him, yet believed that if any information was voluntarily tendered it became my duty to receive it, from whatever quarter it might come. On yesterday, casually meeting General Magruder at the United States consulate, he requested an interview with me, which I granted, and a lengthy conversation at once took place, relating mainly to the situation of affairs in Mexico. The substance of the information imparted by him is as follows:

He left the city of Mexico about the first of November, prior to which date Maximilian had already left the city and proceeded to Orizaba. It was the general understanding that he had abdicated, or at least had in some measure turned over the government to Marshal Bazaine. Being about to leave the city of Mexico for Washington, leaving his family behind in Mexico, General Magruder called on Marshal Bazaine with a view of ascertaining the true situation of affairs, for the purpose of such provisional arrangements for them and their safety as might be necessary.

During the interview, General Magruder said to Marshal Bazaine, "I presume, in the event of the abdication of Maximilian, your excellency will be the government?" To which he replied, "If such should be the case, I shall only occupy the position for transient purposes."

The following day General Magruder left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz, Maximilian then being at Orizaba. He observed, on the road down, that the French were strongly fortifying various points, and especially at Puebla, Orizaba, and the passes below, but he was impressed with the belief that these works were rather designed for the safe withdrawal of the French troops than for the continued occupation of the country by them. On his arrival at Vera Cruz he learned, from reliable authority, that Maximilian was about to take his departure, but had temporarily delayed doing so in consequence of the arrival in that city of Miramon and Marquez, the old leaders of the reactionary party.

On the 13th instant General Magruder was informed by the second captain of the Austrian frigate then lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz that that vessel was to take out Maximilian, and that their departure had only been delayed in consequence of the arrival of Miramon and Marquez, but that Maximilian would certainly leave within ten days, which would be prior to the 23d instant.

General Magrnder further informed me that, at the close of his interview with Marshal Bazaine, when he was about to bid him adieu, the marshal said to him, "You are about to visit the United States, general?" Reply: "Yes." "You will see the President?" Reply: "I probably shall." "If you do," said Marshal Bazaine, "deliver him this verbal message from me:"

"The moral influence wielded by the government of the United Statas has destroyed this empire. Upon it, therefore, rests the obligation to see that some government be established and sustained here that shall secure the protection of life and property, and the tranquillity of this people. This, in my judgment, can only be done by furnishing physical aid. The interests of foreigners in this country cannot be left without some protection. Of non-combatants engaged in peaceful pursuits, the larger proportion of whom are French subjects, there are at least thirty thousand; there should be an armed force, properly distributed in the country, temporarily at least, to assist the government that may be established in preserving order and enforcing its decrees. Ten or fifteen thousand United States troops, properly distributed in the northern States, and a similar number of French troops in the southern States, co-operating with each other, could accomplish this."

I cannot say that I have given the precise words of General Magruder, as the conversation was somewhat desultory, but I have given the substance, so far as relates to material points. I inquired particularly of General Magruder whether he understood from Marshal Bazaine that the French government would desire to furnish any portion of the French troops, or only in the contingency that the United States should decline to do so. General Magruder replied promptly that his understanding was, that the French government would expect to provide a portion of the troops, only in the event that the United States desired it, or declined furnishing the necessary forces.

I then inquired whether he communicated these facts to me for my own information merely, or whether I had his authority to communicate the same to the Secretary of State. His reply was to this effect: "When I left Mexico I expected to proceed at once to Washington, and communicate these facts to the government in person, but, on arriving here, I learn that, in consequence of the death of Mr. John Van Buren, one of my attorneys, and other causes, I may be delayed for some time in this city. Regarding this information as of importance, I have sought this interview with you, as the envoy of the United States to Mexico, believing that, by communicating it to you, I am accomplishing, practically, as nearly as circumstances will permit, the promise I made to Marshal Bazaine to deliver his verbal message to the President. You are, therefore, at full liberty to make such use of it as you may deem proper."

The foregoing, so far as my recollection serves me, embraces all the essential points of the interview which I thought it proper to accord to General Magruder, in compliance with his request communicated to me by Mr. Miner. From his manner, and the general tenor of his conversation, the impression was left upon my mind that he was sincere, and that he desired in good faith to serve the interests of the government in communicating what he did.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 3.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA,
Havana, November 23, 1866.

SIR: The haste of my departure from New York rendered it impossible for me to confer, as it seemed necessary I should, with our consuls to Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, with reference to the arrangement of some plan by which they could promptly and reliably communicate to me such information as it will be necessary for me to have on arriving upon the coast of Mexico, as to the situation of affairs in the interior.

On reaching here, and finding that the steamer Manhattan, upon which these gentlemen had embarked at New York, had not yet arrived at this port, I thought it proper and desirable to delay here at least until their arrival, in order to confer more fully with them.

The Manhattan reached here on the afternoon of the 19th, and on the 20th I had a full conversation with both Mr. Lane and Mr. Otterbourg, and arranged a system by which they will collect and transmit to me such information as may tend to expedite my efforts to communicate speedily with President Juarez. On the morning of the 21st these gentlemen proceeded to their destination and will probably reach Vera Cruz on the 25th instant.

The steamer on which they go will carry to Vera Cruz the first information of the departure of the mission from the United States, and the lapse of a few days will therefore enable its effect to be felt and information to be collected prior to our arrival, and also to enable Mr. Otterbourg to reach the city of Mexico and communicate with me from there.

From information already communicated to you in my despatch of the 21st, and as derived from other sources, it appears probable that Maximilian will have left the country on or about the 23d instant. On the 22d, also, a steamer will leave Vera Cruz for this port, reaching here about the 27th, and thus bringing information to a very late date. I have therefore thought that a delay here of a few days might be of advantage in throwing light upon the proper course to be pursued, and also, perhaps, in enabling action to be taken on arriving at Vera Cruz without unnecessary delay, which otherwise might be experienced in waiting information from Mr. Otterbourg after his arrival at his post. This course seems to me the more necessary for the reason that under the discretion thrown upon me by your instructions I desire to act with great caution in every step that I may take. As at present advised, the so-called imperial authorities still hold possession of the port of Vera Cruz.

Your instructions do not authorize me to proceed to any place in Mexico "held or occupied at the time of your (my) arrival by enemies of the republic of Mexico."

My present impression is that at the proper time we will decide to sail for Vera Cruz, but to anchor at Green island or Sacrificios, outside the harbor proper, for the purpose of receiving from our consul, Mr. Lane, any information he may have to communicate or that may be received through him from Mr. Otterbourg, or from other sources. This may also afford an opportunity to confer with "the republican government and its agents," if there be such there, and also to "confer informally with any other parties or agents," should it become necessary to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 4.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 23, 1866.

SIR: I give you a copy of a despatch which has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which you will learn, as we have learned with surprise, that the French government has postponed its stipulated withdrawal of a detachment from Mexico in November, with a purpose, as is avowed, of withdrawing the whole of the forces at once some time next spring. I give you also a copy of my reply thereto, announcing that this resolution of the French government is unsatisfactory to the President. The same paper will inform you that the President does not think it necessary or advisable to modify your instructions. We are not without confidence in anticipating a satisfactory resolution upon the subject from France.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c. &c.*

No. 384.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, November 8, 1866.

SIR: The minister of foreign affairs informed me on Thursday last, in reply to a question which certain newspaper rumors prompted me to address him, that it was the purpose of the Emperor to withdraw all his troops from Mexico in the spring, but none before that time. I expressed my surprise and regret at this determination, so distinctly in conflict with the pledges given by his excellency's predecessor, Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, both to you, through the Marquis de Montholon, and also to myself personally. The marquis assigned considerations of a purely military character, overlooking, or underestimating, as it seemed to me, the importance which this change might possibly have upon the relations of France with the United States. My first impulse was to send him a note on the following day, asking for a formal statement of the Emperor's motives of disregarding the stipulations of his foreign minister for a withdrawal of one detachment of his Mexican army during the current month of November. I concluded, however, that it would be more satisfactory to the President that I should see the Emperor himself upon the subject. I accordingly waited upon his Majesty yesterday, at St. Cloud, repeated to him what the Marquis de Moustier had told me, and desired to know what, if anything, could be done by me to anticipate and prevent the discontent which I felt persuaded would be experienced by my country people, if they receive this intelligence without any explanation. I referred to the early meeting of Congress, when any change in our relations, either with France or Mexico, would be likely to come under discussion, and my fear that his Majesty's reasons for postponing the repatriation of the first detachment of his troops might be attributed to motives which our people would be disposed to resent.

The Emperor said that it was true that he had concluded to postpone the recall of any of his troops until spring, but that in doing so he had been influenced by entirely military considerations. At the time he gave the order, the successors of the dissidents, supported as they were by large re-enforcements from the United States, seemed to render any reduction of his force there perilous to those who remained behind.

He accordingly sent a telegram to Marshal Bazaine, who had already embarked a regiment, (eighty-first, I think he said,) but which had fortunately been prevented from sailing by unfavorable winds, directing him to embark no troops until all were ready to come. This despatch, his Majesty said, was not sent in cipher, that no secret might be made of its tenor in the United States. The troops were then disembarked, and returned to Orizaba. His Majesty went on to say that he sent General Castelnau to Mexico about the same time, charged to inform Maximilian that France could not give him another cent of money, nor another man; if he thought he could sustain himself there alone, France would not withdraw her troops faster than had been stipulated for by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, should such be his desire; but if, on the other hand, he was disposed to abdicate, which was the course his Majesty counselled him to take, General Castelnau was charged to find some government with which to treat for the protection of French interests, and to bring all the army home in the spring.

I asked his Majesty if the President of the United States had been notified of this, or if anything had been done to prepare his mind for the change in his Majesty's policy. He said that he did not know; that M. de Moustier ought to have done so; that, as these events occurred during the interim of a change in the ministry of foreign affairs, it was possible that it had been neglected, though his telegram to Marshal Bazaine was purposely sent in a way to show that there was nothing in his plans to disguise.

I remarked that my government was constantly under the necessity of protesting against acts done in the name of his Majesty, and the effect of such protests was always to weaken public confidence in the representations which the government had felt itself authorized to make in regard to his Majesty's intentions. I then explained to him again briefly the grave inconveniences liable to result from any unexplained departure from the stipulations already given in his Majesty's name to the world. His Majesty replied that we had the telegraph now, and that any misunderstanding of that sort might be readily rectified.

His Majesty appeared to realize the importance of having an understanding with the President upon the subject, and I left with the impression that he intended to occupy himself with the matter at once.

There is but one sentiment here about the determination of France to wash her hands of Mexico as soon as possible. Nor have I any doubt that the Emperor is acting in entire good faith towards us; but I did not feel sure that the change in his plans upon which I have been commenting would receive so favorable an interpretation in the United States. In view of recent successes gained by the imperialists in Mexico, and in view of the somewhat turbulent state of our politics at home, I feared that the course of the Emperor might possibly awaken suspicions in the United States, which might seriously prejudice the relations of the two countries. To prevent such a calamity, if possible, I thought it my duty to take the precautions of which I have here rendered you an account.

The fact which the Emperor admitted in this conversation, that he had advised Maximilian to abdicate, has prepared me to expect every day the announcement of his abdication, for such advice, in Maximilian's dependent condition, is almost equivalent to an order. That it would be so regarded is, I think, the expectation of the Emperor, and ample preparations for the early repatriation of all the troops have, I believe, already been made by the ministers of war and marine. The Emperor stated that he expected to know the final result of Castelnau's mission towards the end of this month.

A telegram has appeared in the London Star and Post, quoting a report circulating in New York on the 6th, that Maximilian had abdicated. As despatches received the 7th made no reference to this report, I presume it was, at least, premature.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 5.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 1) of the 19th instant, the contents of which have been read with satisfaction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 6.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 1 and 2, the 21st and 23d instant, respectively.

Your despatch No. 1, containing an account of your interview with Mr. Magruder, has been submitted to the President.

The department approves of your proceedings mentioned in your No. 2, of the 23d instant, which seems to have been discreet.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 4.] UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA, AT ANCHOR
OFF VERDE ISLAND, OUTSIDE PORT OF VERA CRUZ,
December 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this anchorage on the 29th ultimo, having left Havana on the afternoon of the 25th.

Mr. Lane, our consul at this port, was on board with me here during the day, yesterday. From him, and from other sources, I have gained the following information as to the state of affairs at this point, and so far as is known here with regard to the interior.

Maximilian is still at Orizaba. His ministers, it is stated, are now there with him. He has not been in the city of Mexico since his departure from that place the last of October. It is generally understood that the functions of government in the city of Mexico are in the hands of Marshal Bazaine.

At Orizaba, and at this port, the civil power appears, however, still to be exercised by so-called Maximilian authorities. Between these and the French there is evidently some disagreement, particularly with reference to the possession of the custom-house of this port.

No French troops, so far as I can learn, were embarked at this port during the month of November, nor for some time previous. There are but one or two transport vessels now here, and nothing transpiring that is obvious here that indicates any preparation for the immediate withdrawal of any part of the French forces. It is said that they are being withdrawn from the interior, and concentrated on the line from the city of Mexico to this port. From a French source I learn that the number of their troops now in this country is twenty-eight thousand.

It is reported that Miramon and Marquez are with Maximilian at Orizaba, and that the government may be turned over to them as the representatives of the reactionary party.

I am unable to obtain here any definite information as to the movements of President Juarez, but it seems to be the general impression that he is now in the neighborhood of the city of San Louis Potosi. The French forces have been withdrawn from that point, and there remained in that vicinity but a small Maximilian force, which, it is believed, can interpose but little obstacle to the occupation of that place by the forces of President Juarez.

The harbor of Vera Cruz being in full and complete possession of the enemies of the republic of Mexico, I did not deem it proper, acting under your instructions, to land here.

The French expeditionary forces having been concentrated on the line from this city to Mexico, it appears to me that this route is the very last that I should adopt in seeking to establish communication with President Juarez. I should not feel authorized to accept, even if tendered to me, the good offices of those who are and have been for years in the attitude of enemies of the republic, in seeking to reach its President.

I expect to receive positive information from our consul at Tampico, Mr. Chase, as to the situation at that point, by the English steamer, which will be due from that port to morrow. From all the information I can gather here, that port and the line thence to San Luis Potosi are in the undisturbed possession of the liberals.

From my present information, therefore, it appears that there is no other point on the coast from whence I can more speedily open communication with President Juarez than Tampico, and unless some important fact is developed here within a delay of a few days, changing the aspect of affairs, I shall proceed at once to that port and make an effort to reach the government of the republic at San Luis Potosi, or some other point in the interior in that direction.

My anxiety to open communication with President Juarez as speedily as possible is enhanced by the fact that the condition of affairs may be such as may require some action on the part of Congress during its short session, and early and reliable information, therefore, cannot but be regarded as important by the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 5.] UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA,
Isla Verde, off Vera Cruz, December 1, 1866.

SIR: I had just finished my despatch No. 3 to you, of this date, when a boat came off to our consul, Mr. Lane, who is still on board, bringing the enclosed proclamation published this morning in Vera Cruz, which I have only time to send you without translation by this mail.

From its tenor it appears that Maximilian has decided to remain in the country.

A note from the officer of the consulate to Mr. Lane states that Maximilian left Orizaba, it is supposed for the city of Mexico, last night.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Enclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

Long live the empire!—Long live the emperor!

VERA CRUZANS: One of the most grateful events for good Mexicans has just occurred to the nation. His majesty the emperor, who has made so many sacrifices for the welfare and happiness of our dear country, has given the best proof of the interest he takes in it

When overwhelmed by the natural feelings which were still contending and still are so in his mind in consequence of the ill-health of his august and noble spouse, our beloved sovereign, he thought for a moment that he ought temporarily to abandon the country, to devote himself to fulfilling the sacred duty of offering to his worthy consort the care she so much needs in the delicate condition in which she is, the emperor sacrifices himself for us, postpones his duties as a man to those which his honor points out to him to be controlling, and, in these critical moments, that the country may pass safely through, he solemnly declares that he will continue at the helm, and will contest without intermission until the last drop of his blood be shed in defence of the nation.

Vera Cruzans! Let us rejoice; let us give thanks to Providence for having saved the integrity of our territory, and with full outpouring of our hearts let us hail the day of the resurrection of our nationality on the eve of its disappearing.

VERA CRUZ, *December* 1, 1866.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 7] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 6, 1866.

SIR: I transmit for your information a copy of a telegram of the 3d instant, from Mr. Bigelow at Paris, giving the substance of a note to him from the French minister for foreign affairs in regard to the military occupation of Mexico. From this it appears that the French troops will be withdrawn altogether from Mexico in March next. It does not seem necessary to modify the instructions heretofore sent to you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

PARIS, *December* 3, 1866.

In reply to a verbal communication, the minister for foreign affairs writes me to-day: "The resolutions of the French government are not changed, but, from military considerations, it has thought it ought to substitute a collective evacuation of Mexico for one by divisions; and our force of occupation is to embark in the month of March next." I add that the French government is disposed to have an understanding with the United States, in view of possible events in Mexico.

JOHN BIGELOW.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 9.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 8, 1866.

SIR: Enclosed you will find the President's commission of J. Ulrich, as consul of the United States at Monterey, which you are instructed to transmit to the minister for foreign affairs, with an application for the usual exequatur. On the receipt of the same you will forward it to Mr. Ulrich to his post of duty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 10.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 12, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 3 and 4, which will be numbered in the records of your legation Nos. 4 and 5, according to despatch No. 6 from the department.

The department approves of the matters contained in your No. [illegible]

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 6] BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *December* 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you, that, not deeming it proper to enter the harbor of Vera Cruz, we left our anchorage off Green island (Isla Verda) on the evening of the 2d. instant, and proceeded to Tampico, arriving at the bar off that port on the 4th.

Meeting there the United States gunboat Paul Jones, Captain Fitzhugh commanding, we learned that the port was in possession of the liberals, and under orders from Commodore Alden that vessel conveyed Lieutenant General Sherman and myself and our respective suits across the bar and up to Tampico.

On reaching the town the boats of the officers of the port came off, and we were received and escorted on shore to the American consulate with much attention.

During the evening we received visits from the principal civil and military authorities of the place, which were duly returned by us on the following morning.

Ascertaining that the information received at Vera Cruz, that the forces of the national government were in possession of the city of San Luis Potosi, was incorrect, and that President Juarez was probably still at Chihuahua, we were forced to the conclusion that a speedy communication with him from that point could not be effected.

It was, therefore, deemed best to forward to the minister of foreign affairs, Señor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a communication, copy of which is enclosed herewith, marked No. 1, advising him of our arrival in the country and desire speedily to reach the seat of government of President Juarez; which communication was placed in the hands of General Gomez, the chief military officer of the place, who agreed to forward the same by special courier.

We left Tampico on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and anchored off the bar of this port on the 7th.

Here we learned of the presence of General Sheridan in Brownsville, and had an interview with him on his return from that place in the evening. From General Sheridan we learned that the national forces, under General Escobedo, were in full and complete possession of Matamoras.

On the 8th we proceeded to Brownsville. On the 9th we crossed to Matamoras and had a full and cordial interview with General Escobedo, commanding the national army of the north, and representing the government of the republic on the frontier. From him we learned that President Juarez would probably be in Monterey by the 20th instant. Acting upon this information, I at once determined to proceed to that point. This determination I communicated to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada by a special courier despatched by General Escobedo that night.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

A copy of my communication is herewith attached, marked No. 2.

On reaching Brownsville on the evening of the 8th, I received a polite note from General Escobedo, expressing his satisfaction at the arrival of the mission on this frontier. Copy of this note and translation, marked No. 3, are annexed hereto. Copy of my reply, also annexed, is marked No. 4.

Having spent only a few hours in Tampico, and the same time in Matamoras, it would not be proper for me at this time to attempt to give any detailed information [illegible] to the general situation of affairs in the interior of the country; but all the information I have received, both at Tampico and from General Escobedo, appears to be highly favorable to the cause of the republic.

The spirit of the national forces is undoubtedly excellent, but their progress is necessarily slow from the great disadvantages under which they labor from want of means.

On the 12th instant we returned to this point, Brazos Santiago.

Here I take leave of Commodore Alden of the Susquehanna, of whose uniform kindness and courtesy to myself and suite I desire to make special mention, and whose promptitude and unceasing vigilance as a naval officer cannot be too highly acknowledged.

Lieutenant General Sherman does not deem it necessary to accompany me to Monterey, and leaves here in the Susquehanna.

To-morrow it is my purpose to return to Matamoras, and thence to proceed without delay to Monterey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

TAMPICO, *December* 5, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you, informally, of my arrival at this point, in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the republic of Mexico, of which his excellency Don Benito Juarez is President.

Lieutenant General Sherman, of the United States army, accompanies me in my mission.

We arrived here on the 4th instant, in the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, Commodore Alden, commanding. On our way here we anchored from noon of the 29th ultimo to the afternoon of the 2d instant at Green island, off the port of Vera Cruz. Finding that port in possession of the enemies of the Mexican republic, we did not enter the harbor, and observing no prospect of a change in affairs there, we came to this port, which we find occupied by the forces of the constitutional government.

For reason which will be obvious to you, I regard it as of importance both to the government of President Juarez and of the United States that I should speedily effect an official communication with him.

The Congress of the United States is now in session, but, under our Constitution, will adjourn on the 4th of next March, and it is not probable that it will meet again until next December. Therefore, as the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the continued occupation of its territory by the French, may, in the judgment of the President, require *congressional* rather than *executive* action, it seems to me that I should present my letters of credence without unnecessary delay.

For these reasons, I address you this informal note by courier.

As now advised, I presume that the movements of your government are in this direction; and it has been suggested that President Juarez might, perhaps, establish the seat of government temporarily at this place.

This would greatly facilitate me in communicating official intelligence to my government as to the condition of affairs and the desires of President Juarez.

If, however, the President has no intention of coming here, I desire to be advised as early as possible as to the point in the interior at which, and the time when, I may probably have an opportunity of presenting my credentials.

I shall await information from you on these points at this place, or at Brownsville, Texas, in company with Lieutenant General Sherman and Commodore Alden, and we will detain the Susquehanna, and the United States gunboat Paul Jones, until I hear from you.

I am, sir, with great respect, most truly your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Don SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA,
Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Mexico.

P. S.—You will please send your reply to me to the care of Franklin Chase, esq., United States consul at this port, and a duplicate copy of the same to me, care "Commanding Officer United States Forces, Brownsville, Texas."

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, *December* 9, 1866.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a communication, duplicate copies of which I placed in the hands of General Gomez at Tampico, on the 5th instant. He promised to forward them to you by courier. I left Tampico in company with Lieutenant General Sherman on the 5th instant, and arrived here yesterday. To-day we have had an interview with General Escobedo in Matamoras, and I have concluded to proceed to Monterey, for the purpose of writing to President Juarez at that point.

General Sherman will leave me here, and proceed in the United States steam frigate Susquehanna to New Orleans, to confer with our government at Washington by telegraph.

For many reasons, not proper to be mentioned herein, I regard it as important to the cause of the republic that I should communicate with President Juarez at Monterey speedily, and I shall go there with the expectation of enjoying that honor at an early day.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Don SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA,
Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Mexico.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

H. MATAMORAS, *December* 8, *de* 1866.

El infrascrito general-en-jefe del ejercito del norte, y representante del gobierno de Mexico en esta frontera ha sida informado el C. Gral. Francisco Paz de la llegada de S. E. à Brownsville.

Aun que el informe ha sido extra-oficial, he querido apresurarme à manifestar a S. E. mi satisfacion por su llegada a esa ciudad creyendo como creo que su presencia influira grandamente en estrechar las cordiales relaciones que existen

A copy of my communication is herewith attached, marked No. 2.

On reaching Brownsville on the evening of the 8th, I received a polite note from General Escobedo, expressing his satisfaction at the arrival of the mission on this frontier. Copy of this note and translation, marked No. 3, are annexed hereto. Copy of my reply, also annexed, is marked No. 4.

Having spent only a few hours in Tampico, and the same time in Matamoras, it would not be proper for me at this time to attempt to give any detailed information [illegible] to the general situation of affairs in the interior of the country; but all the information I have received, both at Tampico and from General Escobedo, appears to be highly favorable to the cause of the republic.

The spirit of the national forces is undoubtedly excellent, but their progress is necessarily slow from the great disadvantages under which they labor from want of means.

On the 12th instant we returned to this point, Brazos Santiago.

Here I take leave of Commodore Alden of the Susquehanna, of whose uniform kindness and courtesy to myself and suite I desire to make special mention, and whose promptitude and unceasing vigilance as a naval officer cannot be too highly acknowledged.

Lieutenant General Sherman does not deem it necessary to accompany me to Monterey, and leaves here in the Susquehanna.

To-morrow it is my purpose to return to Matamoras, and thence to proceed without delay to Monterey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Tampico, *December* 5, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you, informally, of my arrival at this point, in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the republic of Mexico, of which his excellency Don Benito Juarez is President.

Lieutenant General Sherman, of the United States army, accompanies me in my mission.

We arrived here on the 4th instant, in the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, Commodore Alden, commanding. On our way here we anchored from noon of the 29th ultimo to the afternoon of the 2d instant at Green island, off the port of Vera Cruz. Finding that port in possession of the enemies of the Mexican republic, we did not enter the harbor, and observing no prospect of a change in affairs there, we came to this port, which we find occupied by the forces of the constitutional government.

For reason which will be obvious to you, I regard it as of importance both to the government of President Juarez and of the United States that I should speedily effect an official communication with him.

The Congress of the United States is now in session, but, under our Constitution, will adjourn on the 4th of next March, and it is not probable that it will meet again until next December. Therefore, as the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the continued occupation of its territory by the French, may, in the judgment of the President, require *congressional* rather than *executive* action, it seems to me that I should present my letters of credence without unnecessary delay.

For these reasons, I address you this informal note by courier.

As now advised, I presume that the movements of your government are in this direction; and it has been suggested that President Juarez might, perhaps, establish the seat of government temporarily at this place.

This would greatly facilitate me in communicating official intelligence to my government as to the condition of affairs and the desires of President Juarez.

If, however, the President has no intention of coming here, I desire to be advised as early as possible as to the point in the interior at which, and the time when, I may probably have an opportunity of presenting my credentials.

I shall await information from you on these points at this place, or at Brownsville, Texas, in company with Lieutenant General Sherman and Commodore Alden, and we will detain the Susquehanna, and the United States gunboat Paul Jones, until I hear from you.

I am, sir, with great respect, most truly your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada,
Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Mexico.

P. S.—You will please send your reply to me to the care of Franklin Chase, esq., United States consul at this port, and a duplicate copy of the same to me, care "Commanding Officer United States Forces, Brownsville, Texas."

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Brownsville, Texas, *December* 9, 1866.

Sir: I enclose herewith a copy of a communication, duplicate copies of which I placed in the hands of General Gomez at Tampico, on the 5th instant. He promised to forward them to you by courier. I left Tampico in company with Lieutenant General Sherman on the 5th instant, and arrived here yesterday. To-day we have had an interview with General Escobedo in Matamoras, and I have concluded to proceed to Monterey, for the purpose of writing to President Juarez at that point.

General Sherman will leave me here, and proceed in the United States steam frigate Susquehanna to New Orleans, to confer with our government at Washington by telegraph.

For many reasons, not proper to be mentioned herein, I regard it as important to the cause of the republic that I should communicate with President Juarez at Monterey speedily, and I shall go there with the expectation of enjoying that honor at an early day.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada,
Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Mexico.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

H. Matamoras, *December* 8, *de* 1866.

El infrascrito general-en-jefe del ejercito del norte, y representante del gobierno de Mexico en esta frontera ha sida informado el C. Gral. Francisco Paz de la llegada de S. E. à Brownsville.

Aun que el informe ha sido extra-oficial, he querido apresurarme à manifestar a S. E. mi satisfacion por su llegada a esa ciudad creyendo como creo que su presencia influira grandamente en estrechar las cordiales relaciones que existen entre Mexico y los E. E. Unidos. Tambien, es grato al infrascrito ofresecerse a la disposicion de S. E. y asegurarle su atenta consideracion.

De S. E. con todo respeto,

M. ESCOBEDO.

El Honorable LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Ministro de los E. E. Unidos circa del Gobierno de Mexico, Brownsville.

[Translation.]

MATAMORAS, *December* 8, 1866.

The undersigned, general-in-chief of the army of the north, and representative of the government of Mexico on this frontier, has been informed by General Francisco Paz of the arrival of your excellency at Brownsville.

Although the information has been extra-official, I have desired to make known to your excellency my satisfaction at your arrival at that city, believing, as I do, that your presence will greatly tend to draw closer the cordial relations which exist between Mexico and the United States.

It is also a pleasure to the undersigned to place himself at the disposition of your excellency, and to assure you of his attentive consideration.

With great respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

M. ESCOBEDO.

His Excellency Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Minister of the U. S. near the Government of Mexico, Brownsville.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

BROWNSVILLE, *December* 8, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of this date, and beg to express to you my acknowledgments for your polite attention.

In company with Lieutenant General Sherman, I shall have the pleasure of waiting upon you in person at your headquarters in Matamoras at ten o'clock to-morrow.

It is the earnest desire of the government of the United States that the republic of Mexico, of which Don Benito Juarez is the recognized President, should speedily be acknowledged by all the nations of the earth as a stable and permanent nationality.

The purpose of our mission is not to dictate or to interfere with the free will of the people of Mexico in regard to the form of government which they shall adopt. Yet the people of the United States cannot long tolerate the armed intervention of European nations for the subversion of republican institutions in your country.

I am, general, with the highest respect, your most attentive and obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

General Don MARIANO ESCOBEDO,
General-in-chief of the Army of the North,
and Representative of the Government of the Republic
of Mexico on this frontier, Matamoras.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 7.] NEW ORLEANS, *December* 24, 1866.

SIR: Referring to my despatch No. 5, of the 13th instant, from Brazos Santiago, I have now the honor to inform you that I left that place on the 16th instant, and reached Brownsville late the same evening.

The following morning I received a note from General Escobedo, advising me that he would be obliged to leave for the interior at once.

Copy and translation of the same is enclosed herewith, marked No. 1.

On the 18th I received, from a reliable source, information that President Juarez remained at Chihuahua as late as the 24th of November, with no indications of a departure from that point, and that it was doubtful whether he would leave; and if he left, whether he would go to Monterey.

On the same day, ascertaining that Ortega had crossed the Rio Grande from the United States into Mexico, and that probably Canales and Cortina, with their forces, would unite against Escobedo, I deemed it improper to proceed in the direction of Monterey.

On the afternoon of the 19th, not having received any communication from the department since your instructions on setting out, I deemed it proper to come to this point as speedily as possible, with a view of communicating directly with the government by telegraph.

I advised General Berriozabal of this determination by a note, copy of which is enclosed herewith, marked No. 2.

Leaving Brownsville on the 19th, I arrived here by way of Galveston in the night of the 22d.

When in the gulf of Mexico I was overtaken by the United States gunboat Winooski, Captain Cooper commanding, bearing to me your despatch No. 4, of the 23d of November last.

Captain Cooper also handed to me a despatch from Mr. Lane, our consul at Vera Cruz, enclosing a communication from Mr. Otterbourg, our consul at the city of Mexico.

Copy of Mr. Lane's despatch, which is of a late date, is herewith enclosed, marked No. 3.

In his communication to me, Mr. Otterbourg enclosed a sealed communication from Marshal Bazaine to Lieutenant General Sherman, which I have delivered to him here.

This sealed communication, without instructions from Washington, seemed to me to make it imperative on me to deliver it in person.

I consider my presence on the border of Mexico unimportant, if not harmful, until the residence of the republican government under Juarez shall have been definitely ascertained.

I desire to avoid any complication of our government with the factions of the liberals, who seem now to be at war with each other. Therefore I will go back to Mexico or return to Washington for further instructions, as the department may direct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

MATAMORAS, *December* 16, 1866.

SIR: Urgent military duties have placed me under the necessity of not remaining in this city the time that I desired in order not to deprive myself of the pleasing honor of awaiting your excellency.

But there will remain to represent me in this city the general of division Felipe Berriozabal, military commandant of the district and chief of the line of the Rio Grande, in order to present anew to your excellency my respects.

In addition, I have already given orders that there should be placed at the convenient points the escort which is to accompany your excellency, whom I hope to have the pleasure of seeing on the road or in the city of Monterey.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. ESCOBEDO.

His Excellency Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary U. S. A.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

BROWNSVILLE, *December* 19, 1866.

GENERAL: Circumstances have transpired which render it expedient that I should go over to Galveston or New Orleans to communicate with my government at Washington.

This will require an absence of ten days or two weeks, and I must therefore postpone my intended trip to Monterey for that period.

You will please communicate these facts to General Escobedo, with my thanks for his courtesies and kindness.

I am, general, your very obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

General F. BERRIOZABAL,
Commanding-in-Chief, Matamoras.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, December 15, 1866.

SIR: Yesterday the American gunboat Winooski put in here, expecting to find you. As they have important despatches for and instructions to find you somewhere, I have thought it best to send by them what correspondence I have received since your departure, among them a despatch from Mr. Otterbourg, enclosing message from General Bazaine. I hope I do not err in sending them.

The mail steamer from France arrived here on the 11th instant, bringing two hundred soldiers belonging to the foreign legion. The same day the steamer Florida arrived for the purpose of taking away French troops. Maximilian left Orizaba on the 12th instant for the city, it is said, but will make a stop at Cholula. With the present feeling existing between him and Bazaine, I do not believe he dares to go to the city.

Bazaine had Marquez and Miramon arrested, but the latter escaped and has not yet been recaptured.

It is said the priests have offered to raise Maximilian $15,000,000 and 36,000 troops—12,000 each under the command of Marquez, Miramon, and Marin.

That the French are preparing to leave I cannot doubt from present appearances; still I may be mistaken.

When I got on shore from the Susquehanna I was met by the report that the prefect of this city, acting under orders from Maximilian, had commanded the Susquehanna to leave this port forthwith. I am sorry to say it was believed by many. When the news of her departure reached Orizaba the bells were rung and the rabble shouted. There were heard *vivas* for Maximilian, groans and cries of death to the Americans and the French.

On Sunday last the French took forcible possession of the custom-house, turning out all the appointees of Maximilian, from collector down, and filling their places with French.

I send you all the newspapers that have come to hand, also papers and proclamations of this country.

The Winooski was very kindly and courteously treated by Admiral Clone.

With kind remembrances to all your party, yourself included, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. D. L. LANE.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Minister, &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1866.

[From New Orleans, December 24, 1866—time 5 p. m.]

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Left Matamoras 19th; Juarez still at Chihuahua, November 24; Ortega gone on to Mexico; Canales and Cortina with their followers reported to have pronounced for Ortega. It is my deliberate judgment that I cannot soon communicate with Juarez, and that my presence on the border does more harm than good. I learn by telegraph that my daughter is very ill. Will you permit me to return home or report in person at Washington?

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 25, 1866.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans:*

Your despatch of 24th received. You are expressly desired to remain in New Orleans until you receive further instructions, after more definite intelligence from Mexico. Should you return home, however, on account of ill health in your family, you will be expected to return as early as possible to New Orleans.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 11.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 27, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of December 13, (you will change the number as indicated in my No. 6,) No. 5.

Your proceedings at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Brownsville, as therein related, are approved.

ALERE FLAMMAM VERITATIS
UANL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

The information which you have given me is appreciated. With a reservation, which I may take a more convenient occasion to mention, the President approves of the notes of which a copy is appended to your despatch.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *&c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 12.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 29, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch, No. 6, of the 24th instant has been received. The proceedings to which it refers are approved. We adhere to the directions given you in the telegram of the 25th instant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 8] NEW ORLEANS, *December* 31, 1866.

SIR: I regard it proper to inform you of the facts brought to my knowledge of a flagrant wrong lately perpetrated on an American citizen by the authorities of the Mexican republic. These should have been imparted sooner, but in the constant movements to which this legation has been subject by the embarrassments which have surrounded it, some of the papers bearing upon the affair were misplaced.

On the 13th instant, after Lieutenant General Sherman and myself had returned from Matamoras, we were detained at Brazos Santiago by a storm, which had driven the Susquehanna and the Paul Jones to sea, a paper was presented to us, asking our interference to prevent a threatened outrage to the owner of the American schooner Mary Bertrand, that had lately been wrecked on the Mexican coast, near Bagdad. The facts of the case were subsequently presented to me in a more formal and reliable manner by the papers herewith enclosed, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, to which your special attention is called.

Not having opened any official communication with the government of President Juarez, it seemed proper that I should refer the matter to Mr. Marshall, our consul at Matamoras. Accordingly a telegram was sent to him by Lieutenant General Sherman and myself, (copy of which is enclosed, marked No. 4.)

Receiving reliable information at Brazos Santiago on the 15th that the specie referred to had been actually seized by a military force, and that General Escobedo, who had represented himself to Lieutenant General Sherman and myself as the representative of the government of the republic on that frontier, had refused to interpose his authority for the protection of the rights of our shipwrecked mariners, I started from Brazos Santiago for Matamoras on the 16th, and arrived at Brownsville at 10 o'clock that night, with the view of having his attention more particularly called to the subject. On the following morning, before I had time to cross the river to Matamoras, I received the note from General Escobedo, (copy and translation of which was enclosed in my despatch from this place of the 24th instant,) who had agreed to await my arrival, informing me he would be obliged to leave at once for Monterey.

I immediately despatched Mr. Plumb, the secretary of legation, to Matamoras, for the purpose, if possible, of seeing General Escobedo, and informally urging upon him the necessity of arranging the affair of the seized specie before his departure. On the arrival of Mr. Plumb, however, in Matamoras, at about 11 o'clock a. m., it was learned that General Escobedo had already left for the interior.

The enclosed papers, stating the case, were immediately brought before General Berriozabal, who had been left in command, by Mr. Marshall, and every possible effort used to procure the return of the specie to its owners, but without avail. The most that could be accomplished was an order from the judge that the money should be placed in our consul's hands until the claimant should procure proof from Tampico that the specie had been properly cleared from that port, thus subjecting him to great inconvenience and expense, and depriving him of his rights for an indefinite period, if not to the entire loss of his property in the present revolutionary and turbulent condition of affairs at that point.

The sudden departure of General Escobedo (when it was known to him I had just arrived) in connection with the seizure of this specie seemed to me somewhat mysterious, if not positively suspicious. This impression was strengthened by the fact that General Escobedo had agreed to wait with his escort for me, and had been fully apprised by both Lieutenant General Sherman and myself of the friendly disposition of our government.

Having then established no official relations with the government, I could not further interpose with regard to this affair; but it occurs to me, in view of the many complaints that are made by American citizens in that quarter, and especially in view of the alleged wrongs inflicted by the liberal authorities, as represented by Mr. Ulrich, the consul at Monterey, and others of that city, which were made the subject-matter of your despatch No. 2, of October 2d last, that I should call your special attention to this case.

In presenting these facts to you permit me respectfully to make the suggestion, that from all I could learn there is little disposition to respect our flag, or the rights of our citizens, in that region of Mexico. Such acts seem to me to be flagrant aggressions upon the principles of international integrity and good will, if not positive violations of solemn treaty stipulations.

At least they form some of the reasons why I do not feel disposed, until otherwise positively instructed by the department, to appear to obtrude hastily our "good offices" on that government until its residence shall have been definitively established, and its authorities show practically some power and a greater disposition to *enforce justice and to respect our flag.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, *December* 17, 1866.

SIR: The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, has the honor to address your excellency in regard to a seizure of his property by the authorities of the republic of Mexico, under circumstances which the undersigned cannot but consider as illegal and arbitrary. The facts are as follows:

The undersigned, owner of the American schooner Mary Bertrand, cleared at the port of Tampico, Mexico, for Brazos Santiago, Texas, and set sail on the 3d instant, under the customary sea papers, having on board twenty thousand dollars in silver, the property of the undersigned and others. The export permit for the silver on board was taken up by the proper officer at the mouth of the Tamesi river, so that this paper did not remain on board.

It is proper to state that the twenty thousand dollars referred to was the proceeds of a lot of arms and ammunition sold by the undersigned to the republican

Mexican authorities of Tampico, and it was a condition of the sale made to them by the undersigned that the purchase money should be allowed to leave the country under a free permit, and exempt from duties. This condition was fulfilled by the authorities at Tampico, and the money was placed on board the Mary Bertrand by the Mexican customs officers of that port, with the necessary papers.

Afterwards, on the ninth day of this month, the Mary Bertrand was wrecked in a storm, and cast upon the Mexican coast, a few miles below the mouth of the Rio Grande. The specie on board was taken ashore, and hauled by the undersigned, as part of the wreck, and for greater safety, to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

While there a party of Mexican soldiers, forming part of General Escobedo's command, attempted to take possession of the specie, whereupon the undersigned placed over it for protection a flag of the United States, and warned the officer commanding the soldiery that he should respect that safeguard, and leave the money undisturbed.

Notwithstanding this the specie in question was on Monday afternoon, December 10th, seized by the said officer, and afterwards, on the 12th instant, the same was transmitted by him to Matamoras, where the customs authorities of that city now hold it.

The undersigned has been unable to obtain any redress for the injury done to him by such illegal seizure, nor can he secure the possession of the specie to which he is entitled, and the undersigned fears that unless some action is taken in the premises by your excellency he will meet with a total loss of this money.

Therefore the undersigned earnestly appeals to your excellency for the protection to which he believes himself entitled, and respectfully requests your interposition to prevent a great wrong from being inflicted on citizens of the United States who are interested herein.

I am your excellency's most obedient servant,

A. A. McGAFFEY.

His Excellency Lewis D. Campbell,
Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary
of the United States to the Republic of Mexico.

The foregoing affidavit sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of December, A. D. 1866. Witness my hand and the seal of the district court in and for Cameron county, State of Texas, being of the 12th judicial district of the same.

[seal.] S. POWERS,
Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Texas.

[10-cent stamp.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

State of Texas, *County of Cameron:*

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, J. M. Tompkins, to me known, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath doth declare and say that he is master of the American schooner Mary Bertrand, now totally a wreck on the coast of Mexico, a few miles below the mouth of the Rio Grande; that she sailed from the port of Tampico, Mexico, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1866, for the port of Brazos Santiago, in the county and State aforesaid; that he obtained from the customs officers at Tampico the usual clearance papers; that there was, at the time of sailing from said port, twenty thousand silver dollars in nine wooden boxes, the property of A. A. McGaffey and others, the same specie having been laden and put on board the said schooner by the Mexican customs authorities of said port; that the said authorities furnished affiant with the proper permit for the exportation of said specie, which was taken at the mouth of the Tamesi river by the proper officer, as is usual at said port; that subsequently, to wit, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1866, the said schooner Mary Bertrand was wrecked and cast away on the Mexican coast aforesaid, and the said specie was removed from on board and taken ashore, the schooner herself being a total wreck.

J. M. TOMPKINS, *Master.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 17th day of December, 1866, at my office, in Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas.

[seal.] EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Notary Public, Cameron County, Texas.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

State of Texas, *County of Cameron:*

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Charles D. Stocking, to me known, who, being duly sworn by me, upon his oath did declare and say that he is an American citizen; that on the 3d day of December, 1866, he left Tampico, in the republic of Mexico, for the port of Brazos Santiago, in the county and State aforesaid, on board the American schooner Mary Bertrand, J. M. Tompkins, master; that previous to sailing the vessel was regularly cleared at the custom-house of the port of Tampico, and that the officers of the said custom-house did load and put on board the said Mary Bertrand twenty thousand dollars, contained in nine wooden boxes, covered with grass matting; that the said loading and putting on board of said specie by the said Mexican authorities was open and public, and in view of the bystanders there and then being; that the affiant knows that the said specie, thus being put on board the Mary Bertrand by the Mexican customs authorities of Tampico, was in payment of a lot of arms sold to the Mexican government by A. A. McGaffey, a citizen of the United States; that subsequently, to wit, on the 9th day of December, 1866, the said schooner Mary Bertrand was wrecked in a storm and cast upon the coast of Mexico, a few miles below the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the said twenty thousand dollars were removed from on board to the shore; afterwards the same were taken to Bagdad as part of the wreck, for safety. Affiant further declares that the Mexican authorities have seized the said specie, and have now possession thereof.

CHARLES D. STOCKING.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at my office, in the city of Brownsville, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1866.

[seal.] EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Notary Public, Cameron County, Texas.

[Enclosure No. 4.—Telegram.]

Brazos Santiago, *December* 13, 1866.

The United States Consul, *Matamoras:*

Sir: Representations have just been made to us that nine cases of silver, said to contain eighteen thousand dollars, the property of an American citizen, regularly cleared from Tampico for this port, and wrecked near Bagdad, and there placed by the owner in the safe-keeping of the agent of King, Kennedy & Co., are sought to be taken possession of from the owner and his agents by the collector of Bagdad, supported by an armed force, claiming to act under authority. It is stated that forcible possession of the same would be taken last night, notwithstanding the protest of the owner and his agents.

You will please call the immediate attention of General Escobedo to this matter, that the proper orders may be given, if the facts are as above represented.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.
W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General United States Army.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[By telegraph from New Orleans, January 2, 1867.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department, January 2, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Your communication of December 27th received. I now propose to visit my sick family and there await further orders. Is this satisfactory? Please answer immediately

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 2, 1867.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:*

It is expected that you will await further instructions at New Orleans. If, however, you should find it indispensable to visit your home in Ohio, you will not there await instructions, but will proceed to New Orleans for them.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 9.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 2, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 6, from this city, dated December 24, I acknowledged the receipt of yours numbered 4, of November 23, enclosing copies of the communication of Mr. Bigelow, our late minister to France, and your reply thereto, delivered to me by Captain Cooper of the United States gunboat Winooski, in the gulf of Mexico, off Brazos Santiago, on the 20th of December.

I have now the honor to inform you that by yesterday's mail I received your despatches numbered 9 and 10, both dated December 15, and number 11, dated December 27.

I beg also to inform you that your despatches severally numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8, have not reached me, and to ask, if they contain anything of importance which I should know, that duplicate copies be forwarded to me.

The numbers of my communications to the department will hereafter be in pursuance of the indications of your despatch No. 10, which refers to your No. 7, not received, and the record of the legation will be accordingly corrected.

As it is by no means my desire to remain in this city, and may be neither pleasant to me personally, nor profitable to the government that I should again wander by sea and by land on the inhospitable border of Mexico just now, permit me to express my regret that I have not been authorized by the department to return, at least temporarily, to my home.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 10.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received your despatch No. 12 of the 29th ultimo, and your telegram of yesterday.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1867.

[From New Orleans, January 7, 1867—time, 12 m.]

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

If proper, please inform me about how long you will require me to remain here.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 8, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans:*

We wish you to remain at New Orleans while events ripen in Mexico. It now seems that it may be so long as March. But we cannot anticipate events. It may be much shorter.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

are sought to be taken possession of from the owner and his agents by the collector of Bagdad, supported by an armed force, claiming to act under authority. It is stated that forcible possession of the same would be taken last night, notwithstanding the protest of the owner and his agents.

You will please call the immediate attention of General Escobedo to this matter, that the proper orders may be given, if the facts are as above represented.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.
W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General United States Army.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[By telegraph from New Orleans, January 2, 1867.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department, January 2, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Your communication of December 27th received. I now propose to visit my sick family and there await further orders. Is this satisfactory? Please answer immediately

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 2, 1867.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:*

It is expected that you will await further instructions at New Orleans. If, however, you should find it indispensable to visit your home in Ohio, you will not there await instructions, but will proceed to New Orleans for them.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 9.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 2, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 6, from this city, dated December 24, I acknowledged the receipt of yours numbered 4, of November 23, enclosing copies of the communication of Mr. Bigelow, our late minister to France, and your reply thereto, delivered to me by Captain Cooper of the United States gunboat Winooski, in the gulf of Mexico, off Brazos Santiago, on the 20th of December.

I have now the honor to inform you that by yesterday's mail I received your despatches numbered 9 and 10, both dated December 15, and number 11, dated December 27.

I beg also to inform you that your despatches severally numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8, have not reached me, and to ask, if they contain anything of importance which I should know, that duplicate copies be forwarded to me.

The numbers of my communications to the department will hereafter be in pursuance of the indications of your despatch No. 10, which refers to your No. 7, not received, and the record of the legation will be accordingly corrected.

As it is by no means my desire to remain in this city, and may be neither pleasant to me personally, nor profitable to the government that I should again wander by sea and by land on the inhospitable border of Mexico just now, permit me to express my regret that I have not been authorized by the department to return, at least temporarily, to my home.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 10.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received your despatch No. 12 of the 29th ultimo, and your telegram of yesterday.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1867.

[From New Orleans, January 7, 1867—time, 12 m.]

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

If proper, please inform me about how long you will require me to remain here.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 8, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans:*

We wish you to remain at New Orleans while events ripen in Mexico. It now seems that it may be so long as March. But we cannot anticipate events. It may be much shorter.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 11.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 12, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 7, of December 31, I communicated information in reference to the seizure by Mexican authorities of some twenty thousand dollars of specie from the American schooner Mary Bertrand, wrecked on their coast near Bagdad.

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that that specie has been restored to its owners. This just end was not attained, however, without an expenditure of several hundred dollars and a vexatious and damaging delay of two weeks.

This information I receive from Captain McGaffey of the Mary Bertrand, who arrived here last night.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 13.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 11, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatch No. 9, of the 2d instant. As you have not, as yet, received my despatches Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, I send you a copy of them herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 12.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 13, 1867.

SIR: I have this day received your despatches severally numbered five (5,) six (6,) seven (7,) and eight (8,) dated, respectively, November 29, November 30, December 6, and December 8, 1866; the latter enclosing the commission of J. Ulrich, esq., as United States consul at Monterey, Mexico.

I have the honor to remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 14.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 14, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatch No. 8, (marked No. 7,) of the 31st ultimo, concerning the seizure, by some liberal forces under General Escobedo, of a sum amounting to about twenty thousand dollars in silver belonging to A. A. McGaffey and other citizens of the United States.

Your letter on the subject to the consul at Matamoras is approved. As the money is now in his hands, there would seem to be no difficulty in the way of its restitution to the owners after they shall have obtained and presented to the consul the requisite proof of its having been properly cleared from Tampico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *&c., &c., &c., New Orleans.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 13.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 18, 1867.

SIR: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 13, of the 11th instant, accompanied by copies of yours severally numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8, the originals of which I had received by some circuitous route on the 13th instant, as I have had the honor to inform you by my number 12 of that date.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 14.] NEW ORLEANS, *January* 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 14 of the 14th instant.

I have heretofore informed you, by my despatch No. 11, of the 12th instant, that the specie referred to has been restored to its owners; but not without subjecting them to heavy expense and a damaging delay.

Although nothing further seems to be required of me by the department in regard to this matter, I hope it will not be deemed improper to give the reasons why I considered the transaction of sufficient importance to submit it in detail to your consideration.

The specie was the proceeds of arms sold and delivered by the claimants to the liberal government at Tampico. The export permit given them by the customs authorities was taken up when the vessel crossed the bar at the mouth of the river and sailed into the gulf, by the proper revenue officer, according to the requirements and uniform usages of the government at that port. Evidence of these facts was submitted to the authorities at Matamoras. I could not perceive any right the Mexican government could have to board the schooner when sailing on the high seas under our flag, by a naval or military force, and seize the property, much less when she was wrecked on their coast, and her officers and seamen were sick. It was not so much the value of the specie as the principle involved that induced me to trouble you with the details of the case. Besides, the conduct of the authorities at Matamoras, and the surrounding circumstances, were such as to cast suspicion on the integrity of their motives.

My information, recently derived from the owners of the specie, is, that in sending to Tampico for a copy of their export permit (which was promptly given by the customs officers there) they were subjected to an expenditure of several hundred dollars. It appears, too, that General Gomez, commanding the liberal forces at Tampico, wrote to the authorities at Matamoras condemning

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their conduct as an insult to our flag and a wanton outrage upon the right of our citizens.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Having seen that the newspapers have spoken with some diversity about the detention to which a quantity of Mexican dollars, taken on a United States merchant vessel to Matamoras, were subjected, and about which some action had been taken before the authorities of that port by the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of which he has probably notified the department, I think it proper to send to you, unofficially, the annexed copy of two communications addressed to me by General Berriozabal, in which you will see what passed on the subject, and the happy solution it had.

I remain, sir, your very respectful and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

No. 1.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMAND OF THE BRAVO LINE,
AND NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TAMAULIPAS.

MR. MINISTER: In consequence of the proceedings of the judicial authority in a confiscation case, in which Mr. McGaffey is interested, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, the United States minister, has taken some steps which I think proper to explain to you.

The American schooner Mary Bertrand left Tampico for Brazos with twenty thousand dollars. The vessel was wrecked by a storm on the Mexican coast. The custom-house officer boarded her and demanded the documents necessary to show that the exportation was legal. The certificate of clearance required by our laws not having been produced, the twenty thousand dollars were seized, and a suit for confiscation was instituted on account of clandestine exportation.

General Sherman directed the American consul to state the case to General Escobedo, and solicit a military order to have the money that was seized returned to the person claiming it as owner. However disposed General Escobedo might be to oblige General Sherman, he had no power to suspend judicial proceedings, and give a military decision to a case belonging solely to a civil tribunal. It was insisted that the money should be given up, unbonded, showing the exportation was made in good faith; that the money, the proceeds of arms and ammunition sold to the Tampico authorities, had been exported without paying duty, according to stipulations in the contract; that the custom-house had only given a permit, which was taken by the inspectors stationed at the bar.

General Escobedo, without denying the justice of those interested, stated that, according to the fiscal laws, every vessel for foreign ports must have a clearance, and copies of the policies or permits; these documents must prove that the exportation was legal, and if the whole or part of a cargo is left out the law presumes the export to be clandestine, and this presumption is sufficient cause for proceedings in confiscation, to investigate the character of the exportation; that the Mary Bertrand, when wrecked by storm on the Mexican coast, was within the jurisdiction of the republic, and the officers of the revenue had done their duty. Señor Escobedo added, that he gave this explanation to show that he was unprejudiced in the case; that Mr. McGaffey should have sufficient time and protection to prove his rights, and that the non-intervention of the military authorities was to refrain from setting an example of opposition to judicial authority, thus destroying by abuse of power the chief security of the inhabitants of the republic.

Subsequently Mr. Plumb, secretary of the American legation, applied to me for intervention of the military authorities in favor of the claimants of the money. He insisted that, after the vessel had left Tampico, it was no longer under Mexican authority, and when wrecked on our shores it should be considered as coming from sea, and not from Tampico, and was not, therefore, obliged to exhibit its papers; that by treaties all aid should be given to wrecked vessels, and it was a violation of these agreements to institute proceedings for confiscation, instead of tendering due succor. Though I had an answer for those arguments, I refrained from giving it, and merely said it was a case for the judicial authorities; I believed it was the duty of the military authorities not to interfere; the judicial authorities would give due consideration to his argument, and Mr. Plumb might rest assured that the owners of the money would have ample time and protection to prove their rights.

From inquiries I have made, it appears that ample time has been allowed the claimants of the money to prove the legality of the exportation. As the custom-house stores were not secure, the judge ordered the money to be given up, under bond, and as those interested could not give it, though they wanted the military to interfere, the money was consigned to the safe-keeping of a merchant, who gave the requisite surety. You are aware that, if the omission of the proper documents was the fault of the Tampico revenue officers, they are responsible, not only officially, but also are liable to a suit for loss and damages

I protest to you my consideration and esteem.

Independence and liberty! Matamoras, December 28, 1866.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL.

The MINISTER OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
Near the Government of the United States, Washington.

WASHINGTON, *January* 30, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL.

No. 2.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMAND OF THE LINE OF THE BRAVO,
AND OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTHERN TAMAULIPAS.

MR. MINISTER: I had the honor to communicate to you that an American vessel, called Mary Bertrand, storm-driven, entered the territorial waters of the republic, where she was visited by the revenue guard of the port.

Said vessel was cleared at Tampico for Brazos, and had on board the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The officers of the vessel being called upon to exhibit the permit, which according to law ought to have been issued, it was not shown, which omission caused the presumption that a fraudulent exportation had occurred, for which it was necessary that such presumption should be removed by legal investigation.

Mr. Minister Lewis D. Campbell made some private inquiries which tended to an interference of military authority in the matter, but I thought it my duty to abstain from such a step, to avoid the sad consequences to which an attack on the independence of the courts might lead.

But this abstention in no way interfered with legitimate rights, and in consequence the parties interested had nothing to fear if in their proceedings there was no fraudulent or clandestine act.

In effect, the investigations being followed out in the regular course, the district judge sought information from the customs at Tampico, which declared that the exportation on which the inquiry turned was made according to law, whereupon the presumption disappeared, which arose from the want of the permit.

The end of this affair, in securing lawful interests, has occurred without violation of the independence of the courts, the right which the American minister desired to secure by his private action being thus assured, and the principle which upholds the main guarantees of the inhabitants of the republic.

Please accept the assurances of my consideration.

Independence and reform! Matamoras, January 5, 1867.

F. B. BERRIOZABAL.

Don Matias Romero,
Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., Washington, D. C.

Washington, *January* 30, 1867.

A copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 15.] New Orleans, *January* 25, 1867.

Sir: I have this morning received an extra-official letter from S. Lerdo de Tejado, dated at Santa Catalina, December 24, 1866, a copy of which (translated) I have the honor to enclose, marked No. 1. The material fact communicated is, that President Juarez contemplated only a short delay at Durango, and a departure thence to some city more in the interior of the republic, which is not named.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[No. 1.—Translation.]

Santa Catalina, December 24, 1866.

Sir: On the way from the city of Chihuahua to that of Durango, where the President of the republic will arrive day after to-morrow, I yesterday received the communication which you addressed me from Brownsville, Texas, the 9th of this month, with copy included of that which you addressed me at Tampico the 5th, the original of which I received at the same time.

With the extra-official character which you have addressed to me these two communications, I have the honor to reply to them.

After referring in them to your voyage to the port of Vera Cruz with Lieutenant General Sherman, and to your subsequent voyage to Tampico and Brownsville, you advised me that Lieutenant General Sherman was going to New Orleans, and that you yourself were going to Monterey, desiring soon as possible to present your credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the government of the republic of Mexico. With this motive you refer to the convenience and importance of being able, so soon as possible, to commence your official relations, and you express to me your desire to know the place where you can present your credentials.

I have given information of your communications to the President, who appreciates as is due your arrival as representative of the United States of America, and desires much that you may be able very soon to present yourself in your official character.

Although it is to be presumed that the President will not long delay his departure to some city more in the interior of the republic, nevertheless, he considers that for the present it will be necessary for him to remain a short time in the city of Durango to attend to the administrative reorganization of various States, as well as to give directions to the contributions they are making to push on military operations in the war in which the republic is engaged.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His Excellency Lewis D. Campbell, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 15.] Department of State,
Washington, January 26, 1867.

Sir: I send you herewith, for your information, a memorandum of a conversation which passed between me and Mr. Barthemy, the minister of France to this country, on the 17th instant.

I have also to inform you that our consul at Vera Cruz, Mr. Lane, has resigned his position, and that upon his recommendation the name of Mr. E. Saulnier, who has on various occasions acted as consul of the United States to that city, has been sent to the Senate for confirmation in his place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Department of State,
Washington, January 17, 1867.

Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State and Mr. Berthemy, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France to the United States.

Mr. Berthemy said: I have been instructed by my government to communicate to the Secretary of State the satisfaction with which the emperor has received the good assurances made by General Dix in his speech on the occasion of his reception at Paris. From those assurances his Majesty's government feel themselves authorized to expect a disposition on the part of the cabinet at Washington favorable to a friendly understanding between the two governments in respect to the termination of the Mexican question.

I am further instructed by my government to say that the name of Señor Juarez being excluded from our combinations, and also it being expected that the emperor Maximilian will either advocate or assent to such combinations as

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the French government might propose in concert with the United States, we have no settled resolution in favor of any aspirant or candidate for reconstituting the political situation of Mexico, whether Señor Ortega, or any other person or persons. What France desires is simply that there may be a restoration of government and order satisfactory to the people of Mexico, and acceptable to the United States and to France. Although Señor Ortega might seem to both governments most fit, by reason of his position, to take in hand provisional measures for the reorganization of Mexico, yet we have in regard to him no bias or prejudice.

I am authorized, therefore, to say to the Secretary of State, that if he has in view another name better answering to the exigencies of the situation, we should be ready to examine, with a sincere desire to an understanding, any proposition which the government of the United States may deem it proper to make.

Mr. Seward said: He would reply frankly and without reservation. The disposition of the United States in regard to the subject mentioned is entirely friendly and cordial toward France. They would do whatever they could, consistently with their established relations towards the republic of Mexico, to accommodate France. The attitude, however, which the government of the United States has held in regard to a republican government in Mexico, has hitherto been, and yet is, that of recognition, exclusively, of President Juarez as the chief executive of that State.

The United States do not think that the circumstances in Mexico are at the present time such as would justify them in changing that attitude. The United States are expecting that, as a probable event, the President of Mexico will recover the power which will enable him to exercise constitutional authority adequate to the pacification of Mexico, and the restoration of order there, when the French forces shall have completed their evacuation. In any view of the case that we may take, we hold ourselves forbidden by our engagements from acting injuriously towards the republican government existing there, or in derogation of its authority.

The United States are intensely desirous to avoid not only such transaction, but even an appearance of intervention, in the troubled affairs of Mexico, even although President Juarez should desire or solicit it, which he does not. For these reasons this government is not prepared at this time to accede to the policy which is suggested by the Emperor.

The Secretary said: I am sure that I shall have the President's authority for expressing his satisfaction with the directness and frankness of your communication. This answer, like all my communications, leaves the Prince Maximilian, Ortega, and others without special mention. My answer to you would have been exactly the same if you had left them unmentioned on your part.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 16.] Department of State,
Washington, January 28, 1867.

Sir: I send you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which has been received from Mr. Saulnier, our present consul at Vera Cruz.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., *&c. &c. &c.*

Mr. E. H. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 65.] Consulate of the United States of America,
Vera Cruz, January 13, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the Hon. M. D. L. Lane, United States consul at this port, left here on the American steamship Concordia, January 10, 1867, for New Orleans.

The American gunboat Tahoma, Commander Gibson, arrived here January 11, 1867, and is now anchored off the island of Sacrificios.

A conducta containing one million nine hundred thousand dollars from the city of Mexico arrived here yesterday morning.

Seven hundred and fifty men of the French expeditionary force, (*cumplidos,*) men whose time has expired, leave here this day on the French mail steamship Empress Eugenia for St. Nazaire.

There also arrived with this convoy from the city of Mexico some twenty-five persons to embark on said French ship. Among them were Escuduoy Echenove, late minister of war of Maximilian, and Luis Arroyo, minister of Maximilian's household.

A large quantity of provisions are being sent from this city to Paso del Macho, the terminus of the railroad from this city, say some fifty-six miles from this city, intended for the French troops now on their way from the city of Mexico, and at which point they will await the arrival of the transports to take them to France. In conversation with the Prussian consul here, he assured me that orders have been given to embark the Austrian forces also from this country, and that Maximilian will leave before the French. The family of Marshal Bazaine have taken passage on the French mail steam-packet, to leave here February 13, 1867.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULNIER,
Acting United States Consul.

Hon. William H. Seward, *&c., &c., &c.,*
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I have this morning received the enclosed letter, in which you will see the Austrian force has evacuated the fortress of San Carlos at Perote.

[Translation.]

Jalapa, *January* 8, 1867.

* * * * * * *

The French who came to Perote took off the Austrian garrison that had been in the fortress, and those people burned the dead work of the castle, the flying park of artillery, plundered some stores, and all marched off. I wish they may go for good; that they may neither get there, nor come back.

The occupation of Juanajuato and San Luis Potosi has reduced the circumference of the empire, after the losses of other cities of importance; and Miramon will not remain at Queretaro, unless he should come back to look after the capital, which is in danger. Keep well; that interests me more than any politics.

D. Miguel Carran, *Vera Cruz.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 17.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatches to No. 15, inclusive.

The department is gratified at the favorable termination of the matter concerning the specie which was taken from Mr. McGaffey and others, as reported in your No. 11.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 18.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your private note of the 23d instant, in which you state the reasons which make it necessary for you to leave New Orleans for a short time, and ask permission to do so, which is accordingly granted you, if you think it eminently necessary; which question is left to your discretion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 16.] NEW ORLEANS, *February* 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your despatch No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, enclosing memorandum of a conversation on Mexican affairs between yourself and Mr. Berthemy, the minister of France to the United States; also advising me of the resignation of Mr. Lane as consul to Vera Cruz, and of the nomination of Mr. E. H. Saulnier as his successor.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 17.] NEW ORLEANS, *February* 4, 1867.

SIR: I have received to-day your despatch No. 16, dated the 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch to you from Mr. Saulnier, the acting United States consul at Vera Cruz, dated the 13th ultimo.

I had previously received, from private and unofficial sources, substantially the same information which Mr. Saulnier's despatch communicates. I have also been informed by parties who lately arrived here from Vera Cruz that circumstances transpiring there indicate that all the French expeditionary forces will probably be out of Mexico by the middle of March.

I have also received information (rather vague and indefinite, however) from intelligent persons here, who claim to be well informed of events that are occurring in Mexico, that the various combinations opposed to President Juarez, and led by Miramon, Marquez, and others, are actively preparing to make a vigorous resistance to the entrance of the liberal army into the city of Mexico; that their forces and means at command are formidable, and that they have received material aid from the French authorities.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 18.] NEW ORLEANS, *February* 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 17 and 18.

The continued sickness of my daughter, and other causes of a private and domestic nature, render it very important, in my judgment, that I should make a short visit to my home, and I will leave here this evening for that purpose.

Should the department have anything of importance to be communicated to me speedily before my return to this city, I respectfully ask that your despatches may be forwarded to me at Hamilton, Ohio.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 19.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your private note of the 23d ultimo, inquiring as to whether you are entitled to your pay in specie or currency. In reply, I have to state that ministers are only allowed payment of their salary in specie when in foreign countries. While you are on leave or for other cause in the United States you will draw for currency.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 20.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter which has been received from a Mr. J. A. Bennet, of New York, dated the 21st ultimo, containing an article clipped from the New York Herald, which purports to be a decree issued by the President of Mexico.

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Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 17.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatches to No. 15, inclusive.

The department is gratified at the favorable termination of the matter concerning the specie which was taken from Mr. McGaffey and others, as reported in your No. 11.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 18.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your private note of the 23d instant, in which you state the reasons which make it necessary for you to leave New Orleans for a short time, and ask permission to do so, which is accordingly granted you, if you think it eminently necessary; which question is left to your discretion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 16.] NEW ORLEANS, *February* 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your despatch No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, enclosing memorandum of a conversation on Mexican affairs between yourself and Mr. Berthemy, the minister of France to the United States; also advising me of the resignation of Mr. Lane as consul to Vera Cruz, and of the nomination of Mr. E. H. Saulnier as his successor.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 17.] NEW ORLEANS, *February* 4, 1867.

SIR: I have received to-day your despatch No. 16, dated the 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch to you from Mr. Saulnier, the acting United States consul at Vera Cruz, dated the 13th ultimo.

I had previously received, from private and unofficial sources, substantially the same information which Mr. Saulnier's despatch communicates. I have also been informed by parties who lately arrived here from Vera Cruz that circumstances transpiring there indicate that all the French expeditionary forces will probably be out of Mexico by the middle of March.

I have also received information (rather vague and indefinite, however) from intelligent persons here, who claim to be well informed of events that are occurring in Mexico, that the various combinations opposed to President Juarez, and led by Miramon, Marquez, and others, are actively preparing to make a vigorous resistance to the entrance of the liberal army into the city of Mexico; that their forces and means at command are formidable, and that they have received material aid from the French authorities.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 18.] NEW ORLEANS, *February* 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 17 and 18.

The continued sickness of my daughter, and other causes of a private and domestic nature, render it very important, in my judgment, that I should make a short visit to my home, and I will leave here this evening for that purpose.

Should the department have anything of importance to be communicated to me speedily before my return to this city, I respectfully ask that your despatches may be forwarded to me at Hamilton, Ohio.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 19.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

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I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 20.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter which has been received from a Mr. J. A. Bennet, of New York, dated the 21st ultimo, containing an article clipped from the New York Herald, which purports to be a decree issued by the President of Mexico.

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I also send you a copy of a letter signed by a Mr. Thomas A. Dwyer, of San Antonio, Texas, and dated the 12th ultimo.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 7, 1867.

SIR: In the absence of any advices myself, I take the liberty of enclosing herewith slips from this morning's papers of this city, containing some late information of interest from Mexico, at hand by a steamer which arrived here from Vera Cruz yesterday.

From these present and previous public advices it appears that there were at Verà Cruz, on the 24th ultimo, the Magenta iron-clad, (said to be one of the largest iron-clads in the French navy,) carrying the flag of Admiral La Ronciere le Nury, and the iron-clad frigates Magnanime and Flandre; and that on the 25th there arrived the war steamer Megere, and on the 26th the man-of-war Castiglione, from France. Although the transports with troops are rapidly leaving, it does not appear that any of the iron-clads have yet left.

From all the advices it appears that Maximilian has left the city of Mexico, and is now wandering somewhere in the country in the condition of a petty partisan chieftain. The statement that he has six thousand Austrian and French troops, is from an ex-confederate source, and is a gross exaggeration, as is also, I presume, the statement that he has any idea of attempting to cut his way through to Texas. The account in the Crescent is entirely from a confederate point of view.

The rapid reoccupation of all points by the liberals as fast as they are evacuated by the French, indicates the probability that by this time the capital is again, or very soon will be, in the possession of the national forces.

I have a letter to-day from Mr. Chase, our consul general at Tampico, under date of 11th ultimo. He reports all quiet in that quarter. Should the French hold on to the port of Vera Cruz for a time, it will throw a very large commerce into the ports of Tampico and Matamoras, which latter is practically Brownsville and Brazos Santiago.

Mr. Chase reports eleven feet of water on the bar at Tampico, which is a return towards its favorable character in former times.

The importance of regular communication between this place, (New Orleans,) and Tampico, at once, by means of a gunboat assigned for that service, is very great. Were such communication established, the Mexican government, I do not doubt, would at once put on a courier from Tampico to the city of Mexico, and also to San Luis Potosi, and thus communication with all points of the interior could be maintained, whatever may be the condition of affairs at Vera Cruz and on the line from that place to the city of Mexico.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWAED,
Secretary of State.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.—WHAT A RESIDENT THERE SAYS.

MARCH 7, 1867.

From Major John Edwards, successor of Governor Allen as editor of the Mexican Times, who arrived yesterday in the steamer Cortes, we learn the following facts in relation to Mexican affairs:

The major says that the evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. Of the army of occupation, which numbered 24,000, there remained, at the sailing of the steamer Cortes, but 6,000. Marshal Bazaine, true soldier as he is, remained in the rear of his evacuating army, and brought up everything with completeness and despatch.

A word in favor of Marshal Bazaine may not be amiss. Wherever an American came to him, wherever a confederate appealed to his sympathy, he was a generous soldier, always giving help and encouragement. At least a dozen families, unable to leave Mexico, were furnished free transportation by the marshal.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the French army from the city of Mexico, the liberals, under Porfirio Diaz, invested the city, captured Puebla, Orizava, Cordova, and Paso del Macho, waiting until the last of the French had left Vera Cruz before attacking the most vital and the most necessary town in Maximilian's broad empire.

The taking of these towns by the liberals does not mean a relinquishment of the contest by the imperialists. The emperor Maximilian, at the head of eight thousand well appointed and well equipped troops, six thousand of which are Austrians and French, has marched towards San Luis Potosi, with the avowed intention of giving battle to the forces of Juarez, whenever and wherever met. If successful, he will demand and obtain terms for his foreign followers, and for those Mexicans who adhered to his standard. If unsuccessful, he will make the best fight in his power, and cut his way to the Rio Grande.

Military proscription is rampant. The French, as a body, must leave Mexico, or be ruined morally and pecuniarily. In Sonora, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Michoacan, and Puebla the foreigners in a body have been proscribed and banished. There is no love for the people of the United States, and the only sympathy for them at all is because they are presumed to represent opposition to the French, and to have expressed dislike to them.

The settlement of Cordova is among the things of the past. The departure of General Price, which has been duly chronicled, will be followed by almost all who were associated with him at Cordova.

Judge Perkins has gone to Paris, France. Governor Harris left two weeks since for Havana. General Shelby still remains in Cordova, and probably will remain for several months to come. He is still the same kind, generous, whole-souled man he ever was; and no one from the United States ever asked for bread and received a stone, or for a fish and received a serpent.

The contest in Mexico will probably last four months or more. At the end of that time Maximilian will be in Texas, not because he has not made a heroic fight, and many friends, but because the fight was made too late. For this, and this alone, he will be forced to leave the country. With him there will leave some of the wealthiest and most influential men of Mexico.

The condition of the country is worse than has been known for twenty years. The main thoroughfare between the city of Mèxico and Vera Cruz is interrupted about every fifteen miles, and everything the unlucky passengers possess is taken with a quiet shrug of the shoulders, and a polite declaration that "*no le importa*," which means that it makes no matter to me.

PERSONALITIES.

Beverley Tucker, who is proscribed in the United States, recently travelled from San Luis Potosi to the city of Mexico, and was robbed five times. The first time they took his money, the second time his clothes, the third time they tried to get his money, but because he had none, they struck him on the head with a sabre, and his son, who was with him, received a terrible wound just over the right temple, which came near putting an end to his sight, if not his life. The fourth time, the stage in which he had taken passage was attacked and robbed in the streets of the city of Mexico; and twenty leagues beyond, towards Vera Cruz, the stage was again stopped, and Beverley Tucker was robbed for the fifth time.

Governor T. C. Reynolds, of Missouri, will remain in the city of Mexico and see the issue of affairs there. General T. C. Hindman will leave in two weeks for the United States, where it is his intention to practice law in Memphis, or merchandise in New York.

With the evacuation of Mexico by the French the rest of the foreigners think it best to leave the country; and those of all nationalities are leaving as fast as steamers will bear them from Vera Cruz.

The great idea in the Mexican mind is to get rid of foreigners, *nolens volens;* and whether it is the French this year, or the people of the United States next, it makes but little difference to them.

[From the New Orleans Daily Picayune, of March 7, 1867.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—THE FRENCH FLEET AT VERA CRUZ.—THE LIBERALS OCCUPY THE COUNTRY.—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Cortes arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, Saturday, the 2d instant. She entered the mouth of the river and passed up this side of Fort Jackson Tuesday evening, but was compelled to come to anchor on account of the dense fog. She brings a large number of passengers, and letters and papers as late as due, except the Verdad, of Vera Cruz, which did not issue on the morning of the 2d on account of its press breaking down.

The waters of Vera Cruz and the adjoining harbor of Sacrificios were lively with French shipping, taking on troops, provisions, and ammunition of the expeditionary corps. The work of embarcation goes on rapidly. There were but few troops at the grand rendezvous of Paso del Macho, the upper terminus of the railroad, when our informants came down. They were in nearly the last convoy. The army moved down all the way from the city of Mexico in perfect order, and made a splendid appearance. Their discipline was remarked and admired by all. The zouaves carried forty-two pounds weight on their shoulders, besides their muskets. Two stragglers are reported to have been caught and beaten by the liberals, but afterwards released. Nor was there much disorder among the retiring imperialist families. Everything was conducted with perfect military discipline. Marshal Bazaine arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th. General Castagny commanded the rear guard, and passed through Orizaba on the 26th. He had arrived at Paso del Macho, and was expected down at Vera Cruz soon after the Cortes sailed.

So fast as the imperialists left the country the liberals occupied it. They were in possession of Puebla, Orizaba, Cordova, and all the table lands. They stood ready to occupy Paso del Macho and the railroad when the French shall have left. They were, also, surrounding the valley and swarming over the whole country. The movements of Maximilian and of the belligerents in the field are summed up in our letter from Orizaba.

On the 27th was published, at Vera Cruz, the following, by order of the French consulate:

ARTICLE 1. The execution of the convention, signed at Mexico on the 30th of July last, will be suspended until the French and Mexican governments are in accord. Each of these two governments reserves to itself, absolutely, whatever it considers its rights relative to the aforesaid convention.

ART. 2. The French agents will remit the administration of the maritime custom-house at Vera Cruz to the Mexican agents, the 1st of March next, after the exchange of a proces-verbal and accounts rendered.

ART. 3. The Mexican administration of the custom-house at Vera Cruz shall pay, at the end of each month, counting from the 1st of March next, the sum of $50,000 in specie, into the hands of an agent of France, specially designated, or in default of him, into the hands of the French consul at Vera Cruz, which sum shall be taken into consideration in the definitive settlement of the accounts between the two governments.

ART. 4. This arrangement will be immediately executed, and shall remain in force until the two governments are in accord relative to the convention of the 30th of July, conformably to what is said in article 1, without prejudice to the customary exchange of ratification to which the present arrangement shall be submitted.

This manifesto is dated at the city of Mexico, February 22, and signed by the French minister, Dano, and by Mr. Murphy, the imperial minister of finances.

[From the Evening Picayune, New Orleans, March 7.]

LETTER FROM ORIZABA, MEXICO.—MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH AND NATIVE BELLIGERENTS.

ORIZABA, MEXICO, *February* 21, 1867.

The French army's rear guard is still here, waiting for transports. General Castagnay is in command of it.

From this point Marshal Bazaine despatched a letter to Maximilian, again inviting him to go out with the French army. The letter was not replied to.

Maximilian at the head of an army of 5,000 men, with 25 pieces of artillery, moved out of the capital on the 16th, and toward Queretaro. Two skirmishes occurred on the way, the liberals retreating and flying in every direction. A sergeant was shot at the side of the emperor. He will unite at Queretaro with Miramon, and have a combined force of 16,000 men at that place.

There is no doubt but that Miramon was worsted by Escobedo, but to what extent has not transpired.

The Mexican Times (American) compares Miramon's movements with those of Sheridan. The paper has made another turn: imperial—then liberal—then imperial again.

Generals Chacon (imperial) and Corona (liberal) met somewhere near Altenqueque, when a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the route of Corona, and the loss of prisoners and guns.

Wires have been cut between the capital and Puebla, and the latter city submerged by destruction of the canal. Liberals are in force on the road between the two places; in fact, they hang on the rear of the retreating French and occupy every evacuated town.

There is a liberal force near this place and at Cordova, waiting the moving of the French, when they will, if strong enough, possess themselves of them.

A complete understanding exists between the liberals and French; no collisions occur, and the French move in security without guards.

This city has an imperial garrison of 1,000 men, sufficient, it is believed, to hold the place unless the troop should prove treacherous.

Many Americans have accepted transportation and free passage to the States from the French marshal. French authorities have lately been specially kind to Americans.

A. B. C.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

The French have left Mexico. The liberals have occupied the country as fast as they retired, and still Maximilian remains behind. He is said to have moved out of the capital, in the uniform of a Mexican general, at the head of a few thousand troops, to re-enforce Miramon, who had sustained a slight reverse. Whatever may be the issue of these ignoble conflicts in the interior, it would appear that Maximilian is cut off from the world, for some time to come at least, without any chance of escape. His enemies, the liberals, encircle him on every side, the north, the south, the east, and the west, and his fate depends on the small chance of winning innumerable petty conflicts in the field, and thus propping up day by day a tottering throne. The first act of the Mexican empire is over; the curtain has fallen, and all is dark behind the scenes. What further developments this inimitable historical comedy or tragedy is yet to unfold, lie hidden beyond the reach of human ken.

Strange are the destinies to which men are born. Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph is next to the family of his elder brother, Emperor of Austria, the heir of all the glories and honors of the house of Hapsburg. He will not be 35 years old till the 6th of July next. He was married on the 7th of June, 1840, to Charlotte Marie Amelie, the richest heiress of Europe, the accomplished daughter of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and granddaughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French. The nuptials were the most brilliant ever celebrated in Europe, and were succeeded by fete after fete, to which none others have been compared. To-day she, the descendant of two famous lines of kings, is a lonely occupant of the palace of Miramar, on the Adriatic; he, the descendant of a long line of emperors, is playing the part of a Mexican chieftain, at the head of a few thousand leperos, in the interior of Mexico.

Maximilian was the flower of the reigning family of the Hapsburgs, and of all the sons of the Archduchess Sophia, was the most brilliant, spirited, and beloved by the people of Vienna. Highly educated, he filled successively the difficult positions of governor of Lombardy and chief of the Austrian navy, with an industry, wisdom, and success which are above all praise. What could have induced him to accept the empire of Mexico was the mystery of mysteries at the time. Perhaps, as some say, it was pecuniary trouble, for he had been a princely spendthrift; perhaps it was an overgrown ambition overleaping itself "to fall on t'other side;" perhaps it was the romantic yet laudable belief that the descendant of Ferdinand and Isabella, the patrons of Columbus, could consolidate the empire of the New World, and give an impulse to civilization that should be felt throughout all future ages, and make his name, like that of his ancestors, immortal. However that may be, it is even a still greater mystery why, after the empire has confessedly collapsed and all these dreams must now be over, he should remain behind and degenerate into a Mexican partisan chieftain.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

Legation of the United States to Mexico,
New Orleans, March 8, 1867.

Sir: In the absence of Mr. Campbell, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 20, of the 2d instant, transmitting for his information copies of letters received by the department, relating to a reported decree of the President of Mexico, restricting foreigners in Mexico from the retail trade, and to the subject of forced loans in Mexico.

With reference to the latter subject, as it is one certain to be pressed upon the attention of the legation at once, upon its arrival in Mexico, by American citizens residing there, I trust I may not be considered as presuming, if I beg respectfully to take the liberty of calling the attention of the department to the correspondence upon this subject which was communicated to the Mexican government in 1862, by the then minister, Mr. Corwin, and to inquire if the position at that time officially taken by Mr. Corwin will govern the future action of the legation in the attention that necessarily will have to be given to this important and prominent subject of complaint.

The correspondence referred to will be found on page 9, of volume 2, of the diplomatic correspondence relating to Mexico (1863.) The only intimation of the views of the department upon this subject that appears in the published official correspondence, is that contained in a despatch which will be found on page 34, volume 1, (1861,) of same correspondence, which refers to a previous correspondence of Mr. Corwin upon the same subject, (volume 1, page 26,) in which the position taken by him does not appear to have entirely met the views of the department.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Jacobson.

St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans,
Monday, March 11, 1867.

My Dear Mr. Jacobson: I enclose to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, a slip from this evening's paper containing important news from Mexico, just telegraphed from Galveston. The steamer from Brazos will probably reach here to-morrow, when I may have special advices to communicate. Mr. Campbell arrived here Saturday evening, the 9th instant, after an absence of just one month.

In haste, most truly yours,

E. L. PLUMB.

E. P. Jacobson, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[From the Evening Picayune.]

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PICAYUNE.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—MAXIMILIAN WITH THE IMPERIAL ARMY.—ISSUE OF A PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION.—HE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.—DEFENCE AND INVIOLABILITY OF THE COUNTRY.—REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN CHIEFTAINS

Brazos Santiago, *March* 8.

The mail steamer leaves for New Orleans to-day, with news from Brownsville, Matamoras, the Mexican border, and the far interior of Mexico.

We are in possession of very important news from the armies in the interior. It came to hand through the most authoritative sources, and is entirely reliable.

The emperor Maximilian arrived at Queretaro on the 17th ultimo, and at once placed himself at the head of the imperial army.

He immediately issued a stirring proclamation to the army and people. In

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substance, Maximilian says that he will defend the integrity and inviolability of Mexico, and that, being released from French complications and embarrassments, he will be able to devote his entire energies to the work.

The imperial forces at Queretaro number about 10,000 men, and comprise the commands of Generals Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, and Castillo—these forces Maximilian says he has organized within the last two months.

By special order of the emperor Maximilian, General Marquez, who accompanied him from the city of Mexico, has been placed in chief command of the imperial armies.

General Miramon will command the army of the south; General Mejia that of the north, and General Castillo that of the centre. All these generals, together with that of General Mendez and Governor Vidaurri, were at Queretaro on the 18th ultimo.

It is stated that all the foreign embassies at the Mexican capital have protested against the rule of General Marquez.

Juarez arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 25th, and the liberal accounts say he was received with great *eclat*.

General Escobedo, with the main force of the liberals, was at San Miguel de Allende.

FROM MEXICO.—FROM THE SOUTHWEST PASS.

GALVESTON, *March* 11.

By the arrival of the despatch boat from Matamoras, the Bulletin has specials to the 4th instant.

Juarez was at San Luis Potosi on the 21st ultimo. Maximilian was at Queretaro with an army of 10,000 men, in three divisions, commanded respectively by Miramon, Castillo, and Mejia. General Marquez is chief of staff to Maximilian. Escobedo was at San Miguel, eighteen leagues distant, awaiting re-enforcements.

Four thousand under Regules, and eight thousand under Corona, were expected. As soon as these arrived, they would give Maximilian battle. The emperor will command in person.

Two thousand troops garrison the city of Mexico. Porfirio Diaz was at Huamantla with eight thousand. He expected four thousand re-enforcements before attacking the city.

In his official order taking command of the army Maximilian says: "This day I have desired for a long time, but obstacles were in my way. Now, at last, free from all compromise, I can follow my will."

The foreign representatives at the capital have presented a protest to Maximilian, rehearsing previous robberies and murders by his chiefs, and asking security.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[No. 19.] NEW ORLEANS, *March* 12, 1867.

SIR: I received your despatch No 19, dated March 2, on the 6th instant, just as I was leaving my home in Hamilton, Ohio, for this city. I thank you for the information on the subject of the payment of salaries, you have so kindly communicated in reply to my private note.

I arrived here on the morning of the 10th instant, and have received, by the hands of Mr. Plumb, your despatch No. 20, also dated March 2, transmitting for my information copy of a letter from a Mr. J. A. Bennet, of New York, with copy of his clippings from the New York Herald. Also, enclosing copy of a letter from a Mr. Thomas A. Dwyer, of San Antonio, Texas, on the subject of "forced loans" in Mexico. I have no reliable information as to the character of either Mr. Bennet or Mr. Dwyer, and no means here of ascertaining whether the pretended decree of President Juarez, sent you by Mr. Bennet, is genuine or not. In my anomalous position here, I feel quite powerless to assist American citizens in Mexico without some definite instructions from you.

I have classified the complaints of Messrs. Bennet and Dwyer with those of Mr. Joseph Ulrich, and others, of Monterey, transmitted to me by your despatch No. 2, of October 2, 1866, and with those of Messrs. McGaffey and Stocking, of the American schooner Mary Bertrand, wrecked on the coast of Mexico, near Bagdad, and referred to in my despatches numbered 8, 11, and 14.

Awaiting instructions on these and other questions involved in Mexican affairs, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D C.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 13, 1867.

SIR: I have received to-day, under date of the 4th instant, from the consul at Matamoras, an extra of the official paper published at Monterey, Mexico, of the 28th ultimo, which contains a proclamation purporting to have been issued by Maximilian on placing himself at the head of his army, at Queretaro, on the 17th of February; and also what purports to be a formal representation, addressed by the French, Prussian, Spanish, Belgian, English, and Italian representatives in Mexico, to Maximilian, denouncing the president of his cabinet, D. Teodosio Lares, and the general-in-chief and second in command of his armies, Marquez and Miramon, and protesting against his placing power or trust in such hands; at the same time intimating that any further struggle on his part to maintain his position will prove useless, and, in the interests of humanity, should be abandoned.

This latter document, if authentic, is of such importance that its text should be taken from some other source than an interior Mexican newspaper, and I send the herewith translation only as a matter of information in case the document in an official form shall not yet have reached the department.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

MAXIMILIAN'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS ARMY.

[Translation.]

The emperor to the Mexican army.—Order of the day.

To-day I place myself at the head and take command of our army, which scarcely two months since was commenced to be raised and organized.

This day I have for a long time ardently desired. Obstacles beyond my substance, Maximilian says that he will defend the integrity and inviolability of Mexico, and that, being released from French complications and embarrassments, he will be able to devote his entire energies to the work.

The imperial forces at Queretaro number about 10,000 men, and comprise the commands of Generals Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, and Castillo—these forces Maximilian says he has organized within the last two months.

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GALVESTON, *March* 11.

By the arrival of the despatch boat from Matamoras, the Bulletin has specials to the 4th instant.

Juarez was at San Luis Potosi on the 21st ultimo. Maximilian was at Queretaro with an army of 10,000 men, in three divisions, commanded respectively by Miramon, Castillo, and Mejia. General Marquez is chief of staff to Maximilian. Escobedo was at San Miguel, eighteen leagues distant, awaiting re-enforcements.

Four thousand under Regules, and eight thousand under Corona, were expected. As soon as these arrived, they would give Maximilian battle. The emperor will command in person.

Two thousand troops garrison the city of Mexico. Porfirio Diaz was at Huamantla with eight thousand. He expected four thousand re-enforcements before attacking the city.

In his official order taking command of the army Maximilian says: "This day I have desired for a long time, but obstacles were in my way. Now, at last, free from all compromise, I can follow my will."

The foreign representatives at the capital have presented a protest to Maximilian, rehearsing previous robberies and murders by his chiefs, and asking security.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[No. 19.] NEW ORLEANS, *March* 12, 1867.

SIR: I received your despatch No 19, dated March 2, on the 6th instant, just as I was leaving my home in Hamilton, Ohio, for this city. I thank you for the information on the subject of the payment of salaries, you have so kindly communicated in reply to my private note.

I arrived here on the morning of the 10th instant, and have received, by the hands of Mr. Plumb, your despatch No. 20, also dated March 2, transmitting for my information copy of a letter from a Mr. J. A. Bennet, of New York, with copy of his clippings from the New York Herald. Also, enclosing copy of a letter from a Mr. Thomas A. Dwyer, of San Antonio, Texas, on the subject of "forced loans" in Mexico. I have no reliable information as to the character of either Mr. Bennet or Mr. Dwyer, and no means here of ascertaining whether the pretended decree of President Juarez, sent you by Mr. Bennet, is genuine or not. In my anomalous position here, I feel quite powerless to assist American citizens in Mexico without some definite instructions from you.

I have classified the complaints of Messrs. Bennet and Dwyer with those of Mr. Joseph Ulrich, and others, of Monterey, transmitted to me by your despatch No. 2, of October 2, 1866, and with those of Messrs. McGaffey and Stocking, of the American schooner Mary Bertrand, wrecked on the coast of Mexico, near Bagdad, and referred to in my despatches numbered 8, 11, and 14.

Awaiting instructions on these and other questions involved in Mexican affairs, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D C.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 13, 1867.

SIR: I have received to-day, under date of the 4th instant, from the consul at Matamoras, an extra of the official paper published at Monterey, Mexico, of the 28th ultimo, which contains a proclamation purporting to have been issued by Maximilian on placing himself at the head of his army, at Queretaro, on the 17th of February; and also what purports to be a formal representation, addressed by the French, Prussian, Spanish, Belgian, English, and Italian representatives in Mexico, to Maximilian, denouncing the president of his cabinet, D. Teodosio Lares, and the general-in-chief and second in command of his armies, Marquez and Miramon, and protesting against his placing power or trust in such hands; at the same time intimating that any further struggle on his part to maintain his position will prove useless, and, in the interests of humanity, should be abandoned.

This latter document, if authentic, is of such importance that its text should be taken from some other source than an interior Mexican newspaper, and I send the herewith translation only as a matter of information in case the document in an official form shall not yet have reached the department.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

MAXIMILIAN'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS ARMY.

[Translation.]

The emperor to the Mexican army.—Order of the day.

To-day I place myself at the head and take command of our army, which scarcely two months since was commenced to be raised and organized.

This day I have for a long time ardently desired. Obstacles beyond my control have stood in my way. Now, free from all compromises, I can follow only my sentiments as a good and faithful patriot. Our duty as loyal citizens obliges us to combat for the two most sacred principles of the country; for its independence, which is threatened by men who, in their selfish purposes, would alienate even the national territory; and for interior good order, which we see each day outraged in the most cruel manner, against the interests of our pacific fellow-countrymen.

Our action free from all influence, from all foreign pressure, we will seek to maintain high the honor of our glorious national flag.

I expect that the generals will give to the officers, and these to their gallant soldiers, the worthy example of the most strict obedience and the most rigid discipline, as is due from an army that should illustrate the national dignity.

Of courage and haughty pride it is not necessary to speak to Mexicans; these are the natural inheritance of our country.

I have appointed the valiant General Marquez chief of my staff, and have divided the army into three corps, giving the command of the first to the gallant General Miramon, leaving the command of the second to its present chief, and of the third to the intrepid General Mejia.

I also await the immediate arrival of the distinguished General Mendez, with his faithful and tried troops, who will take their place in the second corps. I am accompanied also by the patriotic General Vidaurri, who will organize as soon as possible his forces and open the campaign of the north.

Let us confide in God, who protects and will continue to protect Mexico, and we will combat valiantly and tenaciously with our sacred invocation.

"Viva la independence."

MAXIMILIAN.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, *February* 17, 1867.

Representation and protest addressed by the foreign representatives resident in Mexico to Maximilian.

[Translated from the Spanish.]

MEXICO, *February* 4, 1867.

SEÑOR: the undersigned, representatives of nations friendly to Mexico, have the honor to address themselves to your majesty in discharge of the sacred duty which rests upon them to watch over the lives and the interests of the foreign citizens resident in this country.

Your majesty will observe a novelty in the form of this note, but when you learn the object of it, all motive for surprise will cease.

At this moment, when the unhappy crisis in this unfortunate nation, created by the premature termination of the French intervention, appears to be about to culminate, it is necessary to declare it, we cannot expect any guarantee from the government of your majesty in favor of the subjects whom it is our duty respectively to protect. Only the most strict morality could give any foundation for our hopes that life and property will be respected in the sad days of trial of which the first symptoms already appear; and, unfortunately, the most reliable information that is afforded by impartial and honorable foreigners resident in Mexico for many years, corroborated by facts of public notoriety and by authentic documents, unhappily convince us that your majesty is surrounded by men upon whom rest very grave charges for unlawful and shameful proceedings.

The president of your cabinet is D. Teodosio Lares, who presided also under the administration of General Santa Anna, overthrown towards the end of 1855. There were then ministers with Mr. Lares, Messrs. D. Manuel Diez de Bonilla, D. Ignacio Aguilar y Marocho and D. Joaquin Velazquez de Leon.

The succeeding administration to that of General Santa Anna indicted the said ministers for usurpation and abuse of power, specifying among other charges that Messrs. Lares and Aguilar had extracted from the treasury, as an advance of three years' salary yet to accrue, the sum of $30,000; that Mr. Bonilla had disposed for his own benefit of the funds proceeding from the charge paid by foreigners for letters of security and passports, and had even appropriated some of the furniture in use in the department under his charge; and that Mr. Velazquez de Leon transferred to his residence the funds destined for material improvements, and even a piano presented by an inventor who solicited a patent.

These records remain open, the accusation in force, and nothing has appeared in vindication of the accused.

The command of the armies of the empire is confided to Generals Marquez and Miramon. Your majesty cannot have forgotten, because the recollection is still fresh in Europe, and the parties interested are still suffering the consequences of the criminal outrage perpetrated by these two generals at the end of the year 1860, violating the seals of the British legation, and breaking into the safes and extracting therefrom some millions remitted there by the liberal government, resident then at the port of Vera Cruz, for the payment of the interest on the English debt, and which sums so taken instantaneously disappeared.

Nor was it other than these same Generals Marquez and Miramon, seconded actively by General Horan, who also figures in the government of your majesty, who were proved responsible for the cold-blooded assassinations committed at Tacubaya, in April, 1859, upon beardless youths, philanthropic physicians, and pacific citizens torn ruthlessly from their homes in the neighboring villages.

This painful review which the gravity of the circumstances and our imperious duty obliges us to present to the consideration of your majesty, sufficiently explains the reasons for our want of confidence in the aid and protection from your government which we have a right to expect; and it explains, also, the reasons why in this note we depart from the common usage established in international relations.

It is not incumbent upon our position whether or not it is proper or consistent with humanity to prolong a fruitless resistance, which compromises interests worthy of our solicitude; it belongs to us only to demand of your majesty, as formally and solemnly we do demand in the name of public law, effective securities for the subjects of our respective governments, which cannot consist except in the removal of the functionaries before mentioned; and in case that proceeding shall not be possible we shall protest, as from the present we do protest, against all acts of violence which are attempted to be exercised upon the persons and the property of said subjects.

Your majesty will be pleased to accept our respects.

ALFONSO DANO,
Minister Plenipotentiary of France.
A. DE MAGNUS,
Chargé d'Affaires of Prussia.
EL MARQUES DE LA RIVERA,
Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain.
FREDERICO HOOMICK,
Chargé d'Affaires of Belgium.
C. R. F. MIDDLETON,
Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain.
FRANCISCO CURTOPASSI,
Chargé d'Affaires of Italy.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 21.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 18, 1867.

SIR: This department has received a communication from Mr. Plumb in reply to a despatch from this department addressed to you at New Orleans, transmitting certain complaints relative to the subject of forced loans in Mexico, brought to the notice of the department by citizens of the United States. Mr. Plumb suggests that instructions be given to your legation for guidance when it shall be found necessary to act in the premises on arrival in Mexico.

The department does not deem it wise to anticipate the question before your mission reaches its destination. Then it may become a matter of practical consideration, and you will be expected to report upon all questions, as far as possible, before taking definite action with regard to them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 20.]

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 18, 1867.

SIR: I received to-day a communication from Franklin Chase, esquire, our consul general at Tampico, dated 11th ultimo, enclosing a petition addressed "to the United States government," by Generals Gomez and Cuesta, and G. Cortina, collector of that port.

These papers (original) I enclose, marked No. 1 and No. 2. The latter (being addressed to our government) I deem it my particular duty to forward, verbose though it be, and in some respects rather unintelligible. Its authors claim to represent the republic of Mexico and to have authority from President Juarez to negotiate a loan, &c., which would seem to entitle it to some significance.

I have read these papers with a desire to glean from many words their purport, and to ascertain the purpose of the parties. They desire that the United States should make them a loan of five million dollars, and take as security a loan on the custom-house at Tampico, with Mr. Chase to manage the transaction. They also want "two gunboats," a "battery of cannon," "men and money," &c., &c., &c.

My instructions give me no authority to encourage or countenance any proposition of intervention, and I therefore respectfully submit the papers to you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, February 11, 1867.

SIR: At the instance and request of Generals Gomez and Cuesta, and the collector of this port, I have the honor to enclose herewith a petition from those gentlemen, the object of which is fully explained in the said petition, and as the petitioners are now strongly in favor of defending the cause of President Juarez, I trust that you will be pleased to render your powerful aid in the furtherance of their views.

I write this at a late hour at night in order to send it by the American schooner Fanny, bound for Pensacola.

I hope you will be pleased to forward the petition to the honorable the Secretary of State, or to the Hon. Matias Romero, at Washington.

Pray pardon the brevity of this, and accept the assurances of my highest esteem and respect.

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States
to the Republic of Mexico, New Orleans.

No. 2.

From the authorities and generals of this district of Tampico de Tamaulipas.

TAMPICO, *February* 6, 1867.

To the United States government:

We, the authorities and generals commanding this district, of which Tampico is the centre, beg to request officially, in the name of the legal President of Mexico, Don Benito Juarez, the aid of the United States government, so as to enable us to suppress the numerous enemies now rising up against us, and who now, with the influence, power, and aid of the bishops and clerical body, together with the wealthy community in the city of Mexico and throughout the republic, have been and are too powerful for us, under present circumstances, to maintain our positions without aid and forces of both men and money, (being now without the means of sustaining our army either here or in the interior,) although this is the second port in the republic of Mexico, or the first in our hands.

Secondly. Zacatecas is now in the hands of the reactionaries under command of General Miramon. President Juarez while on his way to that city was obliged to retreat, as he came near being arrested. Such is the unsettled state of the country throughout the interior as well as on the coast. No importations have been made of any consideration in this port, and hence no revenue has been derived from this custom-house.

The trade is at a stand, so that there is no means left of procuring the requisite supplies of artillery, (so much wanted,) food and clothing for our own troops and those in the interior, who depend mostly on the supplies sent from this port, and hence the necessity of addressing ourselves to you in the name and behalf of our legal chief and authority, Don Benito Juarez, whom we acknowledge President *de jure*, holding to the four great words, Independence, Emancipation, Liberty, and Equality.

A list of the armament required we submit accompanying this letter, soliciting at the same time a loan of five millions of dollars, to be secured upon the custom-house of this port and negotiated through the United States consul general as a trustworthy person, with whom you can consult and safely confide, and we, through him as your agent, shall act, having full confidence in his ability, honor, and wisdom to carry out all for the contracting parties to the letter. This loan will save our nationality, for now our common cause of national independence will, if not saved, split into partial interests and anarchy, whereas if granted, the union of affection and exertion will cheer us on, and enable us to expel our enemies from without as well as those now in our midst. San Luis Potosi is surrounded by reactionaries, and we are fearful of the sad news reaching us every moment that it has fallen. Tampico is then their next aim, and if in their hands it would give them one of the best ports in Mexico and the facility of joining our enemies from without, so that it is necessary to have two gunboats, if they possibly can be spared, for our protection, as well as a battery of cannons to protect the entrance at the bar.

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General Canales is in the interior working with Ortega to raise him to the presidency, and in the mean time the clerical body are raising and have raised already $10,000,000 to sustain the reactionaries; this sum is to be followed by $15,000,000 more, making in all the total sum of $25,000,000 to secure their victory over President Juarez; while the authorities here are doing and will do their best to sustain Juarez, if timely aid is lent them in men and money—that is to say, $5,000,000, with the security of this custom-house, which will be lawfully given and most faithfully complied with.

The roads first must be opened to the interior, which can be done with the above aid, say only one million per month, so as to enable our army to obtain their supplies of arms, munitions, food, and clothing. Two steamers being also required, one to have constant intercourse with New Orleans and New York, and the other with her armament to remain in this river. This will be, if aided by the United States government, the means of opening a field of prosperity to the republic of Mexico, and still more to the United States, that probably no stretch of imagination can now reach, and can by its aid easily consolidate the collective strength of Mexico by uniting all those parties in favor of President Juarez into one mass, by a well-timed organization.

In a word, the authorities here and the people know their rights, but unfortunately through the French and those devastating civil wars they lack the means to manifest their will or their powers, and hence they now supplicate your government through your agency to come to their support and aid by a well-timed assistance, and to join in assisting us in establishing peace, and reform the great corner-stone of prosperity, and the sure blessing of a free people, in order to build up a national temple of peace and freedom with open portal, so that every loyal Mexican citizen may enter; not only eight millions of souls who owe their birth to the country, but all who may emigrate to cultivate the soil and rest under the blessing of peace. For such has been our depressed situation that the authorities here have been compelled to create means through forced loans on the merchants, who are, with but one exception, all foreigners. This has been both oppressive and offensive, until now this city, and indeed the district and country, is completely drained of money or available means, even to the real estate, which has been taxed at two and a half per cent. on its valuation, for the supplies of the army. This has created an ill-feeling against us among the foreign merchants, as well as for the exemption of American citizens from the forced loans, yet we were compelled to do so to sustain our army.

Thus you will clearly see our hopeless position, with the scourge of enemies from without, and yet worse enemies from within, who are draining the heart's blood of the nation. In fact, the compliance with this loan will not only relieve us, but it will create a new birthday to Mexican independence and nationality. Will the United States government see to this in behalf of a free and faithful people, and come to our aid out of the national loans to the Juarez government whom we represent, for the protection of republican institutions?

Respectfully submitted:

ASCENCION GOMEZ,
MANUEL MA. CUESTA,
G. CORTINAS,
Administrador de la Aduana.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 21.] NEW ORLEANS, *March* 20, 1867.

SIR: I received this morning two official communications from Franklin Chase, esq., consul general at Tampico, dated March 1 and 2.

That of March 1, marked No. 8, I transmit herewith. The other merely encloses a duplicate of the petition of General Gomez and others, the original of which I sent you with my despatch No. 20, asking our government to make them a loan of five millions dollars; also for gunboats, battery of cannon, men, &c., &c. Mr. Chase informs me that a copy of the same paper has been forwarded to Mr. Romero.

It may not be improper to add that when I was at Tampico on the 5th of December last, Mr. Chase informed me that he regarded General Gomez and Cuesta as friendly to Ortega's claim to the presidency. They may now, however, be truly devoted to the cause of President Jaurez.

If our government has gunboats not necessarily on duty elsewhere it might be prudent to have some of them cruising in the gulf of Mexico, with a view to protect our citizens and our commerce there.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 8.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that the mail from San Luis Potosi, which arrived here on the evening of the 27th ultimo, brought me dates from that city to the 21st ultimo, by which I am informed that President Jaurez and the members of his cabinet entered that city several hours before the departure of the above mentioned mail, where he received the most enthusiastic manifestations of joy and professions of adhesion from his countrymen, in which the foreign residents participated.

By the same mail I am informed that the imperial forces are at Queretaro, with a force variously estimated at from five to seven thousand strong, with Maximilian at their head, and that Miramon and Marquez are generals of division under his immediate command.

On the 23d instant, General Gomez published a "Bando" in this city, imposing a new extraordinary tax of three per centum on capital and real estate. I have claimed exemption for our countrymen, and have hopes that my defence in their behalf will be attended with success.

I now indulge the hope of soon having the honor of seeing you again in this place, *en route* for San Luis Potosi, as it is more than probable the President will be detained there for several months.

I have had a vast deal of trouble here since the 11th of January last with the owners and crew of a steamer called the Heroine, of New Orleans. The object of bringing this vessel here was to sell her, but no purchaser could be found, and the crew, composed of such men as General Butler met with at New Orleans, are clamorous for their pay and discharge.

In the mean time the master who brought the vessel here, together with the nominal part owner, Doctor Richard H. Porter, abandoned the steamer and returned to New Orleans, leaving the crew to become a burden upon this consulate.

After I had subsisted the ship's company comprising twenty men for four days, and in the mean time aided the other part owner, Lewis Wolfley, to negotiate a loan on the said steamer, to enable her to be sent to Vera Cruz, where there was a probability of obtaining a good price for her, the crew revolted against my protection, and put themselves in the hands and under the advice of a certain Doctor William H. Read, who, from secession principles, left the United States and located in this vicinity.

Doctor Read at the same time holds a power of attorney, which was surreptitiously ordered and executed by the said Porter, while in this city, after having formally relinquished the unconditional management of the business of Mr. Wolfley.

The result of all this is insubordination of the crew, who refuse to obey the master appointed by me to take care of the vessel, and who is now suffering in the hospital from the wounds which they have inflicted upon him.

Under this state of things, together with the unsettled state of affairs in this country, the interest of our countrymen require the protection of one of our gunboats in this river, and I trust that you will be pleased to use your influence with the Secretary of the Navy to send one here with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 22.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 23, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 19, of the 12th instant, which asks for special instructions upon the subject of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, has been received.

In reply I have to state that until you shall have presented your credentials, you will make no representation to that government on the subject, and in no event without having reported to the department the facts in the several cases, in order that special instructions may be forwarded to you. This restriction, however, need not apply to such cases as may arise after you shall have been received by that government, and which may require prompt interposition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 23.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 27, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatches numbers 20 and 21, of the 18th and 20th instant, together with a memorial addressed to the United States government from certain authorities and generals of the district of Tampico, transmitted to you by Mr. Chase, the consul general at that city. The views of this government on the subject of the memorial have been explained to Mr. Chase in a communication, a copy of which is sent you herewith for your information. As regards the request of Mr. Chase to have a United States war vessel stationed at Tampico, it has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Enclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 26, 1867.

SIR: I have received through the hands of the United States minister to Mexico, now at New Orleans, a communication which you addressed to him on the 11th of February last, together with a memorial addressed to the United States government from certain authorities and generals of the district of Tampico de Tamaulipas. In that paper the memorialists ask this government to loan them five millions of dollars, and to place two armed steamers in Mexican ports for communication with New Orleans and New York.

II. The United States are solicited to render these aids as an act of intervention in support of the President, and against the armed insurgents of that republic.

This government has throughout the whole of the recent distractions in Mexico declined to hold intercourse with any party in that country other than the constituted national authorities, and with them only in the regular forms of international correspondence.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FRANKLIN CHASE, Esq.,
United States Consul General, Tampico, Mexico.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 22.]
NEW ORLEANS, *March* 28, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of your despatch No. 21, of the 18th instant, referring to and disapproving an arrogant communication which Mr. Plumb addressed to the department without my knowledge, and, therefore, without my approbation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 23.]
NEW ORLEANS, *April* 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 19, dated March 23, and to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 25.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 2, 1867.

SIR: I have to inform you that the department has commenced negotiations with the minister of Mexico to this country for a treaty, whereby citizens of the United States residing in Mexico are to be exempted from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

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Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 24.] NEW ORLEANS, *April* 3, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 23, transmitting for my information a copy of your communication to Mr. Chase, consul general at Tampico, explanatory of the views of the government on the subject of the memorial of General Gomez and other authorities of that district, is received.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 6, 1867.

L. D. CAMPBELL, *U. S. Minister to Mexico, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:*

The capture of the Prince Maximilian at Queretaro, by the republican armies of Mexico, seems probable. The reported severity practiced upon the prisoners taken at Zacatecas excites apprehensions that similar severity may be practiced in the case of the prince and his alien troops. Such severities would be injurious to the national cause of Mexico, and to the republican system throughout the world.

You will communicate to President Juarez, promptly and by effectual means, the desire of this government, that in case of capture the prince and his supporters may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war.

The expense of making the communication to President Juarez will be defrayed by this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April* 6, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

Your despatch by telegraph received. Presuming that the department expects me to make the communication to President Juarez by special bearer of despatches, I will forthwith adopt measures to send one to Queretaro via Tampico, unless otherwise instructed.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 25.] NEW ORLEANS, *April* 6, 1867.

SIR: Receiving your telegram of this date at half-past one o'clock p. m., I proceeded immediately to make arrangements to transmit to his excellency President Juarez an expression of the views of our government, as I understand them from your despatch, on the subject to which it refers.

Herewith enclosed (marked No. 1) you will find a communication I have hastily addressed to his excellency S. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign affairs of the United Mexican States.

Major General Sheridan, on my application, has very promptly placed at my disposal, for this special service, the United States despatch steamer Black Bird, now at Galveston.

I send as special messenger John White, esq., (who served with distinction in the federal army,) whom General Sheridan has recommended to me as a man in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, and whose discretion, energy, endurance, integrity, and trustworthiness he has fully tested. I transmit herewith (marked No. 2) a copy of the instructions I have given him. He will leave this city for Galveston by railroad and steamer on Monday morning, the 8th, and probably arrive there on the morning of the 9th, at which time the Black Bird will be ready to proceed with him to Tampico without an hour's delay.

I also transmit a copy of my letter to the captain of the despatch steamer Black Bird, (marked No. 3,) and a copy of my letter to Franklin Chase, esq., our consul general at Tampico, marked No. 4.

From the tenor of your telegram I infer that promptness in transmitting the views of our government is deemed important. The means and the route I have chosen will unquestionably effect the object much sooner than any other I could possibly make available.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A., *April* 6, 1867.

SIR: For reasons which are doubtless well understood by you, it has not yet been in my power to present formally to his excellency President Juarez my letters of credence as envoy, &c., &c., of the United States, to the republic of Mexico.

The instructions of October last, under which I started on my mission, gave me a discretionary power, in a certain contingency, to establish my official residence, temporarily, "at any place in the United States or elsewhere near the frontier or coast of Mexico." For causes not necessary herein to be explained, I left Matamoras and came to this city in December last, since which time, under instructions from the Secretary of State, it has been the place of my official abode.

The government of the United States has observed with much satisfaction the withdrawal of the French expeditionary forces in Mexico, and the advance of the armies of the constitutional government towards the capital of the republic. This satisfaction has recently been disturbed by the reports it has received in regard to the severity practiced on the prisoners of war taken by your armies at Zacatecas. Its fears, too, have been thereby excited that in the event of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and the forces under him, this severity might be repeated.

I have this day received by telegraph a despatch from the Secretary of State instructing me to express to his excellency President Juarez these apprehensions, in the most expeditious manner. Therefore, I communicate them by special bearer of despatches.

The government of the United States has sincerely sympathized with the republic of Mexico, and feels a deep interest in its success; but I have to express the belief that a repetition of the reported severities referred to would

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 24.] New Orleans, *April* 3, 1867.

Sir: Your despatch No. 23, transmitting for my information a copy of your communication to Mr. Chase, consul general at Tampico, explanatory of the views of the government on the subject of the memorial of General Gomez and other authorities of that district, is received.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.]

Department of State,
Washington, April 6, 1867.

L. D. Campbell, *U. S. Minister to Mexico, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:*

The capture of the Prince Maximilian at Queretaro, by the republican armies of Mexico, seems probable. The reported severity practiced upon the prisoners taken at Zacatecas excites apprehensions that similar severity may be practiced in the case of the prince and his alien troops. Such severities would be injurious to the national cause of Mexico, and to the republican system throughout the world.

You will communicate to President Juarez, promptly and by effectual means, the desire of this government, that in case of capture the prince and his supporters may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war.

The expense of making the communication to President Juarez will be defrayed by this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

New Orleans, *April* 6, 1867.

Hon. William H. Seward:

Your despatch by telegraph received. Presuming that the department expects me to make the communication to President Juarez by special bearer of despatches, I will forthwith adopt measures to send one to Queretaro via Tampico, unless otherwise instructed.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 25.] New Orleans, *April* 6, 1867.

Sir: Receiving your telegram of this date at half-past one o'clock p. m., I proceeded immediately to make arrangements to transmit to his excellency President Juarez an expression of the views of our government, as I understand them from your despatch, on the subject to which it refers.

Herewith enclosed (marked No. 1) you will find a communication I have hastily addressed to his excellency S. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign affairs of the United Mexican States.

Major General Sheridan, on my application, has very promptly placed at my disposal, for this special service, the United States despatch steamer Black Bird, now at Galveston.

I send as special messenger John White, esq., (who served with distinction in the federal army,) whom General Sheridan has recommended to me as a man in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, and whose discretion, energy, endurance, integrity, and trustworthiness he has fully tested. I transmit herewith (marked No. 2) a copy of the instructions I have given him. He will leave this city for Galveston by railroad and steamer on Monday morning, the 8th, and probably arrive there on the morning of the 9th, at which time the Black Bird will be ready to proceed with him to Tampico without an hour's delay.

I also transmit a copy of my letter to the captain of the despatch steamer Black Bird, (marked No. 3,) and a copy of my letter to Franklin Chase, esq., our consul general at Tampico, marked No. 4.

From the tenor of your telegram I infer that promptness in transmitting the views of our government is deemed important. The means and the route I have chosen will unquestionably effect the object much sooner than any other I could possibly make available.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

New Orleans, U. S. A., *April* 6, 1867.

Sir: For reasons which are doubtless well understood by you, it has not yet been in my power to present formally to his excellency President Juarez my letters of credence as envoy, &c., &c., of the United States, to the republic of Mexico.

The instructions of October last, under which I started on my mission, gave me a discretionary power, in a certain contingency, to establish my official residence, temporarily, "at any place in the United States or elsewhere near the frontier or coast of Mexico." For causes not necessary herein to be explained, I left Matamoras and came to this city in December last, since which time, under instructions from the Secretary of State, it has been the place of my official abode.

The government of the United States has observed with much satisfaction the withdrawal of the French expeditionary forces in Mexico, and the advance of the armies of the constitutional government towards the capital of the republic. This satisfaction has recently been disturbed by the reports it has received in regard to the severity practiced on the prisoners of war taken by your armies at Zacatecas. Its fears, too, have been thereby excited that in the event of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and the forces under him, this severity might be repeated.

I have this day received by telegraph a despatch from the Secretary of State instructing me to express to his excellency President Juarez these apprehensions, in the most expeditious manner. Therefore, I communicate them by special bearer of despatches.

The government of the United States has sincerely sympathized with the republic of Mexico, and feels a deep interest in its success; but I have to express the belief that a repetition of the reported severities referred to would

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shock its sensibilities and check the current of its sympathies. It is believed that such acts to prisoners of war as are reported cannot elevate the character of the United Mexican States in the estimation of civilized peoples, and may tend to bring into disrepute the cause of republicanism and retard its progress everywhere.

The government instructs me to make known to President Juarez, promptly and earnestly, its desire that in case of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and his supporters, they may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency S. Lerdo de Tejada,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States,
San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

No. 2.

New Orleans, *April* 6, 1867.

Sir: On the recommendation of Major General Sheridan, I have selected you as special bearer of despatches to the government of the republic of Mexico.

You will proceed as expeditiously as possible to San Luis Potosi, or to such other point in Mexico as may be found necessary, and deliver in person to S. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign affairs, (or if he be not there, to President Juarez) the sealed communication addressed to the minister.

From this city you will go forthwith to Galveston, and from that port proceed to Tampico without delay, on the United States despatch steamer Blackbird.

On your arrival at Tampico, deliver promptly the sealed letter addressed to Franklin Chase, esq., United States counsul general, and go forward as rapidly as you can to San Luis Potosi.

Having delivered the sealed communication addressed to the minister of foreign affairs, you will return immediately by the best and most expeditious route to this city and report to me. Before returning you will obtain such reliable information as you can touching the condition of affairs in Mexico. You may also be the bearer of any communication that government may desire to send to ours through your agency. You will keep an accurate account of your expenses, and report the same to me on your return.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

John White, Esq., *New Orleans.*

No. 3.

New Orleans, *April* 6, 1867.

Captain: Arrangements have been made with Major General Sheridan to convey on the Blackbird John White, esq., to Tampico. Mr. White goes to Mexico on business of great importance to the government, and it is very desirable that you should go to Tampico with all the speed that may not be unsafe.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Captain U. S. Despatch Steamer Blackbird,
Galveston, Texas.

No. 4.

New Orleans, *April* 6, 1867.

Sir: Acting under instructions received to-day by telegraph from the Secretary of State, I desire to forward by the speediest available means an important despatch to his Excellency President Juarez, by John White, esq., a special messenger, who will hand you this letter.

As I regard the route to San Luis Potosi via Tampico as the shortest and safest, the special messenger will leave this city on Monday morning, the 8th instant, for Galveston by railroad and steamer. Immediately on his arrival at Galveston he will sail for Tampico on the United States despatch steamer Blackbird. On his arrival at Tampico you will promptly aid him in the speedy discharge of his important duty. General Gomez, commanding the liberal forces, will doubtless furnish him transportation and an escort.

You will make an account of any expenses you may incur, and the same will be defrayed by the Department of State.

Your official communications of the 11th of February last, and of the 1st instant, with the enclosures, were, when received, immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State, who informs me he has communicated to you directly the views of the government on the important subjects to which they refer.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Franklin Chase, Esq.,
U. S. Consul General, Tampico, Mexico.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram via Western Union Telegraph.—Received at Department of State 9.25 a. m., April 9, 1867.]

New Orleans, *April* 8, 1867.

Hon. William H. Seward, *Secretary of State:*

I started messenger for San Luis Potosi with despatches, this a. m., to Galveston, by rail and steamer; thence to Tampico, by fast despatch steamer Blackbird. I have sent you full despatch by mail.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 26.] New Orleans, *April* 9, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your despatches, No. 24, of the 1st, and No. 25, of the 2d instant, and to remain, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 27.] New Orleans, *April* 24, 1867.

Sir: Mr. Marshall, our consul at Matamoras, came to this city yesterday and returned to-day. I learn from him that Mexican affairs are quiet on the Rio

Grande, and that reliable information had been received at Matamoras of the capture of Puebla by the liberal forces.

My special messenger to President Juarez, Mr. White, on reaching Brazos Santiago, on the steamer Blackbird, received information through Major General Reynolds, commanding at Brownsville, Mr. Marshall, and General Berriozabal, commanding the liberal forces at Matamoras, which induced him, acting under the advice of General Reynolds, to change his route, and proceed overland from Matamoras to San Luis Potosi.

It appears that Gomez, who commands the so-called liberal forces at Tampico, and Canales, who has also a force near that city, are not co-operating in good faith with President Juarez, and have refused to obey the orders which emanate from him. It is said they hold the custom-house of that city, and are disposed to use their commands rather for their own personal aggrandizement and benefit than to advance the common cause of the Mexican republic. These are stated facts of which I was not apprised when I instructed Mr. White to proceed via Tampico, and I am well satisfied that the advice of General Reynolds was discreet. Under such circumstances there would have been little reliability in the escort which General Gomez might have furnished him from Tampico into the interior. The result of my observations when at Tampico, in December last, left the impression on my mind that the military authorities there were not very devoted to the cause of President Juarez, and I have learned nothing since that should change it.

Mr. White left Matamoras with an escort furnished by General Berriozabal, and probably reached San Luis Potosi about the 20th instant. I expect his return here within the next ten days, with full information as to the situation of affairs in Mexico, which, when received, I will as speedily as possible communicate to you.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 26.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 30, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 25, of the 5th instant, giving an account of your proceedings in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to you in the telegram of the same date. Your action is approved, and it gives me pleasure to express to you my commendation of the promptness which you exhibited in the execution of my instructions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May* 15, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

My messenger, White, left San Luis Potosi 23d of April and arrived here this morning. He reports Maximilian with force of fifteen thousand holding Queretaro, surrounded by a liberal force of thirty-five thousand. Imperialists still held Vera Cruz and city of Mexico. Juarez expects to reach the city of Mexico in three or four months. Mr. White brings me despatch from minister of foreign affairs, defending the execution of prisoners at Zacatecas, and intimating that similar severity may be practiced on Maximilian and his leading chieftains, if captured. I send you full despatch by mail.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 28.] NEW ORLEANS, *May* 15, 1867.

SIR: Mr. White, my special messenger to the government of the United Mexican States at San Luis Potosi, returned to this city to-day. He was made the bearer of a despatch addressed to me by his excellency Señor S. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign affairs, a translation of which I have the honor to transmit herewith.

Mr. White arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 21st ultimo. He remained there two days, and on the 23d started back. He reports the following information in regard to Mexican affairs. Maximilian still held Queretaro with a force estimated at fifteen thousand, and was besieged by a liberal force of thirty thousand, which was being re-enforced. All the roads from the city except one were occupied by the liberals. It was understood at San Luis that the imperialists were still in possession at Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. He also learned from President Juarez that he confidently expected to be able to enter the city of Mexico in three or four months.

I have had a short interview only with Mr. White, and must close this despatch now to be in time for the mail. Should I derive from him further items of information, I will communicate them to you to-morrow.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO, *April* 22, 1867.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, yesterday, the communication which you directed to me from New Orleans the sixth day of this month.

You informed me in it that, for reasons which could be understood, you had not come to present to the President of the republic your credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States near the republic of Mexico, and that you had remained in New Orleans since December last. The government of the republic is sensible of the reasons which prevented you from coming to present your credentials in order to commence your official relations, yet it would be very satisfactory to receive you in your character of representative of the United States.

You inform me, also, that the satisfaction with which the government of the United States has seen the retirement of the French forces from Mexico, and the advance of the armies of the constitutional government towards the capital, has been disturbed by the information received concerning the severity employed towards the prisoners of war made at San Jacinto. You also expressed the desire of the government of the United States that, in the case of the capture of the Archduke Maximilian and his partisans, they be treated humanely as prisoners of war.

The enemies of the republic, desiring to produce an impression unfavorable to the same, have undertaken to misstate the facts, and to scatter abroad inexact information concerning the matter of the prisoners of San Jacinto. The greater part of them, in numbers considerable, were pardoned, and the punishment which the chief of the republican forces ordered to be executed upon some was not because they were considered simple prisoners of war, but rather as culprits, according to the right of nations and according to the laws of the republic. They had delivered themselves up to every kind of excesses and crimes in the city of Zacatecas, because they were operating as fillibusters, without country and without flag, and as mercenaries paid to shed the blood of Mexicans who defend their independence and their institutions. Some numbers, not small, of those foreigners taken at San Jacinto were conducted to Zacatecas, where they were treated with much kindness, in the same manner as have been and are treated others taken at Jalisco, who were captured under such aggravating circumstances of special culpability.

The constant practice of the government of the republic (and the chiefs of its forces have in general observed it) has always been to respect the life and treat with the greatest consideration the prisoners taken of the French forces; while by the greater part of them, and even by the order of their principal chiefs, prisoners were frequently assassinated which they took from the republican forces. Many times, without insisting on exchange, prisoners taken of the French forces have been generously set at liberty.

Various of the principal chiefs of the French forces ordered entire towns to be burned. Others were decimated by what were called courts-martial; and again, on a simple suspicion, without any judicial process, caused indefensible persons to be killed, and even the old who were not able to take up arms against them. Notwithstanding this, the government of the republic, and the chiefs of its forces in general, far from taking reprisals to which they were provoked, have always observed the most humane conduct, giving constant examples of the greatest generosity. In this way the republican cause of Mexico has excited the sympathies of all civilized people.

The French forces having retired, the Archduke Maximilian has willed to follow on shedding uselessly the blood of the Mexicans. Except three or four cities over which his forces dominate, he has seen the entire republic risen up against him. Notwithstanding this, he has determined to continue the work of desolation and of ruin, of a civil war without object, calling to his aid some of the men most known for their spoliations and horrible assassinations, and those most responsible for the misfortunes of the republic. In case that persons should come to be captured upon whom weighs such responsibility, it does not appear that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, as responsibilities are defined by the right of nations and by the laws of the republic. The government which has given numerous proofs of its humane principles, and of its sentiments of generosity, holds also to the obligation of considering, according to the circumstances of the cases, what the principles of justice demand, and the duties which the Mexican people hold it to fulfil towards them.

The government of the republic hopes that with the justification of its acts it will preserve the sympathies of the people and of the government of the United States, which have been and are held in the highest estimation by the people and the government of Mexico.

I have the honor to be your excellency's very respectful and very obedient servant,

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His excellency LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the U. S. of America to the United Mexican States.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 29.]
NEW ORLEANS, *May* 16, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of an official letter from Mr. Chase, our consul general at Tampico, dated the 6th instant. He represents the condition of affairs there as very unsatisfactory. The occupation of the place by Gomez, he says, "has proved to be more prejudicial to the government of Juarez than if it had been retained by the French. All the revenue has been collected here under the orders of Gomez, and expended according to his own views, without any satisfactory returns to the government."

When I was at Tampico last December I had cause to suspect that this General Gomez was rather more mercenary than patriotic in his conduct. It will be remembered that he is the same person who formally applied a short time since to our government for a loan of "five millions of dollars, two gunboats, men and munitions of war," &c., and proposed giving the customs at Tampico as security. As it now appears that President Juarez has issued a decree declaring Gomez and his partisans outlaws, and has sent troops to drive them from the country, I venture to say that the wisdom of your decision not to advise the loan is fully vindicated.

I enclose herewith a copy of the official newspaper of President Juarez, published at San Luis Potosi on the 24th ultimo. It may contain official decrees, &c., interesting if not useful to the department.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[From the Sombra de Zaragoza, of San Luis Potosi, April 24, 1867, No. 32.—Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT—SECTION FIRST.

The citizen President of the republic has been pleased to address to me the following decree:

Benito Juarez, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to its inhabitants:

Be it known, that, using the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have been pleased to decree the following:

ONLY ARTICLE.

The port of Tampico is hereby declared closed to foreign and coasting trade so long as it continues in disobedience to the government. For that reason I order this decree to be printed, published, circulated, and obeyed with due respect.

Palace of the national government, in San Luis Potosi, this 23d April, 1867.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Citizen JOSÉ MARIA IGLESIAS,
Minister of Justice, Industry, and Public Instruction,
in charge of the Department of Finance and Public Credit.

And I make it known to you for your information and consequent action.

Independence, liberty, and reform! San Luis Potosi, April 23, 1867.

IGLESIAS.

Citizen GOVERNOR *of the State of* ———.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 27.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 17, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 27, of 24th April last, has been received, containing an account of your prompt despatch of a messenger to President Juarez of Mexico, and the reasons why he proceeded by the overland route to San Luis Potosi.

The alacrity with which you executed the instructions from this department are deemed highly commendable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., New Orleans.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

NEW ORLEANS, *May* 17, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the account of John White, esq., late special messenger with despatches to the government of Mexico, at San Luis Potosi.

Mr. White travelled from Matamoras, via Monterey and Saltillo, to San Luis Potosi, and back to New Orleans, a distance of 1,700 miles, through a rough country, beset with robbers, &c., in the remarkably short space of thirteen days. In every respect, he discharged his duties effectually and prudently.

When he started out from this city, expecting to go on a government steamer to Tampico, he supposed $200 would be amply sufficient to defray his expenses, and I advanced him that amount in currency. Arriving at Brazos Santiago, he was compelled to change his route and go overland via Matamoras, Monterey, and Saltillo, and when he arrived at San Luis his funds were exhausted. The minister of foreign affairs learning this fact, paid him two hundred dollars *in specie.* I mention this so that the department may, if it deems it proper, refund the specie to the Mexican government through Mr. Romero, or, otherwise, I respectfully suggest that that amount be deducted from Mr. White's bill, and that a warrant be sent to me for the balance. When it is received, I will obtain and forward Mr. White's receipt.

The entire bill of the messenger falls very far short of the amount it would have cost the government had the steamer Blackbird conveyed him to Tampico. In view of this fact, and of the perilous exposures of the messenger on the trip, I respectfully recommend that some extra compensation be allowed him, if compatible with the rules of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 20, 1867.

No. 28.]

SIR: Your telegram announcing the arrival of Mr. White was duly received. I now have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 28, of 15th instant. The department commends the diligence with which its directions have been carried out.

The letter of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, minister for foreign affairs of Mexico, dated San Luis Potosi, April 22, 1867, addressed to you, has been received, and will receive the attention which its importance merits.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 30.] NEW ORLEANS, *May* 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Saulnier, our consul at Vera Cruz, which gives information of the state of affairs there. There are many conflicting reports here as to the situation and prospects of the contending armies at Queretaro and the city of Mexico; but I have no reliable information later than that brought by the special messenger, Mr. White.

Information I have derived from various sources impresses me with the belief that some disaffections have recently sprung up in the liberal armies which may prove disastrous. It is alleged, on authority regarded as good, that General Alvarez, commanding the liberalists in the south of Mexico, being much displeased with the execution of the prisoners at Puebla by Diaz, does not cordially co-operate with him in his movements.

I am also advised, from sources I consider worthy of credence, that Gomez, Canales, and Cortinas, each of whom is followed by a considerable number of partisans in the State of Tamaulipas, are about to pronounce against Juarez, and concentrate their forces to get control of the custom-houses at Tampico and Matamoras, and thus draw from and weaken the liberal army that is besieging Queretaro.

From these indications it would seem probable that the struggle in Mexico is to be prolonged, and that there is no good reason to believe that peace and order are soon to be restored to that unfortunate people. While the imperialists seem to be united, the chiefs who are professedly on the side of the liberals do not cordially co-operate with each other.

I do not arrogate to myself sufficient knowledge of the real situation of affairs to enable me to advise what course would be best the United States should adopt in regard to the important subject of tranquilizing Mexico. With due deference to your more extended information and better judgment, I venture to make this suggestion.

Could not our government urge President Juarez to make a proposition to this effect, viz: That if Maximilian and his forces will give up the contest, and abandon the idea of establishing an empire in Mexico, a general amnesty shall be granted, on the condition that he and his foreign troops, and such of his native chiefs as are regarded dangerous, shall quit the country. It is reasonable to suppose that if such a proposition were formally and earnestly submitted by our government, it would be adopted by President Juarez, the further effusion of blood stayed, and the cause of the republic and of humanity subserved.

It is probable that Maximilian feels bound by a sense of honor to share the fate of his followers, native as well as foreign, and that he will continue the struggle to the bitter end rather than capitulate on terms that would sacrifice their lives, and bring dishonor on himself.

The basis of adjustment suggested would secure practically all that the liberals ought to fight for—the restoration of the authority of the republic—and it would be an unjust imputation on the humane character of President Juarez to suppose that he would reject it, and prolong a bloody war with its accompanying atrocities for the sole purpose of revenge.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, March 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the situation of affairs here is in the precise condition as when the siege commenced. The imperial occupants of this city are perfectly satisfied with the position, holding the custom-house and receiving the entire revenue of the city.

The liberal force outside have not the material necessary to breach the walls, or the fighting men of sufficient stamina to take it by assault.

Some 250,000 dollars in the form of orders on this custom-house given by the imperial authorities at the city of Mexico to the inhabitants of that city, on account of moneys exacted from them by General Marquez, have been received in this city. On presentation to the collector of this custom-house, he coolly tells the holders of them that they are good, but his orders are not to receive them in payment of duties or pay them at present.

The French consul receives a similar answer in relation to the sum of fifty thousand dollars payable monthly by this custom-house as per convention made in the city of Mexico in February last.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *Minister to Mexico.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 29.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 22, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 29, of the 16th instant, has been received, containing extracts from an unofficial letter of Consul General Chase at Tampico.

It was accompanied with a number of La Sombra, official gazette of San Luis Potosi, April 24th ultimo, containing various decrees, one of which closes the port of Tampico, as long as it remains in possession of those who recognize the government of President Juarez.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 30.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 25, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch, without a number, dated the 17th instant, has been received, enclosing the account of John White, late special messenger with despatches to the government of Mexico, at San Luis Potosi.

Enclosed I return it to you, so that Mr. White may receipt it. Upon its reception so receipted, a check for the amount will be sent you, subject to his order.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c.*

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram—Received at the Department of State May 27, 1867, 9.35 a. m.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May* 26, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

I have this moment received the following despatch, by telegraph, via Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21:

"I have the honor to transmit to you the following official letter:

"'SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 15, 1867.

"'MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: *Vive la patria!* (The republic lives.) Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this morning, at eight o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and Miramon are prisoners.

"'BENITO JUAREZ.'

"'General BERRIZABAL.'

"Yours truly,

"M. B MARSHALL."

E. L. PLUMB.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 31.] NEW ORLEANS, *May* 28, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches No. 26, dated April 30, No. 27, dated May 17, and No. 28, dated May 20, were all duly received.

I have no information in regard to the fall of Queretaro, and the capture of Maximilian and his army, other than that which has already been generally published in the newspapers.

There are various conflicting reports here as to the disposition the government of President Juarez has ordered to be made of Maximilian and his leading chiefs. These are too vague and uncertain to be relied on, and therefore I consider it useless to repeat them.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 31.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 29, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 30, of May 21, with a copy of a letter to you from the United States consul at Vera Cruz, in relation to the situation of affairs in Mexico, has been received and read with interest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., New Orleans.*

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

suppose that he would reject it, and prolong a bloody war with its accompanying atrocities for the sole purpose of revenge.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, March 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the situation of affairs here is in the precise condition as when the siege commenced. The imperial occupants of this city are perfectly satisfied with the position, holding the custom-house and receiving the entire revenue of the city.

The liberal force outside have not the material necessary to breach the walls, or the fighting men of sufficient stamina to take it by assault.

Some 250,000 dollars in the form of orders on this custom-house given by the imperial authorities at the city of Mexico to the inhabitants of that city, on account of moneys exacted from them by General Marquez, have been received in this city. On presentation to the collector of this custom-house, he coolly tells the holders of them that they are good, but his orders are not to receive them in payment of duties or pay them at present.

The French consul receives a similar answer in relation to the sum of fifty thousand dollars payable monthly by this custom-house as per convention made in the city of Mexico in February last.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *Minister to Mexico.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 29.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 22, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 29, of the 16th instant, has been received, containing extracts from an unofficial letter of Consul General Chase at Tampico.

It was accompanied with a number of La Sombra, official gazette of San Luis Potosi, April 24th ultimo, containing various decrees, one of which closes the port of Tampico, as long as it remains in possession of those who recognize the government of President Juarez.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 30.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 25, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch, without a number, dated the 17th instant, has been received, enclosing the account of John White, late special messenger with despatches to the government of Mexico, at San Luis Potosi.

Enclosed I return it to you, so that Mr. White may receipt it. Upon its reception so receipted, a check for the amount will be sent you, subject to his order.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c.*

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram—Received at the Department of State May 27, 1867, 9.35 a. m.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May* 26, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

I have this moment received the following despatch, by telegraph, via Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21:

" I have the honor to transmit to you the following official letter:

" 'SAN LUIS POTOSI, *May* 15, 1867.

" 'MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: *Vive la patria!* (The republic lives.) Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this morning, at eight o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and Miramon are prisoners.

" 'BENITO JUAREZ.'

" ' General BERRIZABAL.'

" Yours truly,

" M. B MARSHALL."

E. L. PLUMB.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 31.] NEW ORLEANS, *May* 28, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches No. 26, dated April 30, No. 27, dated May 17, and No. 28, dated May 20, were all duly received.

I have no information in regard to the fall of Queretaro, and the capture of Maximilian and his army, other than that which has already been generally published in the newspapers.

There are various conflicting reports here as to the disposition the government of President Juarez has ordered to be made of Maximilian and his leading chiefs. These are too vague and uncertain to be relied on, and therefore I consider it useless to repeat them.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 31.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 29, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 30, of May 21, with a copy of a letter to you from the United States consul at Vera Cruz, in relation to the situation of affairs in Mexico, has been received and read with interest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *&c., &c., New Orleans.*

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Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *May* 29, 1867.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

No information yet, except what appears in the newspapers. The report that Maximilian is to be executed excites general indignation here against Juarez. It needs confirmation.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 32.] NEW ORLEANS, *May* 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatches No. 29, of the 22d, and No. 30, of the 25th instants—the latter enclosing the account of Mr. White, late special messenger, which I herewith return receipted by him according to your directions.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *May* 31, 1867.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

News from Vera Cruz, via Havana, just received, confirms fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian and his whole army on 15th. Mexico and Vera Cruz still held by imperialists. Same news from Matamoras by steamer just arrived. Matamoras and Brownsville papers publish Tejada's reply to my despatch in full, and report that Maximilian and his generals were shot on the 16th. The latter report I consider unreliable.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No. 33.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans:*

Proceed with as much despatch as possible to the residence of the President of Mexico, and enter upon your mission. Earnestly urge clemency to Maximilian, and other prisoners of war, if necessary.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Endorsement.]

JUNE 3, 1867.

I certify that the within is a true copy of telegram forwarded from this office, June 1, 1867.

CHARLES A. TINKER,
Manager Telegraph Office, War Department.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 3, 1867.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Presuming that President Juarez is now, or very soon will be, in the city of Mexico, I propose to go there, via Vera Cruz, unless you instruct otherwise. Cannot the revenue cutter Wilderness be directed to convey me to Vera Cruz? The De Soto is also at this port.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[The Western Union Telegraph Company.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1867.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

The following telegram is received from Mr. Campbell:

"Presuming that President Juarez is now, or very soon will be, in the city of Mexico, I propose to go there, via Vera Cruz, unless you instruct otherwise. Cannot the revenue cutter Wilderness be directed to convey me to Vera Cruz? The De Soto is also at this port.

"L. D. CAMPBELL."

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. W. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Telegram.]

RALEIGH, *June* 3, 1867.

HON. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary of State:*

Either vessel from New Orleans to Vera Cruz would be agreeable to the President and myself. See Secretary of Navy and answer accordingly.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[The Western Union Telegraph Company.]

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1867.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary:*

De Soto and Wilderness both on other duty, from which they cannot be spared by the department.

F. W. SEWARD.

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Mr. Wm. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

RALEIGH, N. C., *June* 4, 1867.

HON. F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Ask the Secretary of the Navy to send either ship, or any other, if he can, and advise Campbell. If no war vessel can be sent, Campbell must proceed the best way he can.

W. H. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No 34.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 5, 1867.

HON. L D. CAMPBELL, *New Orleans:*

On inquiry it is found that both the vessels you mention are employed in other duty, from which they cannot be spared; and the Navy Department has none in your vicinity that is available. You will therefore proceed by whatever conveyance or route you may find most speedy or practicable.

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[Telegram.]

[The Western Union Telegraph Company.—Dated Washington, D. C., June 5, 1867.—Received at Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1867.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

No war vessel can be sent; have telegraphed Campbell accordingly, and to proceed by whatever route or conveyance he finds most speedy and practicable.

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 6, 1867.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

Shall I go to the city of Mexico via Vera Cruz, or to San Luis Potosi via Monterey? On this point I desire the department's instructions. Unless the government furnish me conveyance, my progress on either route must be slow and uncertain.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[Dashaver's, June 6, 1867.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 6, 1867.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, *Chapel Hill:*

The following telegram has just been received.

F. W. SEWARD.

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 6, 1867.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD:

Shall I go to the city of Mexico via Vera Cruz, or to San Luis Potosi via Monterey? On this point I desire the department's instructions. Unless the government furnish me conveyance, my progress on either route must be slow and uncertain.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Telegram.]

PETERSBURG, VA., *June* 7, 1867.

F. W. SEWARD, Esq., *Acting Secretary of State:*

Consult Romero about best route for Campbell to take, and instruct Campbell accordingly.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 32.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 6, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches Nos. 31 and 32, of May 28th and 30th, have been received; the latter enclosing the account of Mr. White, late special messenger, which has been delivered to the disbursing agent of the department. Telegram, dated May 29, was also received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary.*

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *&c., &c.*

Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Memorandum.]

JUNE 8, 1867.

Mr. Romero called at the department this morning at the request of the Acting Secretary, who desired to consult him in regard to the best route for Mr. Campbell to take in order to reach his post.

Mr. Romero advised that if there was no government vessel which could take Mr. Campbell to Vera Cruz, then that his best course would be to go to Havana and there take the English or French steamer for Vera Cruz. If the city should be found to be occupied by the republican forces, land there; if not, then go to any United States naval vessel there and ask the captain to land him at Casa Mata, headquarters of General Benavides, and then he will probably have no difficulty in going from there to the city of Mexico.

Mr. Romero also left a copy of the despatch he had just received from President Juarez, dated San Luis Potosi, May 15, announcing the fall of Queretaro and the surrender of Maximilian.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No. 35.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 8, 1867.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *New Orleans :*

If there is no direct communication with Vera Cruz, go to Havana and there take English or French steamer for Vera Cruz. If you find it occupied by republican forces, land there. If not, go to any United States naval vessel there and ask the captain to land you at Casa Mata, the headquarters of General Benavides, one mile from the city. The Secretary of the Navy directs that the commander of the Tacony, or of any United States vessel at Vera Cruz or its vicinity, render you all necessary assistance.

Mr. Romero advises this as your best course, and says you will probably have no difficulty in going from there to the city of Mexico.

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram received at Department of State, June 10, 1867.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 10, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State :*

I learn that quarantine regulations forbid communication with Havana and Vera Cruz. I am also informed that transportation by English and French steamers from Havana to Vera Cruz is uncertain. Besides, I dislike going to Mexico under the English or French flag, unless you peremptorily instruct me to do so.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No. 36.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 11, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans :*

Your despatch received. The President desires you to proceed to Mexico without delay according to previous instructions.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 15, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD :

Since the receipt of your despatch of eleventh I have been confined to my room by severe bilious attack. My physician says I cannot now go without hazarding my life, especially via Havana and Vera Cruz, where yellow fever prevails. If government considers it important to send minister immediately, I will tender my resignation, if desired.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 15, 1867.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State :*

Your telegram of this day received. I send formal resignation by mail and start for Ohio Tuesday.

* * * * *

The draft for messenger White, of which two hundred dollars is due me, has not been received.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Sent also by telegraph.]

No. 33.] NEW ORLEANS, *June* 16, 1867.

In pursuance of the telegrams of yesterday, I now formally resign my position as envoy, &c., &c., of the United States to the republic of Mexico.

I should do injustice to my own feelings not to avail myself of the occasion to say that my appointment and confirmation excited my grateful sensibilities, and that the compliment was more highly appreciated because, when the nomination was made, you knew I did not desire it.

It is gratifying to me also to know that during the entire career of this moving and somewhat anomalous legation, your instructions were always strictly obeyed, and that all my official acts have been approved, and some of them highly commended, by the Department of State.

And permit me to add, that it is not fully understood why, upon such a record, the government recently declined to furnish me the slightest facility for going under its own glorious flag directly to the shores of the struggling sister republic, and has required me to furnish my own conveyance to Havana, now sorely afflicted by a scourging epidemic, and thence proceed on my mission to Vera Cruz, a point of doubtful access, under the protection of the ensign of England or France, both enemies of republicanism, and responsible to some extent for the misfortunes of Mexico, and neither friend of the United States during our late terrible struggle for national existence. The primary object of this requirement would seem to be the safety of a fallen emperor whose unhallowed ambition led him to bid defiance to a principle long cherished in the hearts of the American people.

If the government to which my whole soul is attached is content with its record, I must be with mine. If you, its highest officers, are willing to receive a resignation forced on me by want of transportation, I am far more happy in returning the commission, of which I have been proud, than when I received it.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

The PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

JUNE 15, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *New Orleans:*

It is important that the minister to Mexico should proceed at once. Your resignation will, therefore, be accepted, with thanks for your service, and regret for your retirement. Communicate by telegraph.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. F. W. Seward.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, *June* 17, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th instant is just received. As I am about leaving the city in a day or two, I have sent the letter of Mr. Bohman, which you enclosed, to Ramon S. Diaz, esq., the Mexican consul, who will forward it to San Luis Potosi.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Telegram.]

RELAY HOUSE, MD., *June* 21, 1867.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, *Assistant Secretary of State:*

Marcus Otterbourg, of Wisconsin, now consul at Mexico, is appointed minister to Mexico, *vice* Campbell, resigned. Send him despatch in my name by telegraph via New Orleans, thence both ways to Mexico by mail, announcing his appointment. He will act without waiting for commission, but commission will be immediately forwarded. Send my correspondence of this morning about Mexico to him.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 3, 1867.

SIR: The President having appointed you envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico, I transmit herewith your commission in that character.

If you accept the commission you will be pleased to execute the enclosed oath, as required by law, and return it to this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Esq.,
City of Mexico.

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CAPILLA ALFONSINA
UANL